Birmingham, Ala., News
Sept. 10, 1946

Decrease In School Enrollment Here

An increase of 111 students in Birmingham high schools and a decrease of 775 in elementary schools was shown today in a report released by the Board of Education. The official enrollment tabulation was made at the end of the first week of school.

The report showed an increase of 82 in Negro high schools and an increase of 71 in Negro elementary schools.

The enrollment figures are as follows: Total pupils enrolled at Ensley, Paul Hayne, Phillips, Ramsay, West End and Woodlawn High Schools, 8,178; total elementary enrollment, 17,266; total enrollment at Parker and Ullman Negro High Schools, 4,062; total at Negro elementary schools, 14,244.

The grand total for all white and Negro schools is 43,750 pupils, compared with 44,261 at the end of the first week of school last year.

A NUMBER ONE ALABAMA PROBLEM

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Alabamians who have only a speaking knowledge of their schools will hardly be able to believe figures released in the November issue of the Alabama Education Association's Bulletin, on the holding power of Alabama Schools. Mon. 12-2-46

Figures on public school enrollment in Alabama for the years 1933 to 1944 show that out of every hundred white children who entered first grade in 1933, only fifteen remained in school to finish the last grade of high school. Only four Negro children, out of each hundred, completed high school.

Despite our compulsory education law in Alabama, almost half the white children never go beyond the sixth grade of the elementary school. Thirty-eight out of every hundred drop out of the public schools during, or at the end of, their first year. More than half the Negro children quit with one year of formal education, and even that year is a short one of poor attendance which in general probably achieves little if any results.

Something fundamental is missing when so shocking a proportion of Alabama's children forego the advantages offered them in public education. The Education Bulletin credits this condition primarily to "failure to enforce the compulsory attendance law." Following this most obvious explanation, the Bulletin also suggests "disregard for the growing demand for improving the training and skills of the masses," and "economic and social barriers, which invariably retard the efficiency of the schools."

Whatever the reason for the low holding power of Alabama schools, it is a matter of urgent concern to society when only 11 children of every 100, white and Negro, finish high school. To put it more pointedly, this means that only eleven out of every hundred people one meets on the streets, on the highways, on the farms, and in the shops of Alabama, have a high school education. Less than half of them have an elementary school education.

What problem of ours is greater than this one?

Montgomery Makes Progress

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sat.

The Board of Education of Montgomery County recently issued a bulletin of progress. The bulletin covers the ten-year period of 1936-46. This period spans the administration of Superintendent Clarence M. Dannelly.

According to the bulletin, the number of white teachers holding the master's degree increased from 19 to 52; those holding the bachelor's degree increased from 134 to 217; while those with less than two years of training dropped from 22 to 4. The number of Negro teachers holding the master's degree increased from 1 to 30; those holding the bachelor's degree increased from 16 to 133; while those with less than two years of training dropped from 93 to 18. 2-15-47

Teachers salaries likewise showed an excellent increase. In 1936-37 the average salary was $715. In 1946 it is $1,492, an increase of 98.7 per cent.

Another praiseworthy feature of the report is the fine rating which the Montgomery County Board maintains in the percentage of funds allotted for instructional purposes. In 1945-46 78.4 per cent of current operating expenses was used for instruction. Alabama's allotment for instruction for 1943-44 was 75.8 per cent, while the national norms range from 73.3 to 75 per cent.

The Advertiser

Again, splendid improvement is shown in the status of school buildings throughout the country, particularly for Negro children. For example, buildings loaned to the board which for the most part are altogether inadequate for teaching purposes dropped from 39 to 3. The number of churches used for school purposes dropped from 17 to 4, while the number of school buildings owned by the Board of Education increased from 14 to 46.—Alabama School Journal. Sat. 2-15-47

Negro Pupils Gain, Whites Drop, In Capitol Schools

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 12-7-46

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The number of white students enrolled in schools here has decreased in the past six years, while Negro enrollees have increased in every department, except teachers college, according to figures released by school board officials here last week.

Tables showed a drop of 10.9 per cent in white student enrollments as against a 14.3 rise among Negroes. Highest loss of 16.7 was in high schools, while vocational schools registered a gain of 6.2 per cent.

During the same period Negro senior high schools marked up a 12.2 per cent gain, while vocational highs were up 24.3 per cent. Miner Teachers' college showed a drop of 16 per cent, however. School officials were at a loss to explain the change.

19 1946

General

Learning Power of Both Groups Equal, 53% Say

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-28-46

Scientific Experts Agree With Majority; NORC Poll Shows Shift in Opinion Since 1944

DENVER, Colo.—If given the same educational opportunities, colored persons can learn as readily as whites, 53% of the white public believe today, according to nation-wide results released by the National Opinion Research Center.

A substantial minority, 40%, of white people, however, rate colored intelligence as inferior, while the remaining 7% say they don't know.

Opinion Shifted

A significant shift of opinion on this point has occurred during the past two years, to judge between the present survey and one taken in 1944 when NORC found only 44% of white giving colored proper credit for equal learning ability.

At that time a 48% plurality believed that, even given the same education, colored could not learn as easily as whites, and 8% said they didn't know.

Cross Section Questioned

On both surveys, NORC interviewers asked a coast-to-coast cross-section of whites in every walk of life:

"In general, do you think colored people are as intelligent as white people—that is, can they learn just as well if they are given the same education?"

On the more recent survey, colored persons were asked the same question and 92% believed the two races had equal potentialities.

Upholding this viewpoint are 61% of Northern whites, but, as might be expected, only 30% of Southern whites.

Job Opinion

Information on the learning potentialities of colored citizens appears to influence white attitudes in the economic and social spheres. Among those who know both races can be equally intelligent, 57% think they should have equal employment opportunities.

Of whites who think that colored are inescapably less intelligent, only 35% would grant them the same chances as whites to get any job.

Expert Belief

Most psychologists and other scientists agree with the proposition that, when given equal opportunities, colored and whites rate about the same on standard intelligence tests.

Learning ability, experts say can be influenced not only by heredity, but by educational opportunities and by environmental factors such as housing, diet and family income.

Tests Scores

A few tests have shown that, not only do Northern whites score higher than Southern whites and Northern colored higher than Southern colored persons, but Northern colored persons make higher scores than Southern whites.

A retired businessman in Chicago who was among the favorable 53% said, "Some colored people are smart and some are dumb, same as white people."

A stenoghapher in St. Joseph, Mo., pointed out the difficulties intelligent colored persons encounter in getting good jobs because of prejudice.

'Give Us a Chance'

A colored New York businessman contends: "Intelligence is an individual, not a racial trait," while a yardman in Virginia says: "Just give us a chance; that's all we need."

Some of the 40% who think that colored people can never learn contend that they are slow witted or that God didn't intend for colored people to be intelligent.

A few whites suggest a relationship between colored people's intelligence and the infiltration of white blood:

"A certain proportion are very intelligent, but most of them have some white blood. The lighter colored people rule the country, they are advanced first."

Environment Factors

Pointing out the environmental factors a Youngstown, O., housewife suggests that centuries of ignorance and privation keeps them from being as intelligent as whites who have had greater advantages.

A Philadelphian said colored people have an inferior diet, and inferior living conditions affect the brain.



RALPH McGILL
The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

The Most Costly of Servants

Thurs. 12-5-46

A man can go his whole life and learn two or three things to be a fact and feel fairly well satisfied.

One of the things I have learned, and feel rather good about because not many persons ever learn it, is that you never really deal with people. You deal with persons.

And life is the relationship of persons.

I suppose the truism should be summed up, "every person is a person." That sounds a little too easy and smooth, but I don't know how to say it better.

Just as no two finger prints are alike, no matter how the whorls, lines and so on seem to be, just so are no two persons alike.

From the first diaper to the final shroud, "things" conspire to make us what we are.

No two children, not even in the same family, are subjected to the same sort of prenatal and early influences. The most conscientious set of parents have learned a lot between the first blessed event and the second, no matter if the span of time be no more than nature allows.

The second child is given care and an early pre-school education in his first five years, which will be better or worse than the first child received.

This, plus the fact that the original juncture of the chromosomes provides a possibility of wide differences, makes it most important that we know each child is a person. People are not people. They are persons. That is a tough thing to learn because it isn't good enough just to admit it, you have to put the knowledge into effect in your thinking and your actions.

Persons are persons, and life is made up of the competition and relationships between them.

Education That is why education is so important a factor. And that is why it is a crying shame that society should not find some way to see to it that education is available.

We don't do it and here in the South we make the worst failure of all.

The statistics are familiar ones. But not familiar enough?

The South spends per pupil in its public schools $34.29 a year. The rest of the country spends $74.44.

The average pay for schoolteachers in the South is a shocking $917 a year. The rest of the Nation pays an average of $1,602. That, too, is shocking, but it at least isn't as shocking as our own figures.

Now, I am well aware of the fact that the Southern States spend a very large share of their gross income on schools. The money isn't there.

Costs But, still, nothing makes me jump with a righteous anger more than to hear a lot of foolish talk about the great old traditions of the past and the nobility of our heritage, all of which I admire, when I know that the cost of so much misty, fuzzy thinking is responsible for Southern children getting a poorer chance in life than the children of other States. A good, honest heritage is something very valuable to have. It adds strength to backbones in the time of testing. But what of the heritage is true? And what false?

I want them to be honest heritages, and not something that has been dreamed up as a sort of stage setting which looks very pretty when, if you push a hole in the scenery and look out at the audience, you will find that it really isn't very pretty.

No person defends the worthy Southern tradition more strongly than I. But, I will insist as long as I can that if it is going to cost the Southern people, especially the Southern children of this and the coming generations, a chance to compete for a living and for a good life on even terms with the children of the rest of the country, I am going to attack it as long as I am able so to do.

There is a growing number of persons who feel the same way. There just has to be a growing number.

Facts All this doesn't involve social equality with any other person or race. It doesn't even involve the question of segregation of races and peoples.

But, by the eternal, it does involve an honest facing up to facts as facts and not a lot of cowardly retreating into dishonest refuges of phony values and prejudices.

Does it mean anything that most of the teachers' strikes are in the South?

Does it mean anything that we are about to enter into the greatest technological age in the world's history and that the man and woman with the best chance in it is going to be the man and woman who had the best home training and the best education?

Does it mean anything that one out of every two Southern boys called up for service in the war just ended was unable to meet the Army's physical standards?

Does it mean anything that the Southern white illiteracy—ignoring the colored illiteracy altogether for the moment—was twice that of the rest of the country?

Does it mean anything that 13.8 of the Southern draftees could not meet the intelligence standards of the Army, as against two percent in California, 1.3 percent in Ohio and .3 in Illinois?

Let us count the cost of all that holds us back—and let us count it honesty, and then ask ourselves whether or not we can afford to make of every Southern boy and girl a person—able to compete with a person from every other section, in the technological age into which we have stepped.

Let us examine ourselves and fire the handmaidens of prejudice and illiteracy, whose services seem to cost so little, but which add up to be the most expensive servants a region ever had.

LAND GRANT SCHOOLS

Reading, Writing and Jim Crow

By ALVIN E. WHITE

(This is the fifth in a series of seven articles about education in the South.)

Much of the educational progress in secondary education in the South has been due to the gradual acceptance of Land Grand Colleges.

Land Grant colleges are those which benefitted under the Morrill Act signed by Presidnt Lincoln in 1862. Through this act, States were given so many acres of land or land script representing acreage, according to the number of Congressmen and Senators from those States in 1860.

For each duly elected Congressman and Senator, each State was entitled to 30,000 acres of land or its equivalent in script. If the land were not available within the boundaries of the State, script was issued for public lands available in other States. The only restriction on this grant was that not more than one million acres of public lands could be plotted in any one State.

The law specifically set up jim-crowism when it was adopted.

It states that funds from the capital acquired through the sale of this land should be divided for the education of white and colored youth—leaving the division to states where separate educational facilities were maintained.

Thus, for the first time, the Federal government sponsored jim-crowism as it now exists in Land Grant colleges.

This is one of the most fascinating stories in the education of America's colored population. According to the allotments, the states with separate facilities received the following amounts of land or script.

All told, 28 states received a total of 11,050,000 acres of land

LAND GRANT ALLOTMENTS			
Alabama	240,000	acres in	script
Arkansas	150,000	" "	"
Delaware	90,000	" "	"
Florida	90,000	" "	"
Georgia	270,000	" "	"
Kentucky	330,000	" "	"
Louisiana	210,000	" "	"
Maryland	210,000	" "	"
Mississippi	210,000	" "	"
Missouri	330,000	acres in	land
N. Carolina	270,000	acres in	script
Ohio	629,906	" "	"
Oklahoma	250,000	acres in	land
S. Carolina	180,000	acres in	script
Tennessee	300,000	" "	"
Texas	180,000	" "	"
Virginia	300,000	" "	"
W. Virginia	150,000	" "	"

of which 8,160,000 was represention for agricultural education beed by script and 2,890,000 in acginning as far back as 1787, but tual land. States were authorizedt was not until after the Civil to sell this land at the best possiWar, or rather the War Between ble price, some of which went fothe States as Southerner like to as low as 62½ cents per acre. call it, that actual legislation was

The money realized from thpassed to make this education sales was to be invested in U.Spossible.

or State bonds on which the re Colored colleges were considerturn was not less than 5 per cented in the program, but the public

Funds Remain Fixed response was poor. Too many col-

The original capital could noored people, eager to acquire an be spent; only the income fromeducation, looked with disdain on agricultural pursuits.

Slavery had forced this type of work on them and they eagerly turned to classical education and professional training as an outlet for their aspirations.

Withheld Information

Then, the early colleges established in the South by missionaries from other sections, which did an admirable work, did not offer encouragement to students seeking training in agricultural and vocational pursuits.

This was left to the Land Grant colleges, maintained by the Steta Attitudes of whites kept much information on the Land Grant schools from colored students and did not look with favor on colored folk acquiring any kind of education.

However, in more recent years, the popularity of the Land Grant schools and the courses they offer have become increasingly popular and more and more are attending these schools.

In Virginia, Hampton Institute first received moneys from the Land Grant investments. Not until 1920 did Virginia State College at Ettrick get the benefit from this fund.

On March 19, 1872, after a long struggle, the State Legislature authorized the division of the Virginia funds, one-third going to Hampton and two-thirds to a new institution called the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College.

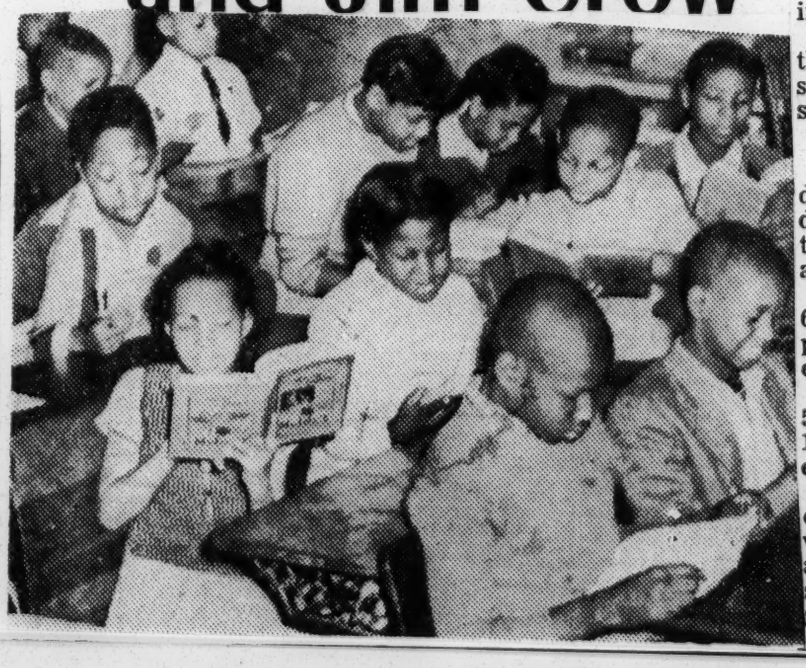
Of the $95,000 Hampton share, $9,500 was used to buy 72 acres of land which was needed as an addition to the original acreage and the remainder was invested in 6 per cent State bonds at a discount, serving to buy $172,156 worth of bonds.

Prior to 1860 there were only 246 colleges in the United States, all of which were for white students. In 1945. there were 1,579 white and 106 colored colleges in the United States for a total of 1,685 colleges.

The purpose of the Land Grant Act of Senator Morrill of Vermont was to provide adequate agricultural and vocational education for the country.

It is noticeable that most of this type of legislation followed some war, as the vocational educational act which followed World War I.

Reading, Writing and Jim Crow



Students in the 60-year-old Moore St. School in Richmond, Va., suffer from overcrowded conditions which are prevalent in Southern schools under the jim-crow system. More colored children are educated in the 17 Southern States and District of Columbia than in liberal, mixed schools.

By ALVIN E. WHITE

(This is the sixth in a series of articles about education in the South.)

Colored Americans made great progress in education between years of 1860 and 1890. After the Civil War, plans were executed rapidly to educate the recently freed slaves. Emancipated slaves looked toward cultural studies as the key to their problems. This idea, according to John W. Davis of West Virginia State College, "became an intense passion of the freedmen for educational advancement and served through the coming years in reducing illiteracy for the entire group."

Five years after the Civil War, there were 4,239 schools, 9,307 teachers and 247,333 pupils. Colored people themselves supported 1,304 schools and had purchased 592 buildings. The Freedmen's Bureau provided 654 schools, attended by 8,147 students. The bureau also established 61 industrial schools, with an enrollment of 1,780 students.

Between 1865 and 1870, $3,521,936 was spent for educating youth. The folk themselves raised $785,000 of that in the same five years for their own education.

At the outset, the agricultural and mechanical colleges met many difficulties. They did not get much cooperation from the leaders at that time.

The disorder and poverty of the South after the Civil War, the change forcing the South to give workers wages in return for their services, a general lack of enthusiasm on the part of students enrolling in this type of college, and the lack of confidence in publicly supported education: these things did not help.

It was not easy to sell this type of education to people who were children and grandchildren of slaves!

Long before the land gran colleges, private and denomina tional colleges dominated the pic ture and had won students ove to their cultural curricula.

The scarcity of high schools a we know them today caused a lac of students prepared for highe work. Racial hatreds against thes schools was much stronger tha in later years.

Because they were jealous o the opportunities given forme slaves, whites were reluctant t support these programs.

Worked on Student's Level

The educational level of the stu dents prevented the early intro duction of college work, and ever their teachers were forced to wor at the students' educational level

As late as 1916, there were onl 64 public high schools and 21 private high schools in the South ern States.

Of the public high schools, onl 5 carried four-year courses, whil 106 private high schools maintai ed four-year courses.

In the same year, the land gra college enrollment was 4,875, c which 2,595 were of the elemen ary grade, 2,268 secondary or hig school and only 12 of collegiat grade!

Although a survey made in 1935 showed there were 2,305 high schools, a great increase, there is still a lack of good high schools today. There are many consolidated county schools in rural areas for white students, but few for colored.

Many big cities in the South do not have accredited high schools for colored students.

The older colleges were forced to have preparatory schools as part of their institutions. Academies or high schools were numerous. One of the most notable prep schools was Wayland Academy at Virginia Union University in Richmond.

Howard University too had an "academy" which was more or less the equivalent of a high school.

Curricula even today in the southern high schools vary according to race. Foreign languages usually are omitted. There aren't many electives either.

At one time, the high school in Richmond taught arithmetic, spelling, grammar and such. It was impossible to obtain Latin or Greek.

In the early days of the old high school, these languages were included in the curriculum.

At the close of the civil war, when teachers from the North taught these schools, they brought with them the same type of work taught in their home schools.

Subjects Were Eliminated

Later as these old teachers were replaced and the States took over the schools, these cultural subjects were eliminated and manual training and domestic science substituted.

Whether or not he or she liked it, a boy had to have so many hours of manual training (carpentry) and the girls, domestic science (cooking).

Vocational schools were un thought of and it is only within re cent years that vocational school have been built. Business practic was taught only in private schools

This is true in many Souther cities where colored students see ing a business education or trai ing in the operation of office m chines and office practice, mu pay to attend a private school.

Examples of this are prevalent in most Southern cities, and the need for adjusted curricula to meet modern needs is just as pressing if not more so, among the colored students as it is for white students.

Time was that a boy or girl could finish a Southern high school and without further preparation, start teaching in the grade schools. Sat 5-4-46

Although this was not a good practice, some excellent teachers were fostered under this system, while others merely started "spreading ignorance" upon receiving a high school diploma.

Chief sufferers were the rural schools where low pay and short terms were prevalent and offered the only opportunity for employment.



Westwood School pupils in Richmond get drinking water from bottle in which it is brought to school each day because of the lack of running water.

Reading, Writing and Jim Crow

Afro-American

By ALVIN E. WHITE

(This is the seventh in a series of articles about education in the South.)

According to the United States Office of Education, there are 106 institutions of higher education for colored youth in the United States. Of these, 30 are controlled by the State, 8 by district or cities, 12 privately controlled and 56 by denominations. Of the latter there is only one Catholic college.

Baltimore Md

The denominations are represented as follows:

CHURCH SCHOOLS	
Baptist	13
Methodist	7
Presbyterian	6
Colored Methodist Episcopal	6
African Methodist Episcopal	6
Episcopal	4
American Miss. Association	3
Disciples of Christ	2
AME Zion	2
Seventh Day Adventist	1
Congregational	1
Evangelical Lutheran	1
Catholic	1

Two recognized theological seminaries, Gammon at Atlanta and Bishop Payne at Petersburg, Va., are outstanding theological seminaries furnishing graduates in these subjects.

However, religion is a part of the courses and is taught in a large number of other schools which have departments of theology. Education is also another heavy course in colored colleges.

Practically all hold summer sessions, attended largely by teachers either working for degrees they failed to get in the customary manner, or taking refresher courses, or additional work for additional degrees. 5-11-46

Quite a few "good" schools are omitted from the United States Office of Education report. They include such schools as Bordentown in New Jersey and Rock Castle in Virginia.

North Carolina leads the list with 12 schools for the higher education of colored youth.

South Carolina, Texas and Georgia have 11 each; Tennessee has 8; Alabama and Mississippi, 7 each; Virginia, 6; Arkansas and Louisiana, 5 each; Florida and Maryland, 4 each; Missouri and West Virginia, 3 each; Kentucky, District of Columbia and Pennsylvania, 2 each; Delaware, Ohio and Oklahoma, 1 each.

With its huge colored population, Oklahoma takes little interest in the higher education of colored youth. Its one school, Langston, at one time, was a political football.

Gubernatorial candidates usually selected an educator, promised him the presidency of the school if elected, and sent that individual out to campaign.

The successful candidate for Governor then named a board of trustees for the school, a hand-picked group with instructions as to whom to name for president!

Fortunately, this system has been done away with and the political stigma removed from the college.

Texas Has 2 Systems

Texas has two educational systems for white and colored alike. One is known as the A. and M. (Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges), and the other, the University of Texas.

The school at Prairie View operated under the State A. and M. College although recent controversies in that State may make it a combination school, offering some courses furnished at the University of Texas.

The influence of the denominational schools is still felt in the South. But recent economic changes have brought them closer together than they have ever been before. Sat.

Realizing the dwindling resources which in the past had furnished large sums of money from philanthropic whites, the colleges felt the need to do something for themselves—therefore, the United Negro College Fund.

The future of the denominational schools is uncertain and some think the day is near when they will be discontinued and education will be entirely in the hands of State governments.

While these schools have had their struggles, the aid rendered by outside organizations in elementary education cannot be overlooked.

The General Education Board, the Jeanes Fund, now the Southern Education Foundation, the Rosenwald Fund, the Slater Fund, all contributed to educating the impoverished South.

During the past 25 years, the number of Jeanes teachers has increased from 163 to 464; and even with that increase, there are still 335 counties in the South without Jeanes supervisors where the population of the county would justify employing such a teacher.

Jeanes teachers are supervisory advisors who bring the latest methods from educational fields to the county or counties where they are employed.

Raise County Levels

They work with both the school and community to raise levels in both instances—levels of education and levels of living.

The first Jeanes teacher operated in Henrico County, Va.—Miss Virginia Randolph—who recently was honored by the convention of Jeanes teachers held in Atlanta, Ga. 5-11-46

In practically every Southern State, more county supervisors are needed. Many organizations are co-operating with State education boards in attempting to better the condition of the colored students.

They include the American Red Cross, National and State Tuberculosis Associations; Congress of Parents and Teachers; national and local Urban Leagues, together with the foundations and associations which have worked through the past years.

Federal aid for all of these phases of education is necessary. If the pattern adopted in the original Federal aid as constituted in the Land Grant or Morrill Act, some provision should be made for the distribution of funds in a more equitable manner, or according to the needs as indicated in the areas.

The South, more than the North, needs Federal assistance and only through this assistance can better schools be built.

Not only will the schools be better, but better teachers will be attracted by better salaries, provided of course the direction of spending these Federal funds be supervised by the Federal Government and not turned entirely over to State distribution.

Reading, Writing and Jim Crow

Afro-American

By ALVIE E. WHITE

(This is the last in a series of article about education in the South.)

The remarkable feat of reducing the illiteracy of colored Americans to its present point in the face of so many difficulties, harassments, embarrassments and distressing efforts is a tribute to the aspirations and "stick-to-it-iveness" of the entire group. In the short space of three quarters of a century, colored Americans, who started out with an absolute zero in illiteracy, have progressed to the present state where illiteracy has been reduced to less than 10 per cent of a growing population of 13 million people. This is a remarkable achievement and one which cannot be laughed off.

Various scientific researches have been conducted, attempting to determine the ability of colored boys and girls to learn and to determine the intelligence quota of various hued people—starting with the almost pure Africans and running right through to the white hybrids. 5-18-46

The findings have been influenced in the main by preconcieved

Baltimore Md.

This same report indicates that there are approximately 200 doctors of philosophy and a similar number of Phi Beta Kappa men and women.

Many conditions influence this disparity — particularly in the South where children often are called upon to help conduct farming during seasons when crops are harvested or during planting season 5-18-46

And then again, there are more children in the rural South than in any other part of the country.

In 9 of these states, an average of $18.82 per cent was spent for the education of one child in 1939-40, while for white children in the same states and in the same years, the total spent averaged $58.69, according to confidential government reports.

Seconday education got its greatest impetus in the six years between 1938 and 1944 than at any time in its previous history.

During those six years, the government says that there were 24,000 students graduated from colleges all over the country—a

Baltimore Md.

Less Than 4 Years

More children are attending school according to the same comparisons. In 1910, only 44.7 per cent of the children between the ages of 5 and 20 years old were attending school. In 1930, this figure jumped to 60 per cent. Highest percentages of children in this age group attending school were found in the West where it was 68.2. North it was 75.1 per cent; in the

Few adults have completed more than 5 years in school. Figures compiled by a government agency say that 41.3 per cent have less than five years of formal school-

Baltimore Md.

In four unnamed Southern States, 30 per cent of the adults completed less than 4 years of formal schooling.

Children in cities attend school longer than those in rural areas; cities, the average length of schooling is from 6 to 8 years; in rural areas, it is from 4 to 5 years.

And of course, illiteracy is more prevalent in the South than it is in the North and West because of many associated facts. In 1930, than five out West, the illiteracy rate was 3.3 per cent of the population; in the North, where the population was considerably larger, they were 4.7 per cent of the illiterate population. This figure on illiteracy has been greatly reduced especially in the 20 years from 1910 when a survey indicated that the percentage of illiterates was 30.4 in cities in age groups over 10 years old

In 1930, this figure for the same rural areas, it is from 4 to 5 years.

Examples of this are prevalent in most Southern cities, and the need for adjusted curricula to meet modern needs is just as pressing if not more so, among the colored students as it is for white students.

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AME Zion	2
Seventh Day Adventist	1
Congregational	1
Evangelical Lutheran	1
Catholic	1

Two recognized theological seminaries, Gammon at Atlanta and Bishop Payne at Petersburg, Va., are outstanding theological seminaries furnishing graduates in these subjects.

However, religion is a part of the courses and is taught in a large number of other schools which have departments of theology. Education is also another heavy course in colored colleges.

Practically all hold summer sessions, attended largely by teachers either working for degrees they failed to get in the customary manner, or taking refresher courses, or additional work for additional degrees. 5-11-46

Quite a few "good" schools are omitted from the United States Office of Education report. They include such schools as Bordentown in New Jersey and Rock Castle in Virginia.

North Carolina leads the list with 12 schools for the higher education of colored youth.

South Carolina, Texas and Georgia have 11 each; Tennessee has 8; Alabama and Mississippi, 7 each; Virginia, 6; Arkansas and Louisiana, 5 each; Florida and Maryland, 4 each; Missouri and West Virginia, 3 each; Kentucky, District of Columbia and Pennsylvania, 2 each; Delaware, Ohio and Oklahoma, 1 each.

With its huge colored population, Oklahoma takes little interest in the higher education of colored youth. Its one school, Langston, at one time, was a political football.

Gubernatorial candidates usually selected an educator, promised him the presidency of the school if elected, and sent that individual out to campaign.

The successful candidate for Governor then named a board of trustees for the school, a hand-picked group with instructions as to whom to name for president!

Fortunately, this system has been done away with and the political stigma removed from the college.

Texas Has 2 Systems

Texas has two educational systems for white and colored alike. One is known as the A. and M. (Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges), and the other, the University of Texas.

The school at Prairie View operated under the State A. and M. College although recent controversies in that State may make it a combination school, offering some courses furnished at the University of Texas.

The influence of the denominational schools is still felt in the South. But recent economic changes have brought them closer together than they have ever been before. Sat.

Realizing the dwindling resources which in the past had furnished large sums of money from philanthropic whites, the colleges felt the need to do something for themselves—therefore, the United Negro College Fund.

The future of the denominational schools is uncertain and some think the day is near when they will be discontinued and education will be entirely in the hands of State governments.

While these schools have had their struggles, the aid rendered by outside organizations in elementary education cannot be overlooked.

The General Education Board, the Jeanes Fund, now the Southern Education Foundation, the Rosenwald Fund, the Slater Fund, all contributed to educating the impoverished South.

During the past 25 years, the number of Jeanes teachers has increased from 163 to 464; and even with that increase, there are still 335 counties in the South without Jeanes supervisors where the population of the county would justify employing such a teacher.

Jeanes teachers are supervisory advisors who bring the latest methods from educational fields to the county or counties where they are employed.

Raise County Levels

They work with both the school and community to raise levels in both instances—levels of education and levels of living.

The first Jeanes teacher operated in Henrico County, Va.—Miss Virginia Randolph—who recently was honored by the convention of Jeanes teachers held in Atlanta, Ga. 5-11-46

In practically every Southern State, more county supervisors are needed. Many organizations are co-operating with State education boards in attempting to better the condition of the colored students.

They include the American Red Cross, National and State Tuberculosis Associations; Congress of Parents and Teachers; national and local Urban Leagues, together with the foundations and associations which have worked through the past years.

Federal aid for all of these phases of education is necessary. If the pattern adopted in the original Federal aid as constituted in the Land Grant or Morrill Act, some provision should be made for the distribution of funds in a more equitable manner, or according to the needs as indicated in the areas.

The South, more than the North, needs Federal assistance and only through this assistance can better schools be built.

Not only will the schools be better, but better teachers will be attracted by better salaries, provided of course the direction of spending these Federal funds be supervised by the Federal Government and not turned entirely over to State distribution.

Reading, Writing and Jim Crow

Afro-American

By ALVIE E. WHITE

(This is the last in a series of article about education in the South.)

The remarkable feat of reducing the illiteracy of colored Americans to its present point in the face of so many difficulties, harassments, embarrassments and distressing efforts is a tribute to the aspirations and "stick-to-it-iveness" of the entire group. In the short space of three quarters of a century, colored Americans, who started out with an absolute zero in illiteracy, have progressed to the present state where illiteracy has been reduced to less than 10 per cent of a growing population of 13 million people. This is a remarkable achievement and one which cannot be laughed off.

Various scientific researches have been conducted, attempting to determine the ability of colored boys and girls to learn and to determine the intelligence quota of various hued people—starting with the almost pure Africans and running right through to the white hybrids. 5-18-46

The findings have been influenced in the main by preconcieved

Baltimore, Md.

This same report indicates there are approximately 200 doctors of philosophy and a similar number of Phi Beta Kappa men and women.

Many conditions influence this disparity — particularly in the white blood influenced the intelligence of the child.

Nothing is further from the fact, regardless of what "scientific tests prove."

These tests are merely human instruments subject to all human frailties, and cannot measure the inter-dependent social condition.

The real answer to the questions is shown in the condition and attitudes today when illiteracy has been cut down to its present figure.

And of course, illiteracy is more prevalent in the South than it is in the North and West because of many associated facts. In 1930, than five out West, the illiteracy rate was 3.3 per cent of the population; in the North, where the population was considerably larger, they were 4.7 per cent of the illiterate population. This figure on illiteracy has been greatly reduced especially in the 20 years from 1910 when a survey indicated that the percentage of illiterates was 30.4 in cities, the average length of schooling is from 6 to 8 years; in rural areas, it is from 4 to 5 years. In four unnamed Southern States, 30 per cent of the adults completed less than 4 years of formal schooling.

Children in cities attend school longer than those in rural areas; colleges all over the country—a total of previous years! In 1930, this figure for the same group was recorded as 16.3 per cent. Sat.

More children are attending school according to the same comparisons. In 1910, only 44.7 per cent of the children between the ages of 5 and 20 years old were in school. In 1930, this figure found in the West where it is only that 41.3 per cent have less than five years of formal school- ing. Baltimore, Md. Less Than 4 Years

Few adults have completed more than 5 years in school. Figures compiled by a government agency in the same years, the government says that there were 24,000 students graduated from Seconday education got its greatest impetus in the six years between 1938 and 1944 than at any time in its previous history.

During those six years, the government reports.

More Education In South To Aid Racial Relations

Montgomery Advertiser

NEW ORLEANS, April 1—(AP)—Southern educators are apparently convinced that more education in the South would mean less race friction.

Not a single disagreement to this was expressed in replies to a questionnaire sent by the Associated Press to college presidents and superintendents of education in 12 southern states.

The questionnaire covered various aspects of educational prospects and problems. A small percentage of those replying omitted the question asking opinions as to probable effects of increased education upon social problems, such as race friction. All of those who did answer, however, believe friction would be lessened if educational opportunities were increased, or that there is less antagonism between educated persons of both groups.

Some of the educators made it clear, though, that mere addition to the average years of schooling would not necessarily bring about a solution to social problems. The education must be of a proper type.

A good consensus was contained in the reply from Harmon Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia:

"The problem growing out of relationships must be dealt with through the processes of education. There is evidence, it seems to me, that when education deals with these problems realistically, there emerges better understanding and more wholesome and intelligent relations. Tension on these problems is greater among those who have had less education advantages.

"Ignorance is the breeding ground for intolerance, suspicion and greed.

India Big Problem

"The greatest problems of relationships in the world are in India, which nation has the lowest educational level.

"Extra years of schooling will not necessarily guarantee that social problems are attacked. We must continuously be on the alert to improve our curricula and methods to deal more effectively with social problems of all kinds."

E. B. Norton, state superintendent of education of Alabama, declared that "most race problems in Alabama develop as conflicts between the illiterate elements of both races." He added that additional years of formal schooling and improved educational programs both were necessary.

M. F. Whittaker, president of the South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical College, said increased education "should improve southern social problems, providing, of course, it is real, functional education."

Open Discussion

"This kind of education," he explained, "would permit frequent open and frank discussions in an attempt to identify the problems and to decide upon a solution that is acceptable to all racial groups."

He pointed out that in Orangeburg, where his own and another large Negro college had been established for half a century or more, "interracial relations are very good," and "much of this can be attributed to the influence of these two colleges."

"Without a question," says W. R. Banks, principal of Prairie View (Texas) University, "broader and liberal education will improve human relations. However, this educational program should extend from 'the cradle to the grave' if we are to improve effectively our human understanding and relations."

J. M. Tubb, Mississippi State superintendent of education, believes "the more education we have for all of the races the less friction will exist." He urged, however, that "terminal education needs" must be provided for. For example, since only 25 per cent of high school pupils go to college, the secondary school ciricula should be modified to round out the instruction of the other 75 per cent.

Plenty of Evidence

John J. Tigert, president of the University of Florida, declared there was "plenty of evidence" that improvements in race relations had occurred "in areas with higher levels of general education."

"In areas with backward schools, usually, whites and Negroes have not tried to work together," he said. "It is my judgment that there is more friction in these areas.

"In the last ten years the development of the many hundreds of local interracial committees, the work of the Southern Regional Council with a membership of over 6,000, the work of many churches, the work of many local schools and school systems, have very largely increased the more desirable interracial relations."

F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said:

"I am sure increased education would lessen race friction. This would be done by challenging superstitions and myths regarding race. It could be an outgrowth of education in a democracy which stresses the examination of evidence with the reaching of independent conclusions. Formal schooling alone is not enough. Formal schooling in the spirit of the American tradition of tolerance and fair play would accomplish results."

A similar expression came from Jacob L. Reddix, president of Jackson (Miss.) College for Negro Teachers:

"Increased education would lessen race friction. Citizens who are educated tend to settle their own social problems without friction and without the interference of the law. The 'give and take' of educated citizens is decidedly higher than that of an ignorant citizenry.

"When ignorant citizens of different social backgrounds are thrown together in economic competition there is certain to be racial friction, because an ignorant individual cannot appreciate the rights of other individuals. There is ample evidence of this point in the records of petty crime in the courts.

"Extra years of formal schooling will help the so-called 'race problem' in the South, but the proper curriculum modification would also greatly help the situation."

Raymond R. Paty, president of the University of Alabama, gave the opinion that "increased education would contribute to the solution of many of our social problems."

"There is no doubt," he said, "that the friction today between educated whites and Negroes is less than the friction between uneducated whites and Negroes." But he warned that it was "risky" to assume that the increase in education caused the reduction in friction.

EDUCATION DEEMED WAY TO LESSEN RACE FRICTION

Birmingham Age Herald

BY KRIS KREEGER

NEW ORLEANS, March 31—(AP)—Southern educators are apparently convinced that more education in the South would mean less race friction.

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Alabama

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Education Solution

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Turn to Page 2, Column 6

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Discussions Stressed

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Apathy, Outmoded Ideas and Prejudice Get Blame for Handicapping Education In South

Louisville, Ky. Courier-Journal

School Leaders List Reasons Why Region Lags

Louisville Ky.

By KRIS KREEGER.

New Orleans, March 30 (AP)—Apathy, outmoded ideas and the expensive double-school system are handicapping the South in its fight against ignorance.

The Little Red Schoolhouse, with one or two overworked teachers, also seems to be quite a drag in some areas.

Aside from the region's comparative poverty, those were the three difficulties most emphasized in replies received to a questionnaire sent by the Associated Press to college presidents and superintendents of education in 12 Southern states.

The questionnaire covered various aspects of Southern educational prospects and problems.

Of course, as some of the educators pointed out, the chief difficulties cannot be entirely disassociated from the basic economic situation. The apathy, for instance, appears due in large part to the fact that many Southerners, because of poverty, have grown up without education and cannot realize its importance.

John E. Coxe, Louisiana superintendent of education, stated the problem thus: 3-31-46

"If our schools were adequately financed over a long period of time, there would be no other handicap to education in the South. Since we have been unable to provide proper facilities for education for a great number of years, a considerable segment of our population has not yet learned to 'believe' in education.

Donovan Gives Views. 3-31-46

John J. Tigert, president of the University of Florida, said:

"My impression is that the chief handicaps to the development of a better education system in the South are the relatively high degree of indifference of the great masses of people and the relatively high degree of illiteracy and downright ignorance of a rather widely distributed, but small, percentage of the population.

"Too few people believe in the value of education," declared H. L. Donovan, president of the University of Kentucky. "Many of our leaders still think that education is a special privilege for the few who can afford it. We need a revival in education for the purpose of convincing our people of its value."

M. E. Whittaker, president of South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical College, cited a "lack of parental and employer interest in education, accompanied in many instances by antagonism toward the school and its program."

Fred C. Frey, dean of Louisiana State University, said the chief handicaps besides lack of funds were "first, the necessity for maintaining a dual system of schools for white and colored, and second, the larger proportion of our population who have grown up without adequate educational opportunities."

"The lack of desire for education to be effectively available to all the people" was one of several difficulties listed by L. H. Foster, president of Virginia State College. Monday

Sets Race Prejudice Third.

F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said:

"I would place financial difficulties first, lethargy second and race prejudice third. I place race prejudice third because there is a growing realization that all the children in the South, regardless of race, are entitled to an education and that to receive it will prove a benefit to the region."

Apathy toward education for the masses was linked with old-fashioned thinking in the reply received from Harmon Caldwell, president of the University of Georgia, which criticized "the attitude and beliefs held by some of the South's educational leadership." 3-31-46

"These beliefs," said Dr. Caldwell, "grew out of the prosperous, feudal South in the early 19th Century, which developed a pattern of education for the economic elite and little or no education for the masses of the people."

Blames Lack of Facilities.

"Inherent conservatism" was blamed by Raymond R. Paty, president of the University of Alabama.

"We lack adequately trained teachers, adequate buildings, and facilities to work with," he said, "but these, too, are economic in nature.

"Perhaps the one factor which is farthest removed from the economic situation is our inherent conservatism—our unwillingness to change and to experiment, our tendency to feel that what was good for other days and for other places, is what we should have."

"The wrong type of education has too long handicapped education generally in the South," said Jacob L. Reddix, president of Jackson (Miss.)) College for Negro Teachers. "The South has for too long turned toward classical education, when stress should be placed on industrial and agricultural education."

Wants Statutes Modernized.

"Out-of-date organization due to statutory limitations," was cited as a handicap in the reply received from R. F. Poole, president of Clemson (S. C.) Agricultural College. 3-31-46

T. D. Brooks, dean of the school of Arts and Sciences at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, listed "traditional prejudice against other than white-collar vocations" and "persistence in traditional school programs."

A "strong element of romanticism and sectionalism has characterized too much Southern education," said L. H. Foster, president of Virginia State College, who saw also "a reluctance of Southern teachers to experiment."

Separation Called Costly.

The expense of maintaining a double set of schools for white and Negro pupils was mentioned by several, including State superintendents and presidents of both white and Negro colleges. Monday

As John E. Coxe, Louisiana superintendent of education, said, "the problem of providing adequate facilities for the education of the Negro is one of the most pressing problems facing us today."

The first noneconomic difficulty listed by E. B. Norton, Alabama superintendent of education, was "the failure to recognize in some sections the importance of the education of Negro children." 3-31-46

Politics Blamed In Part.

President Reddix of Jackson College said there was "considerable sentiment among certain political leaders of the South" that increasing education for Negroes would "upset the status quo of the social system." But, he declared, "this is not true in those Southern states, such as West Virginia and North Carolina, where the expenditure of public funds is nearer equality than the other states of the South."

Ralph B. Jones, Arkansas commissioner of education, cited "the fear of the racial bugaboo" as a major handicap.

A number of educators stressed a need for consolidation of schools and school districts. As explained by J. M. Tubb, Mississippi superintendent of education, school consolidation would aid in "providing a richer curriculum, better-paid teachers, and thereby eliminating some schools in which a poor grade of work is done." 3-31-46

Cites Shortage of Teachers.

Dr. Whittaker of South Carolina A. and M. said a "preponderance of small schools" was a detriment, and that more than 1,600 of the 2,200 Negro schools in his state had only one or two teachers each.

Fred T. Mitchell, president of Mississippi State College, said "the South leads the nation in consolidated schools and the transportation of pupils."

Superinendent Tubb feels, though, that "consolidation should not be overdone." He says the schools in Mississippi "are close to the people and we are anxious to maintain this."

Southern Education

The News Birmingham, Ala. Sat. 8-17-46

A great deal has been done in recent years to improve the quality of higher education in the South. A quarter of a century ago, there was room for alarm. Accrediting associations charged that only a few Southern universities were equipped to give graduate work comparable to what one might get in the North. Library facilities in the South were inadequate, and most of the nation's scholars pursued their work in Northern schools. Now *The New York Times* comments editorialy on the fact that Southern education is much better than it ever has been before. "Recent studies," says *The Times*, "emanating below the Mason and Dixon line indicate that the gap between the North and the South has been narrowed considerably, until today higher education in the South has reason to be proud of its position."

These are kind words, but they are true. The South accepts them as her just due and presents with pride the quality of her educational and scholarly opportunities to the whole nation. The reason for the improvement is two-fold: first, states have been increasingly willing to allocate funds to their state universities, and private institutions have benefited much from gifts from individuals and from the educational foundations, and second, great and good scholars have often chosen to remain in the South, despite the fact that they might have drawn larger salaries elsewhere.

Although many people fail to realize the fact, money is all-important to educational success. No university can be great if its funds are low. It costs a lot to run a college and the students never pay all the cost of their education. There must be good and modern plants, and libraries must be continually enlarged. Especially in the field of the physical sciences is it necessary to provide the proper equipment for teaching; laboratories must be built and maintained, and their equipment is not cheap. And to get good teachers they must be paid a living wage, perhaps not equal to that which they could get in industry but enough to keep them healthy and happy. Those financial requirements are now being met in increasing measure by appropriations from state legislatures.

But, although many state universities are well-manned and almost adequately supported—one thinks immediately of North Carolina, Texas, and Louisiana—it is the privately-supported institutions that have made the greatest gains in the South's educational advance. Two great universities now exist in this section: Vanderbilt and Duke. Neither is dependent on public funds; both have been the recipients of generous private donations. Both offer graduate work in most departments now, and doctorates conferred by them are as well regarded as those from most Northern universities. North Carolina is without doubt the state school whose graduate work is most highly developed; much of its distinction is the result of the tireless work of its president, Frank Graham, who has gathered about him a great faculty and provided them with what they need to do their best work.

Under the administration of President Rainey, Texas was on its way to educational greatness, and its reputation in the graduate fields is still high, although it suffered a blow when Rainey was dislodged by reason of political skulduggery. In spite of all the evils that have been charged to Huey Long, he did much to make L. S. U. one of the finest institutions in the South. One cannot afford to overlook the part that the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges has played in raising the educational level of Southern colleges. Its devoted officers have striven always to make good use of their advisory power. The South is on its way educationally. We need not wait for accolades from a Northern newspaper. We know it, because the proof is at hand.

19a 1946

New Education Center Starts Adult Courses

New York Amsterdam News

2-16-46

Approximately 100 persons attended the first five courses to get under way without ceremony as East New York's community center—an experiment of field education and community cooperation—opened last Wednesday at Thomas Jefferson High School, Pennsylvania and Dumont Ave.

The home nursing course attracted but three women while the other four were at, or near peak strength of 25. Sketching and painting, machine shop (radios and automobile engines), household repairs and photography were the other subjects. Athletics and swimming, music appreciation, leather work, the book club, national affairs, second classes in machine shop and household repairs, and a Russian language session were scheduled to open later in the week.

Courses scheduled for Monday and Tuesday of this week have been deferred because of the Lincoln's Birthday school holiday it was announced by Hyman Sorokoff, director of the center. The director stated the 251 teen-agers and 239 adults had registered for the education program which uses the facilities of Junior High School 149 and Public Schools 174 and 182 in addition to Thomas Jefferson High. Package courses of 12 weeks each are offered in 54 subjects.

There remains room for another 135 youngsters under 16 although an additional 225 adolescents have enrolled for the arts and crafts classes to be given at the Junior High School, Mr. Sorokoff said.

Establishment of recreation centers at Public Schools 182 and 174 have averaged 200 children at each session. Public School 182 also operates evenings. 2-16-46

Officially known as the East New York Recreation, Education and Community Center, the project was launched less than a month ago by the Board of Education and the E. N. Y. Youth Activities, Inc., with an effort to provide recreation and education for people of all ages.

Howard U. Professor Heads Schools Group

Washington D.C. Post

Election of Dr. Alain Leroy Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard University, as president of the American Association for Adult Education was announced yesterday. Fri. 4-26-46

Formerly a member of the association's executive council and vice president, Dr. Locke was elevated to the presidency in elections held at a four-day conference of 600 delegates in Detroit.

Night Classes To Open

Night classes at the Booker T Washington High Evening School will open Monday, with registration beginning at 7:30 p. m. Several types of courses will be offered, including commercial, vocational, musical, dramatic and those leading to a high school diploma. No charge will be made for the instruction except a 50-cent registration fee, it was announced by Milton White, principal.

New Jewish School Seeks Negro Students

The Daily Worker New York

By EUGENE GORDON

The Negro people, so long denied education, have an insatiable craving for it. 1-19-46

I wish it were possible for all Negroes who desire learning to enroll in such an institution as the School for Jewish Studies, 13 Astor Place. Anti-Semitic poison has seeped into the Negro community, its effectiveness arising from the fact that the Negro people in general know little or nothing of the Jews' origin, tradition and culture. Such knowledge would be an antidote to the fascist poison of anti-Semitism.

"I feel that the Jewish and the Negro people, as the most oppressed groups in America, have a deeper kinship than any other minorities in this country," says Chaim Suller, executive director of the School of Jewish Studies.

The Rev. Ben Richardson, formerly assistant pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and now an editor of **The Protestant**, is the leading non-Communist exponent of that idea among Negroes.

Looking through the School of Jewish Studies' catalogue I am disappointed at the absence of the Rev. Mr. Richardson's name from the lists both of sponsors and guest lecturers. One does find, however, an array of scholars especially fitted to make the story of the Jewish people popular among non-Jewish students, including Negroes. 1-19-46

Courses of study covered in the English division include elementary and advanced Hebrew and Yiddish; the history of the Jewish people, including their relationship to the economic, political and social development of the United States from colonial times to the recent past; Jewish culture—festivals and holidays and Jewish folk songs; and social and economic problems as they affect the Jewish people, especial emphasis here being placed on Palestine. 1-19-46

Many students of Slovak, Italian, Spanish and German descent are enrolled in the s chool.

The present semester began this week. The 25 courses given during the winter term have been augmented by 11. The roster of instructors is impressive, there being such authorities as Dr. Raphael Mahler, Rabbi Herman Pollack, Jesse Mintus, Mary Himoff, Valia Hirsch and Morris U. Schappes.

The country's only Jewish school with a Marxist approach to the national question and to Jewish history is becoming more than just an academic institution. It is becoming a cultural center for the Jewish people and a source of invaluable information for all people who have recognized anti-Semitism as fascism's most sinister weapon.

Rs for the R-less

Time

The Army had more than 300,000 illiterates: in G.I. slang, they were called "jugheads." But they did not stay jugheads long. The Army boasted that it could teach illiterate draftees to read and write in eight weeks. Chicago

The Army's way was a mixture of up-to-date gadgets (films, cards with words illustrated, teaching whole words instead of letters) with methods familiar to the little red schoolhouse. The Army had its pupils available whenever it wanted them (usually for 24 hours a week); and G.I.s had a compelling reason for trying to learn: they wanted to be able to write home. Mon 10-28-46

Last week, at experimental centers in Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and Washington, D.C., 30 literacy classes along Army lines began for 500 of the 3,000,000 Negroes who comprise nearly one third of U.S. adult illiterates. The 500 are a "pilot group"; the U.S. Office of Education hopes to wipe out all adult illiteracy. Just as the Army primers had talked about jeeps and girls rather than cats and mice, the textbooks for the Negroes were tailored to fit the special interests of a community, *e.g.*, cottonfields. The Army found that exercises like "see the dog run" only bored adults. Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, the U.S. Office of Education's Negro director of the project, does not expect as quick results as the Army got. His illiterates will be available for only four to six hours' instruction a week; many lack the incentive to learn that the G.I.s had. Dr. Caliver thinks a stimulus can be found. Says he: "Great advertisers have made people think they want a lot of stuff they don't want or need. We can do it with learning. Learning can be made popular if people are made to know that learning can help them get the things they want."

Dr. Locke Named Head Of Adult Education Group

Chicago Defender Ill.

Saturday

DETROIT—For the first time in the nation's history, a Negro heads the American Association for Adult Education. 5-4-46

Elected unanimously to the presidency at the organization's recent four-day meeting here was Dr. Alain Leroy Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard University and present visiting professor at the University of Wisconsin.

A Harvard graduate and the first American Negro to become a Rhodes scholar, Dr. Locke had previously served as vice president and executive council member of the association which has a general membership. 5-4-46

The new president is nationally famous for his contributions to social sciences and the arts. Books authored by him include "The New Negro," "The Negro In Music" and "The Negro In Art." He is also contributor to leading periodicals.

Morse A. Cartwright, associate director of the AAAE, announced last week that the election of Dr. Locke has established a "distinct new opening for the Negro race in the field of U.S. adult education."

INSTITUTE AIMS TO TEACH NEGRO

Hampton Study Designed to Eliminate Racial Evils of Illiteracy

Hampton, Va.—Because the illiteracy of approximately 3,000,000 adult Negroes in this country is considered a root cause of racial maladjustment and discrimination, the first step in a broad attack on the problem is under way at an experimental four-week Institute on the Adult Education of Negroes, currently being held here at Hampton Institute.

Use of the Army's new teaching techniques in the instruction of adult Negroes is a main feature of the Institute, and Army representatives are serving as supervisors. The first phase of a comprehensive program to provide sorely-needed teachers and suitable classroom materials for illiterates, the project is jointly sponsored by the United States Office of Education, Hampton Institute, the American Association for Adult Education and the National Conference of Adult Education and the Negro and is being financed by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The Institute is being directed by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist for the higher education of Negroes, United States Office of Education, and the associate director is William M. Cooper, executive secretary of the National Conference on Adult Education and the Negro

Trains Teachers.

Attending the Institute as a key group to "teach teachers" and develop new educational methods are 30 carefully chosen enrollees including veterans, social workers and teachers representing the four Negro educational centers participating in the project. These centers are: Fisk University and Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College in the Nashville area; Atlanta University and Fort Valley State College in the Atlanta area; Hampton Institute and Virginia State College in the Tidewater area; and Howard University, Miner Teachers College and Coppin Teachers College in the upper Atlantic area.

With one-fourth of the entire U. S. Negro population functionally illiterate, according to the 1940 census and Selective Service records, it is believed that this excessive illiteracy has helped to create the following conditions among Negroes in this country: (1) limited and warped personality developments (2) high morbidity and death rates (3) occupational inefficiency and limitations; (4) ineffective citizenship; (5) unwholesome and disorganized home and family life; (6) general social and economic maladjustments.

One of the major results of the Hampton Institute is expected to be the preparation of an experimental curriculum or Teaching Guide on the elementary level to be used by teachers of Negro adults. The testing and evaluation of this Guide will be a main feature of the

elementary Wheatley YWCA, sewing; Maggie college credit through Virginia ting, George Mason, L. Walker High School, barbering Union University or for renewal ary studies, wood-beauty culture, bookkeeping, type- of State teaching certificate, and n, sewing, handi-writing, shorthand, accounting high school subjects leading to ry studies; Ran-chef cooking, waiting, dressmak- the State high school completion ry studies, sewing, elementary sewing, tailoring examination and the high school ork; Medical Col- elementary studies, bricklaying diploma. a, sewing; Phyll shoe repairing, carpentry, theory The Fall program of the Retail related to carpentry, Spanish for

Adult Education Set in Negro Schools

The schools participating in the Night education courses for Negro adults will open in the fall of 1947 in order to capitalize on the achievements growing out of the Institute. The subjects offered are: Websterlege of Virginia, sewing; Segear, assistant director of adult education for Negro schools, an-craft, elementary studies on September 25. J. E. Buchanan, sewing, elementary nounced yesterday. knitting, dolph, elementary studies; Davis; follow-up program which will continue through the summer of 1947

Institute conducted at Walker High School provides courses as follows: salesmanship, 20 hours; recordkeeping for small business, 10 hours; business English, 10 hours, and advertising, 10 hours.

Army Technique Used To Educate Illiterates

News Birmingham Alabama
10-20-46-Sun.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—(AP)—A trail-blazing attack on adult illiteracy, which prevents some 10,000,000 Americans from functioning as citizens, began this week with classes in the South to teach the three Rs via Army-perfected modern education techniques.

When the Army was faced with the problem of wasting thousands of potential soldiers because they lacked the ability to read, write and understand military instructions—it didn't dilly-dally with the "c-a-t" spells cat" sort of lesson.

It put into each illiterate's hand an adult reader called "Meet Private Pete," which leaped right into such words and adult concepts as soldiers, guns, the girl back home and the buddy in the next barracks. Through these speed-up methods, the Army turned functional illiterates into soldiers in about eight weeks of concentrated classes. 10-20-46-Sun.

CAPITALIZING on adult interests also is the premise of the unique adult education project sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education.

Just as the Army used the immediate and primary interests of its illiterate manpower as introductions to the three Rs, material prepared for this experimental project centers around the adult's job, his home life, his interest in reading his local newspaper.

The project is being tested first in some 30 classes for approximately 500 illiterate Negroes taught by educators who will carry the new teaching techniques to the entire South and, if is hoped, eventally to the whole nation.

News 10-20-46-Sun.

THE PROGRAM'S methods and materials differ from those customarily used for adult illiterates, says Dr. Ambrose Caliver, director of the project. Instead of using the old primers, special material has been prepared to tailor the class to the student. Birmingham

"In a canning community," he explains, "the reader might start with the picture of a worker, and the words 'I am a worker, I work in a cannery,' printed below. Adults will be taught words and sentences immediately, and will master the entire alphabet without the painstaking A-B-C phase." Ala.

Arithmetic and writing lessons will relate, for example, to the worker's grocery bill or his wife's market list instead of to child-sized problems concerning the number of apples John and Judy have together if each has four.

Through careful canvassing of a community, teachers will discover the primary needs and interests of the people, the educators explain.

The teacher will use that desire or interest as a drawing card, and will move into the 3 Rs on an adult level. This approach is expected to cut down adult apathy towards attending school.

* * *

TEACHING the 30 experimental classes, which probably will run through next Spring, will be teachers who attended a five-week workshop at Hampton Institute in Virginia this Summer to adapt Army techniques to civilian needs.

When the classes end next Spring, the teachers will meet again to compare notes, discuss needed revisions of the texts and publish final material so that it can be used anywhere in the country.

* * *

THE RAISING of the nation's illiterate adults to functional knowledge standards will help alleviate existent group tensions, says Dr. Caliver. In addition, such projects also should raise the standards of living of these groups, and increase production through eventual carryovers into vocational training and better job capabilities.

Adult Education Institute Held

The Afro-American
Baltimore 2, Md.

HAMPTON, Va. — (NNPA) — An institute on adult education recently opened at Hampton Institute by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, is sponsored by the Office of Education in co-operation with the American Association for Adult Education and the National Conference on Adult Education.

Directed by Ambrose Caliver, a specialist in higher education, Office of Education, the project has as its general purpose the lifting of the educational level of the large group of adults described as "functionally illiterate" by the Selective Service System and the 1940 census. Sat. 8-17-46

College to Try Guide

During 1946-47 the following institutions will try out the guide to be developed at the institute: Atlanta University, Fort Valley, Fisk University, Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, Hampton Institute, Virginia State, Coppin Teachers' College, Howard University, and Miner Teachers' College.

Members of the faculties of these schools participated in the conference and are attending the institute while other enrollees of the institute comprise persons who are interested in or who expect to engage in adult education.

Fort Valley College To Hold Institute On Negro Education

ATLANTA, Ga., —(UP)— The Fort Valley State College at Fort Valley, Ga., has been selected as one of nine institutions which will conduct institutes on adult education of negroes, the Georgia Board of Regents announced Monday.

These institutes, conceived and directed by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, U. S. office of Education specialist in the higher education of negroes, are designed to meet the needs and subsequent problems of some 3,000,000 illiterate negroes who embrace approximately one fourth of the nation's negro population according to the 1940 census.

The institute at the Fort Valley State College is under the directorship of Dr. W. M. Boy, a participant in the planning conference in Washington in July, and began its organization Sept. 22.

The negro adult education problem will be attacked from two angles one method is an introductory course in adult education on the college level for which full credit is given the student. The second is a class for adult illiterates designed to give them up to and including the fourth grade by adopting the army method of teaching adults.

National Negro Cong. Sponsors Adult Classes

Washington — (ANP) — Adult classes, sponsored by the National Ngro congress, will be open to the public at the Frederick Douglass school here on Oct. 28th.

Instruction will be given in public speaking, Negro history, home economics, basic English, current events, history of trade unions and practical application of trade unionism. The school had its formal opening here on Oct. 17. An excellent enrollment was reported.

19a 1946

EDUCATION GROUP HEADED BY NEGRO

DETROIT, April 24— (AP).—Dr. Alain Leroy Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard University, Washington, D. C., was unanimously elected president of the American Association for Adult Education today.

Morse A. Cartwright, association director, said it was the first time a Negro has been elected to the presidency of a National Adult Educational Association with a general membership.

The association is one of five adult educational organizations whose 600 delegates are holding a four-day meeting here.

A Harvard graduate and former Rhodes Scholar, Dr. Locke has served as a member of the association's Executive Council and as vice president. He is retiring president of the National Conference on Adult Education and is serving at present as visiting professor of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin.

He succeeds Lyman Bryson, director of postwar study and educational studies for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

HAMPTON—Conference

The fifth annual conference on adult education and the Negro will take place at the Hampton Institute in Virginia tomorrow through Wednesday under the auspices of the Associates in Folk Education, the American Association for Adult Education and the institute's extension division. Discussions will deal with such topics as methods of adult education, labor problems, world affairs and educational problems among Negroes.

Walter Chivers Heads Education Conference

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Walter R. Chivers, professor of sociology at Morehouse College, was elected president of the Conference on Adult Education following the fifth annual meeting of the conference held at Hampton Institute last week.

Sponsored jointly by the Associates in Folk Education, the American Association for Adult Education, and the extension division of Hampton Institute, the first post-war meeting of the conference attracted representatives of all groups interested in adult education.

(N. Y.) George Washington Carver School



HONORED: Gwendolyn Bennett, director of the George Washington Carver School, 57 W. 125th St., received a $100 cash award on February 9 from Lodge 500 of the International Workers Order (IWO) for scholarship purposes because the school is doing an excellent job in "helping Americans to understand the Negro Problem in America."

Carver School Adds New Course

The George Washington Carver School, 57 W. 125 St., has inaugurated a new course to aid Civil Service employes in preparing for examinations for permanent Federeal positions.

Clifford C. Davis, who has been chosen as instructor for the new classes, was recently discharged from the army. He is a graduate of the University of Iowa and of Ohio State University.

First group to take advantage of the new course is the membership of Local 21, United Federal Workers, CIO.

AMERICAN VIEWPOINT

A Lady Laughs At Fate

Chicago Defender

By EARL CONRAD

(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—One of Harlem's most influential Negro women is Gwendolyn Bennett, founder and director of the George Washington Carver School, an institution which has brought light and hope and learning to thousands of Harlemites.

Some years ago she wrote a poem, "To A Dark Girl," that tells a lot about herself.

I love you for your brownness
And the rounded darkness of your breast.

I love you for the breaking sadness in your voice
And shadows where your wayward eyelids rest.

Something of old forgotten queens
Lurks in the lithe abandon of your walk,
And something of the shackled slave
Sobs in the rhythm of your talk.

Oh, little brown girl, born for sorrow's mate,
Keep all you have of queenliness,
Forgetting that you once were slave,
And let your full lips laugh at Fate!

Gwendolyn Bennett is herself a little sad and her full lips have since laughed at fate.

Fights For Freedom

When I say that Gwendolyn Bennett has learned to "laugh at fate" I mean that she has offered defiance to the fate that so often befalls the Negro woman in this country. Her laughter at this "fate" has been the opposition she has offered to it. If she could not be wholly free she experienced the next best thing to freedom, which was to fight for it.

And now she has the satisfaction of knowing that there are more than 700 students enrolled in her school; that hundreds of New Yorkers, Negro and white, but mostly Negro, who cannot afford college, and cannot go to school by day can, for an incredibly small season fee, study almost everything under the sun at this school.

Although the school was begun only two years and two months ago opening then with 159 students, it has grown by 500 per cent in that period, and it is unquestionably the most unique adult education school in Harlem. There are subjects that you cannot even get at New York universities, and there are authorities who teach here who have a greater specialization and knowledge than can be found in many leading universities.



GWENDOLYN BENNETT

Mixed Faculty

What is remarkable about the school is the truly democratic spirit which permeates it. There are Negro and white teachers, many volunteer workers who are Negro and white, and the enrollment is mixed.

Take only one of the teachers who volunteers his time. Take him particularly because he happens to be Gwendolyn Bennett's husband. He is Richard B. Crosscup, a bachelor of arts graduate of Harvard university, once a student too at Boston university; a teacher for seven years at Cambridge school, Massachusetts; and for four years a teacher at New York's famous Walden school, progressive institution for young people. He teaches English, and I found out something about him—and the whole school—from one of his pupils, Katrine Hennant, who happened to be at the school while I was interviewing its director.

Serve Side By Side

Miss Hennant said, "My first English class at the Carver school was very impressive. While the lesson was interesting, I just could not refrain from idling in thought. I wondered why I was receiving such valuable and capable guidance at so small a fee. How was this possible? I wondered about the teacher's life (Mr. Crosscup). I thought life for him at intervals must have been sad, beautiful, colorful and progressive—because in my mind's eye I beheld all this. I also thought that he must be interested in the problems of the working class since he used politics to illustrate the meaning and use of words.

"I then began to wonder about my other teachers at the Carver school—whether they too were interested in the problems of the workers. I decided that the Carver school must be a school for the fair thinking people of this community. Why. Because black and white persons were serving side by side to aid those of us who sought a better understanding of life and problems."

Like many career women in our day Gwendolyn Bennett uses her maiden name, the one under which she became known, when she was a poet and artist, rather than the Crosscup identity.

What did all this mean for the Negro? If hatred is widespread among Negroes, and if hatred could and probably did lead to hopelessness and apathy and withdrawal, what could be done about it among Negroes?

"Education works both ways," she answered. "I wouldn't be interested in a Carver school if it didn't help teach Negroes to see the whole world and where they fit into it."

The Carver school director believes that great advances have been made in recent years, but she adds, "The areas in which it is still bad are so sharp in contrast with the fine slogans of peace and universal brotherhood and world unity that you hear everywhere that the evidences of prejudice seem to do more harm than they did in another day when this situation wasn't seen in world focus."

Negro Woman Question

Miss Bennett commented on the late George Washington Carver and his disinterest in making money.

"Carver believed that the product of science was for everybody. He had a world view. He saw that science should be the tool of the people. I am sure that if he were here today his stand would be that nuclear energy should be used for a full life for the people."

I asked her about "the Negro woman question."

Smilingly she replied, "Do you mean: do I think the Negro woman should be allowed to stay? The answer is yes."

But then she told a story. Her father, who was a lawyer, had wanted a boy, and he wanted this boy to grow up to be a lawyer. But since she was a girl, she was subjected to a kind of spartan discipline, her father having decided she might as well be a smart girl, if she couldn't be a good male lawyer. His idea of what she ought to do, if not law, was to teach Latin in a New York high school. And he was disappointed when she took up art.

"I often wonder," she said "whether he would have been pleased with what I am now doing."

"I'm sure he would," I opined unnecessarily.

Domestic Serfs

"What I mean," I said, "is this: you know that millions of Negro women are somewhat in the position of domestic serfs, that they get about the worst pushing around of any one group."

"Listen," she said, "you know more about Negro women than I do. You're the biographer of Harriet Tubman. Now you write what you want to and it will be okay with me."

"I can't do that," I said, "I want that registration is on right now to get something fresh and original."

"All women doing the administration work?"

Discusses Himes Book

Then I asked her whether she had read Chester B. Himes' "If He how, when I had failed to see it as a book, I had failed to see it as a people can actually learn something about the world they live in." She looked out the window reflectively for an instant, then said, "I don't think we realize millions of Negroes think. I told Everybody likes her for her wavy hair, eyes with mused, "I don't think we realize millions of Negroes think. I told pression, and she talks how many people in Harlem have her that not until I had read Walcol, steady intelligence. no moorings." The implication I ter White's interpretation of the nd if I say she's a bit got from that was that the Carver book—that the story shows Nennett is of medium for an instant, then portrayal of how many, perhaps ssrooms, a library, and and cultural center in the com- Discusses Himes Book o larger rooms used for munity "as well as a place where Then I asked her whether she unction. for everybody, and if I say she's a bit got from that was that the Carver book—that the story shows Nelor. She is 43; and she in." She looked out the window re- book, I had failed to see it as a Everybody likes her for an instant, then portrayal of how many, perhaps has wavy hair, eyes with mused, "I don't think we realize millions of Negroes think. I told xpression, and she talks how many people in Harlem have her that not until I had read Wal- ol, steady intelligence. no moorings." The implication I ter White's interpretation of the nted very much to speak got from that was that the Carver book—that the story shows Ne- e school and I wanted students had found mooring in the groes do not necessarily love and ch for her to talk about institution. admire whites, but on the contrary, "That's what I want to talk to often hate them—had I grasped how, when I had failed to see it as a book, I had failed to see it as a people can actually learn something about the world they live in." She looked out the window reflectively for an instant, then said, "I don't think we realize millions of Negroes think. I told Everybody likes her for her wavy hair, eyes with mused, how many people in Harlem have her that not until I had read Walexpression, and she talks no moorings." The implication I ter White's interpretation of the col, steady intelligence. got from that was that the Carver book—that the story shows Nented very much to speak students had found mooring in the groes do not necessarily love and e school and I wanted admire whites, but on the contrary, ch for her to talk about institution. often hate them—had I grasped "That's what I want to talk to it. She has white expression, and she talks plump. Every- "Well, you know there was a small classroom "If you really want to be of one or two lar "I'll mention Miss Bennett "you'll right now brown color. won't mind if January 14." "will be the first read this

pretation. Sat 1-5-46

"That is what my sadness comes from," she said, surprising me a little to hear she was still sad, for I had believed that in her work she had conquered the sadness of her poet years. "I am sure that Himes and the other writers of his school have many white friends but they are presenting a true picture of what must be going on in millions of minds. The thing that makes me sad is that a white person might read such a book and say, 'See what I told you. Negroes all hate us, so what can you do?'"

"If it is true," I remarked, "that millions of Negroes may hate whites, then this poses a terribly important problem for white America, and if it is true that Negro workers hate white workers, it poses a very important problem for white workers. It means that white workers must examine themselves and their beliefs and transform themselves."

"It is a great problem," she agreed, "one that the white labor movement must attend to if it would continue to make gains."

Sees Positive Side

Miss Bennett said that it was an assumption of many white labor leaders and groups in the lead of labor that all white working people know what the problem is. She added, "This is highlighted by the fact that wide sections of labor don't know what it's all about."

"I am an ardent believer in education in the union halls, in shops, in all popular mediums of education as steps in providing the answer," she went on. "But I'm also a believer in legislation, in a program that legislates against hatred, and emphasizes the positive side of people's understanding one another. I think we should see that the government takes a firmer stand on the externals of prejudice, like segregation in buildings, buses, trains, station depots."

She gave me an example of how a Negro might react.

"When a Negro gets on a train in New York where he has the same accommodations as whites, and then has to get off in Mississippi where he may not be able to find a restaurant where he can eat, he is going to react against all whites. The first white man he sees may be the symbol of the whole thing, and that first white man, however he may feel, may be the object of this Negro's justified resentment."

Sees Whole World

She paused a moment, tapped thoughtfully with her pencil on the desk, and said, "Let's face the facts. Millions of whites are not even thinking about this thing. If they read a book like Himes' they will say, either 'It is not true,' or, if it is true, 'What can you do about it?'"

Carver School's Festival May 26

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

The George Washington Carver School will sponsor its third annual United Nations Folk Festival on Sunday afternoon, May 26, at 3 p.m at the Golden Gate Ballroom.

The Festival, around the theme of international unity and understanding, will feature speakers and a galaxy of stars performing the dances, songs and other folklore of America's nationality groups. Among these are the Chinese People's Chorus, the Duke of Iron, the Yugoslav Unity Chorus, and dance groups and stars of stage and screen.

7-5-13-46

19b 1946

Afro-American
Columbia S. C. Leader

2100 STUDENTS SET RECORD

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — Over 2100 students have registered at A and I State College to give the institution its largest enrollment and make it the largest land grant college in the country. Sub.

N. C. Governor Says State Must Educate All

Greensboro, N. C.—(ANP)— It is a sacred obligation of the state of North Carolina to train and equip the youth of the land—regardless of race, color or creed, R. Gregg Cherry, governor of North Carolina ,declared in a recent address at A & T college here.

Keynothing the A & T Founder's day program commemorating the service of alumni and former students in World War II, Gov. Cherry insisted that "the contributions of the Negro race must not be left to luck, but to the chance to develop sound minds in sound bodies."

The Founder's day program is held annually at A & T in recognition of the late Dr. James B. Dudley, former president of the college under whom the institution made its early and greatest development. Terming Dr. Dudley a real educational leader, Gov. Cherry added that the early president was one of the great American educators.

TRAINING IS URGED FOR NEGRO CLERICS

Atlanta Georgia Herald

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 27—(AP)—The need for trained ministers in Negro churches was stressed here today by Dr. Roland Smith, Atlanta, editor of "The Georgia Baptist," in an address before the the student body of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Less than 100 of the 4,000 Negro Baptist ministers in Georgia have had college training, Dr. Smith said, but added that 24 Negro Baptist colleges in the South are working to provide adequate training for ministers. Fri 8-1946

Dr. J. Fred McClelland, Shreveport, La., secretary of rural evangelism for Louisiana under the Southern Baptist convention's Home Mission Board, told the students that leadership is needed most in the rural churches.

"The rural sections of the South constitute the greatest mission field in America," he said, "but the people in the country will respond to a challenge to do big things when they are approached through a practical church program."

Dr. John Caylor, Atlanta, the Home Mission Board's new secretary of education, called for volunteers from among the students to prepare as missionaries to Mexico, Central America and Cuba, where he said the field is "fertile for church work."

U. Ga. Extension Class Organized For Negroes

College extension classes under the auspices of the University of Georgia Negro division, will be organized at 5 p. m. Tuesday at Spencer High school, C. W. DeVaul, principal, announced Saturday.

Two college subjects will be offered and each subject will carry 3 1-3 semester hours credit.

ALABAMA COLLEGE ENROLLMENT RISES

Alabama colleges have enrolle more than 27,000 students thi fall, while last spring they hac only about 19,000, according t figures realesed today by Ralpl Draughton, director of the emer gency committee on higher edu ation, in Montgomery.

The University of Alabama and Auburn together now have about 15,000 students, while six months ago they had roughly 9,000. Enrollment at the four white State Teachers Colleges is 2,700 compared with 1,782 last spring. Privately endowed colleges have 4,300 students, or 1,300 more than last year.

Three negro colleges — Tuskegee, A. & M. Institute, and Montgomery State Teachers College, have increased their enrollments to 4,350, a gain of more than 1,200 students.

A majority of the students making up the increase are veterans, many of them married. Colleges have been hard pressed to provide faculty and facilities. There is a national shortage of college teachers. Plants and facilities could not be expanded during the war period, and high cost of materials is a handicap to permanent construction even with the war ended.

Gov. Sparks came to the aid of the colleges and provided $600,000 for the use of the Emergency Committee on Higher Education created to aid colleges in this critical situation. Fourteen white and three negro colleges have been allocated $530,000 of this sum to meet pressing needs. Privately endowed colleges entered into contracts with the State to provide additional facilities in order that pressure on State colleges might be eased.

Colleges have used this money to adjust salaries for teachers carrying overloads; renovate, repair, and expand laboratories, classrooms, and dormitories; expand library facilities; buy needed teaching supplies and equipment; buy buses to transport students and relieve the housing problem; enlarge dining facilities and buy additional kitchen and dining equipment; remodel buildings for more rooms; and provide housing for faculty and students. Funds made available by the Governor have in this way been a potent factor in helping colleges meet the postwar demand for education for veterans.

State's College Enrollment Spurts To 28,521 Total

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Tues. 10-29-46

There are 28,521 students enrolled in Alabama's institutions of higher learning, it was revealed in a report released yesterday by Ralph B. Draughon, executive director of Gov. Sparks' Emergency Committee on Higher Education.

"That figure represents the greatest number ever to enroll in colleges and universities in Alabama," he said.

Veterans enrolled in the schools make up more than half of the total students, the report showed. There are 15,376 veterans enrolled in 20 schools.

All the schools reported exact figures except the University of Alabama, which gave an estimated figure in answer to the query from Draughon.

The University led all the schools in total enrollment, with an estimated 8,300. Alabama Polytechnic Institute was second with 6,271. Alabama College reported 803 students.

Enrollment at other schools follows: Florence State Teachers College, 1,003; Jacksonville State Teachers College, 525; Livingston State Teachers College, 371.

Birmingham-Southern College, 1,480; Howard College, 1,256; Huntingdon College, 685; Judson College, 310; Spring Hill College, 586; Marion Military Institute, 401; Snead Junior College, 318; St. Bernard, 152.

Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes, 652; Montgomery State Teachers College, 1,098; Tuskegee Institute, 2,571; Talladega, 350; Stillman Institute, 154; Oakwood Junior College, 475. No report was submitted for Miles Memorial College.

Veterans attending the colleges are: University, 4,950 men and 150 women; API, 4,321 men and 23 women; Alabama College, 23 men and 9 women; Florence, 466 men and 6 women; Jacksonville, 391 men and 11 women; Troy, 317 men and five women; Livingston, 170 men and six women; Birmingham-Southern, 903 men and 15 women.

Howard, 314 men and 15 women; Huntingdon, 142 men and four women; Judson, no men and four women; Spring Hill, 412 men and no women; Marion Military Institute, 108 men and no women; Snead, 192 men and no women; St. Bernard, 102 and no women.

A. and M. Institute, 316 men and no women; Montgomery State Teachers College, 253 men and three women; Tuskegee Institute, 1,091 men and three women; Talladega, 68 men and no women; Stillman Institute, 11 men and no women, and Oakwood Junior College, 72 men and no women.

Colleges Accept 7,000 Extra Students Under Aid Program

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala. Sun. 9-29-46

Alabama colleges have been able to take care of nearly 7,000 more students in the fall quarter now getting underway than they predicted in the early part of the summer, according to figures released yesterday by Gov. Chauncey Sparks.

And by the time registration is completed at all the institutions that figure is expected to climb above 7,000.

In a study conducted by Ralph B. Draughon, executive director of the governor's Emergency Committee on Higher Education, during the summer, State institutions and private colleges, both Negro and white, estimated they would be able to take care of 20,000 students this fall without any financial assistance.

However, Gov. Sparks made $530,000 available to the schools from his emergency funds, and with that money the institutions said they could handle 24,845 students. Part of that money has already been released to the colleges and the other part is scheduled to be released in October.

Many students are still trying to enter the University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Draughon said yesterday and added that it was doubtful if these institutions could take care of them. In that event they would have to go to the smaller colleges.

He listed Troy State Teachers College, Huntingdon and Alabama A. and M. Institute for Negroes as schools that would probably be able to accept additional students. In the case of Troy and A. and M. he said the acceptance of additional students depended upon completion of dormitory and other facilities now in the process of construction.

According to the figures released by Gov. Sparks:

1. Auburn, the University of Alabama College have (as of Sept. 28) enrolled 1,607 more than expected, or a total of 14,807 students.

2. The white Teachers Colleges now have 2,667 students enrolled, or 28 less than the total provided. Enrollment will reach 2,95 by the close of registration.

3. The white private colleges have actually enrolled 4,979 students or 379 more than expected.

22,699 Students

4. All white colleges now have enrolled a total of 22,699 students, or 2,204 more than were provided for and 4,491 more than they stated they could handle on their own without aid of the Governor's emergency funds.

5. The Negro colleges now have enrolled 4,258, or 92 less than provided for, but expect to reach 4,350 during the Fall quarter.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said yesterday, his school had enrolled 2,500 already this Fall, of which approximately 1,200 are veterans. He added the present enrollment is about 500 larger than the institute's previous high.

About 700 girls are attending Tuskegee now, Dr. Patterson continued, with the remainder being men students. The Advertiser

Lack of classroom, dormitory and other facilities is hampering operations at the Negro school, he continued. Many students are living over a wide radius to attend the institute.

He said the Tuskegee Veterinary College is having to ues the facilities of other departments to conduct its classes.

A breakdown of enrollment at the State's college follows, showing predicted enrollment, enrollment figures as of Sept. 27 and leveling off enrollment, in that order: Montgomery, Ala.

University of Alabama: 7,000—8,700—8,000; Auburn: 5,350—5,550—6,000; Alabama College: 850—803—807; Florence State Teachers College: 750—1,042—1,100; Jacksonville State Teachers College: 700—706—806; Livingston State Teachers College: 525—410—450; Troy State Teachers College: 720—509—550 (and maybe 200 more, depending on completion of construction work.

Birmingham-Southern: 1,225—1,460—1,406; Howard College: 1,125—1,260—1,300; Huntingdon College: 700—662—680 (may take 100 more veterans); Judson College: 325—305—380; Spring Hill College: 500—590—590; Marion Military Institute: 400—392—400; Snead Junior College: 325—310—320. Sun. 9-29-46

A. and M. Institute: 1,000—766—800 (maybe 200 more when additional facilities completed); Montgomery State Teachers College: 1,350—992—992; Tuskegee Institute: 2,000—2,500—2,500.

Grand total: 24,845—26,957—27,074.

Educational Coordination

A fine step toward more educational cooperation has been recommended by a committee representing Alabama's institutions of higher learning. The recommendation calls for creation of a "continuing" central agency to coordinate research, planning, legislative recommendations and overall coordination of work on all educational levels in Alabama. The various cooperating institutions would finance the agency, which would be composed of presidents of the University, Auburn, Alabama College, A. & M. Institute for Negroes and one of the white teachers colleges; the state superintendent of education, and the executive secretary of the Alabama Education Association.

This voluntary recommendation is in itself a fine step in cooperation. The various educational institutions have been working together informally for some time in an effort to solve problems arising out of the postwar increase in students. This cooperation proved so helpful that the plan to continue it in some more definite and formal way naturally followed.

* * *

If there is any criticism of the plan and which led that commission to recommend a unified educational system it is that it doesn't go far enough. That limitation, however, is due to the fact that the state. There will still exist legal situation and not to either opportunities or needs for coordination. which puts the University under a self-appointed board. Presumably under the plan, education in Alabama still will be under handicaps constitutional board appointed by the pointed out in the report of the Alabama Educational Survey Commission statutory appointed board. Presumably under a governor and Alabama College under a

of the three institutions make it impossible to make exact and fair comparisons of financial practices and needs.

It was unfortunate that the last Legislature did not adopt the recommendations of the Educational Survey Commission and of Gov. Sparks for a central agency to act for all the colleges. Voluntary cooperation, however, will improve the situation, and it should certainly exert an influence upon the next Legislature. Seeing the benefits of coordination, the Legislature should be more willing to undertake the larger and badly-needed task of revamping the entire educational setup of the state.

The proposed plan has still to be passed on by the State Board of Education, and the governing boards of Alabama College, Auburn and the University. It is to be hoped that these boards will put no obstacles in the way of adoption of the plan. The state's educational system needs streamlining badly, and this tentative step in that direction should be taken promptly. The situation in the administration of the three institutions, with actual or prospective executive vacancies at each, makes the immediate future a golden time for further moves in the same direction.

Albany State College for Negroes (Albany, Ga.)

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
Aug. 22, 1946

Negro College Set to Expand Curriculum

ALBANY, Aug. 21—The Albany State College [for Negroes] will expand its curriculum to include a department of modern languages with the opening of the fall term on September 25, it was announced here today. French and Spanish is definitely planned, with German and Latin possibly to be added later.

Sponsored jointly by the federal government and the college administration, 30 housing units for veterans and their families will be ready for occupancy by September 1. The housing units will have two, three, and four rooms each of modern design, plumbing, fixtures and utilities. More than 75 veterans have already enrolled for the current sessions.

For the first time since it became a senior college, Albany State College will have an office of dean separate from that of registrar. E. J. Cranberry, nearly elected president of the state teachers' association, will remain as registrator and a new dean will be selected.

Alcorn College (Miss.)

ALCORN COLLEGE GETS $750,000 BUILDING FUND

ALCORN, Miss. (ANP)—Funds totaling a quarter of a million dollars for a general improvement program to include erection of new buildings were voted to Alcorn College here recently by the Mississippi Legislature.

39 Receive Degrees At Alcorn

ALCORN COLLEGE HOLDS 75th COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

ALCORN, Mississippi, May 27—(ACNS)— Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College celebrated its 75th Commencement week activities May 23rd through the 27th, and awarded degrees to 39 graduates.

Miss Aleace Apperwhite, of Summerland was the highest ranking honor student, with Miss Cleretha Williams, of Clarksdale, maintaining second honors.

Prizes were awarded as follows: The Meyer Gold Medal, Catherine Moore; The Parmi Nous Award (50.00), Catherine Moore; Annie Stokes Music Award ($10.00), Catherine Moore; M. M. Hubert Leadership Prize ($10.00), Jewel Fortenberry; Senior Aimwell Award, ($1.00), Ethel Patton Junior Aimwell Award, Essie Ford; Zeta Phi Beta Award ($25.00), Rachel Golden and Ellei Cantrell; Hooks Laboratory School Award ($20.00), Maxine Carr and Leonard Prater; Poor Man's Friends Society Award, Doris May; Iota Phi Lambda Award (High School Typing), $50, Juanita Bishop; Annie Stokes Student Teaching Award ($10.00), Birta Bickham.

Dean Martin L. Harvey, of Southern University, delivered the Baccalaureate sermon, from the subject, "WHERE DO YOU LIVE?" Dean Harvey stated that it is not your physical surroundings that constitute where you live, rather, it is the contentment of your inner self. He pointed out that you can live in a penthouse, in reality, with all the luxuries of life, and in your mind, you are living in a hell; on the other hand, you can live in a basement, with all the inconveniences thereof, and yet, live in a heaven. It is the status of the inner being.

Dr. R. L. Woods, former President of Virginia Theological Seminary, Lynchburg, Va., was the commencement speaker. Dr. Woods has been associated with Carter G. Woodson and Charles Wesley in a Study of Negro Culture. He is now pastor of the Roanoke Baptist Church in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

In his address on FACING LIFE COURAGEOUSLY, Dr. Woods pointed out that, "non-resistance, rather than violence, is a better means of wiping out prejudices."

Alcorn Alumni Holds Reunion

ALCORN, Miss.—Florence McGhee of the Farm Security Administration and Dr. H. L. Knaive, Laurel, Miss., addressed members of the Alcorn College Class of 1926 in a reunion here May 26.

Other members of the class of '26 who attended services in Oakland Memorial Chapel are J. A. Jackson, Alcorn; L. M. Parker, Jackson; Rev. Robert L. Powell, Lincoln, Nebr.; Smith Demby, Vicksburg; and R. M. Mackey, Canton.

Alcorn College celebrated its 75th commencement with exercises beginning May 26. Degrees were conferred on 37 students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

19b 1946

American Missionary Association

A. M. A.

Tribune Savannah, Ga.
Thurs 11-21-46

The American Missionary Association Aunt Mary Ann, is nearly one hundred years old. The fact is, she was born September 3, 1846. "She has served minority people of every creed, class and race ever since. Her primary concern is to help remove the sins of caste from American society. She advocated the abolition of slavery prior to the Civil War, and opened schools for the freedmen before the smoke of battle had cleared." This is a statement from the first paragraph of a letter from A. M. A. headquarters, which every one will receive, who has ever attended one of the schools founded by the American Missionary Association. The letter calls attention to the fact of its celebrating its one-hundredth anniversary, and reminds all of those who have benefitted by the provisions of its warm heart, that tokens of gratitude as anniversary gifts will be gratefully received. Thousands of persons in the Southland have been beneficiaries of the generosity of the American Missionary Association, and it should be a comparatively light task to raise the $300,000 it has set as the goal of the birthday offering it expects. Schools were established in nearly every Southern state. In our own state beginning in Atlanta was Storrs, in Macon was Ballard, in Thomasville, Aiken; in Savannah was Beach; a Dorchester in Liberty county, was Dorchester Academy, and out of Storr's grew Atlanta University. Graduates from these schools either entered the ministry or the teaching profession, and thereby touched other thousands of lives who have made valuable contribution to the social, religious and educational progress of Georgia. Certainly, graduates and those who have attended these schools and who live in Savannah, will not fail Aunt Mary Ann on her 100th birthday. A mass meeting of these graduates, and friends of the American Missionary Association, will be held next Sunday at The First Congregational Church, when they will have an opportunity to present their gift to the association. All persons who have attended an A. M. A. school are expected to be present, and show their appreciation of what this great organization has done in helping "to remove the sins of caste from American society."

Congregationalists' Pennies Financing

Church Group Boast It

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Has Trained Many Leaders

Sat. 10-5-46

Fred Brownlee, unknown friend, handles the half million dollars in gifts through the church's American Missionary Association.

By RICHARD LOWE

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The other day I sat in an office on Fourth Ave. and talked with a man few of you have ever heard of. His name is Brownlee, Fred L. Brownlee, general secretary of the American Missionary Association, for 36 years, the race relations department of the Congregational Christian Churches.

Dr. Brownlee, a native of Columbus, Ohio, isn't known to many readers of the AFRO, and yet there are few white men who have done more for the colored people.

The association contributes over half a million dollars annually to further education at such well known colleges as Fisk, LeMoyne, Dillard, Tillotson, Talladega and Tougaloo, also 10 Southern schools and community centers.

I remarked to Dr. Brownlee that what his organization needs is a good press agent! The American Missionary Association is not known to the rank and file. And yet for quarter of a century Dr. Brownlee has been in the thick of the fight and in his own quiet way has battled for fair play for minority groups.



Dr. Fred Brownlee, who "hopes that it will not take another century to abolish segregation."

There were lots of questions I had on my mind to ask this Congregational leader.

Increased Friction

I wanted to know how conditions today compared with 25 years ago. Were they better or worse?

"The cross-currents have greatly increased the points of contacts," said Dr. Brownlee. "This, in some instances, has resulted in an increase of friction.

"What were once local hot-spots have now become national ones. But more white people are becoming interested in race relations. Protestant churches are stirred up in a sense they weren't years ago."

Legal Gains

Legal gains have also been made, in Dr. Brownlee's opinion. He said, "The very important decisions made in recent months by the Supreme Court, help. They encourage and they reinforce what all men of good will are out to do."

I wanted to know whether colleges and universities helped by his organization confined their activities to academic studies.

"No," he replied. "They have set up credit unions in small towns, sponsored cooperatives and encouraged thrift among the people."

He pointed out, the AMA helps small struggling churches in the South and hard pressed hospitals. These agencies have an operating budget of over a million dollars a year of which AMA contributes one half.

Churches On Spot

Dr. Brownlee had said there was today much more of an awareness on the part of white churches in this whole picture of extra dollars to re-inforce the work already done and adding two men to their staff whose job it will be to explore new channels of usefulness.

As this churchman sees it, never since the Civil War have Protestant parishes been more determined to deal realistically with the whole race issue. What goes on embarrasses them and they are out to change conditions.

Awake to Opportunity

What should be the attitude of Protestantism toward other groups? I refer to the Urban League, the Negro Congress, and NAACP. Everywhere, Dr. Brownlee believes, it should be one of friendly cooperation.

Churches should be alive to the opportunity to associate themselves with all agencies, white and colored, working for the betterment of mankind. Not every local group does this, he grants, but certainly more do than formerly.

The AMA has shown what should be the attitude of agencies toward one another by actually dipping into its treasury and helping subsidize some of them—the American Council for Race Relations, the race relations department of the Federal Council.

Race Prejudice

Many outstanding leaders were given an opportunity for an education, Dr. Brownlee reminded me, in colleges and universities helped by his organization—James Weldon Johnson, Walter White, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Much is said and written concerning whites cooperating with colored people but not so much is heard as to how colored people can best cooperate with whites.

He felt colored persons should realize many white people are their friends. Because of personal experiences, colored people are as prejudiced against whites as are some whites toward them. There is room for improvement in both camps, Dr. Brownlee is convinced.

Leaders Together

More should be done, he said, in bringing the leaders of both races together; average folk, too. "You cannot bridge gaps," he said, "by you sitting in your small corner and I in mine. We need to talk things over and get acquainted."

He concedes that there are more reasons why colored people should be prejudiced against whites than vice versa. The colored, in his opinion, has more concrete data on which to base his prejudice.

"This has resulted in attention being given at national conferences and conventions to race plays and by means of the drama; but are setting aside thousands of race relations.

The Congregationalists, for example, are this very year observing the 100th anniversary of their leader, "it must be realized, as work among colored people and these churches and their leaders are doing it not merely by delivering speeches, by publicity dispot as never before.

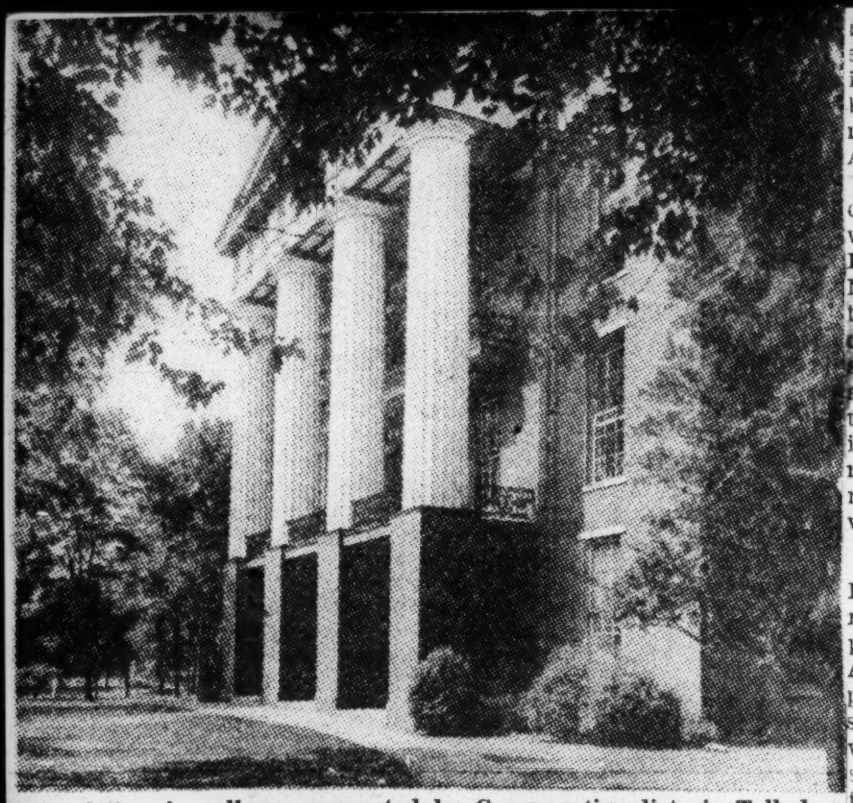
he readily admitted, was this striking differ- ay they are being im- by specific action.

Specific Action Now

Quite so, he but there was t ernce, today th plemented by s

I reminded Dr. Brownlee that the present stand of the Federal Council of Churches is another." an example of what I mean.

"The resolution passed by the General Council of our own communion in Iowa last summer is resolutions are an old story.



One of the six colleges supported by Congregationalists is Talladega in Alabama. Above is Old Swayne Hall on the campus.

Missionary Society Film

The Afro-American

New Step in Race Relations

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-12-46

Color Feature Presents Facts of Jim-Crow; Available to Churches, Schools, Organizations

By RICHARD DYER

NEW YORK—A film, "The Col[or] of Man," was shown last week at a preview for the press at the Museum of Modern Art under the auspices of the American Mission[ary] Association.

The association, affiliated with the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches, presented a new de[parture] in combating prejudice and establishing better race rela[tions] in the nation's churches and schools.

Running for 18 minutes, the film, an all-color feature, starts with two shadows on the ground. In the close-up, it is seen that one shadow is cast by a white man; the other, by a colored man.

Story of Discrimination

It is a story of discrimination and jim crow in the South, and depicts how economic and educa[tional] opportunities are denied.

Primary and high schools in which students display an as[touding] quest for education and knowledge are shown. The pic[ture] runs swiftly toward a defi[nite] climax and seeks to show what is wrong with jim crow.

The film ends with the same two shadows it started with, and the commentator saying: "One of them is yours."

"The Color of a Man" was pro[duced] as part of the centennial celebration of the American Mis[sionary] Association. Founded in 1846, the AMA was organized as a non-sectarian association, but in 1936 became a part of the Board of Home Missions of the Congre[gational-Christian] Churches.

Long in the educational fore[front], the AMA has established more than 500 schools, among which are: Fisk, Howard, Dillard, LeMoyne, Talladega, Tougaloo and Tillotson. Dr. Fred L. Brownlee is general secretary of the AMA.

The film is available to all s c h o o l s, organizations, and churches of all denominations. Scenes in the picture were pho[tographed] principally in rural areas in Mississippi, in Washing[ton] at Tougaloo College and Mound, Miss.

An official of the association told reporters just before the pre[view], "We know it is strong. It is so strong that even some of our own Southern churches will have nothing to do with it."

Ass'n Pioneer In Education For Negroes

World

Memphis, Tenn.

Tues. 11-19-46

NEW YORK — A one-day rac[e] relations institute, which will fea[ture] panel sesions on basic under[standings] in human relations and reports on programs of action from eight of the leading organizations in this field was announced today by Fred L. Brownlee, general sec[retary] of the American Missionary Association.

Called "The Centennial Institute of Human Relations," the meeting will be held at the Tabernacle, Broadway at 56th Street, on Friday November 22, and will be part of the one hundredth anniversary celebration of the American Mis[sionary] Association. Morning and afternoon sessions will be limited to sociologists, social workers, min[isters] and students working in the race relations field but the evening meeting will be open to the public without charge.

Margaret Halsey, author of 'Color Blind' and other books dealing with race relations; Benjamin Mays, the president of Morehouse College Atlanta and Mr. Brownlee will be principal speakers at the evening sesion. Truman Douglass, executive vice-president of the board of Mis[sions] of the Congregational Chris[tian] Churches, will preside at the evening meeting.

The morning session of the in[stitute] will be devoted to "Basic Understandings.' Discussions will be led by Ruth Benedict, noted an[thropologist] and author and profes[sor] of anthropology at Columbia University; M. F. Ashley-Montagu professor of anatomy at Hahemann Medical College, Philadelphia, an[d] author of "Man's Most Dangerous Myth—The Fallacy of Race," and Smiley Blanton, psychiatrist, author and director of the consultation clinic at Marble Collegiate Church, New York. Ira De A. Reid, profes[sor] of sociology at New York Uni[versity] and Haverford College, will preside.

REPORT PROGRAMS

Eight active organizations in the race relations field will report on their programs of action during the afternoon meeting. Speaking for their respective organizations will be H. H. Giles, executive director, Bureau for Intercultural Education Mrs. Marian Perry, assistant special counsel, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Julius Thomas, director of indus[trial] relations, National Urban League; P a u l Williams, president, Southern Regional Council; Will Alexander, vice president, Julius Rosenwald Fund, reporting for the American Council of Race Relations George Haynes, director department of race relations, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Herman Long, associate director, department of race relations, the American Missionary Association, and Galen Weaver, director, com[mittee] on church and race, Congre[gational] Christian Churches. Chan[ning] Tobias, director of the Phelps Stokes Fund, will preside.

World

The American Missionary Asso[ciation] was founded in a Baptist Church in Albany, New York, in 1846, and received its first large grant of funds from the Methodist Church. A non-sectarian organiza[tion] it is now part of the board of home missions of the Congrega[tional] Christian Churches. Formed to erase "the sins of caste" from American life, it opened the first school for freedom south of the Mason and Dixon line and opened the first anti-slavery mission in Africa.

Memphis Tenn.

The American Missionary Asso[ciation] founded such great south[ern] colleges and universities as Fisk University, Hampton Institute Atlanta University, Talladege Col[lege], LeMoyne College, Tougaloo College, Dillard University. These colleges and universities now have an annual enrollment of 11,500 stu[dents].

Tues. 11-19-46

The American Missionary Asso[ciation] played the leading role in establishing public schools for free[dom] and trained the first teachers for these schools. More than five hundred schools were established by the American Missionary Associa[tion] in the South and all but eight of them are functioning today as free, public schools.

INTERRACIAL SCHOOLS

The activities of the association have not been confined to aiding Negroes. Interracial schools have been established for Southern high[landers], Jamaicians, Hawaiians, Orientals, Indians, Eskimos and Puerto Ricans.

Tues. 11-19-46

Broadway Tabernacle was select[ed] as the site for the Centennial Institute because it was the center of anti-slavery agitation a century ago under the inspiration of Arthur and Lewis Tappan, New York mer[chants]. The Tabernacle then was known as the Chatham Street Chapel and it figured importantly in early anti-slavery activities.

World

The American Missionary Asso[ciation] mantains a department of race relations under the direction of Charles S. Johnson, recently elected president of Fisk University and an advisor to the State De[partment's] UNESCO delegation.

Memphis, Tenn.

This department has guided race relations studies for a number of American cities, including San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Kalamazoo and Detroit.

Effort Gradual, Subtle

The News and Courier

For the labors of the American Missionary association for the betterment of American negroes, their education, their training for "the battle of life", which is primarily a battle for food, clothing and shelter, The News and Courier has only praise. The ar[ticle], printed today, about its centennial and the work that it has done in the hundred years, should be of interest to friends of men. Its concluding paragraph contains warning of subtle intent and effort to bring American negroes and white people into association so close that it would cause absorption of the negroes by the white race, obliterate the negro race in the United States and tincture the white race with African blood.

Charleston, S. C.

Abolition of slavery halted amalgamation. Slavery in America was introduced when it was common the world over, when it was taken for granted. In the Southern states it survived because, seemingly, it was profitable to slave-owners. In some of the Northern states it survived well into the Nineteenth century, in New Jersey until 1844. To the shame of Southerners, amal[gamation] made progress on many a plan[tation], in many a village.

Sun. 12-8-46

The purity of the white race, of either race, can be maintained only by segregation, particularly in residence. To break down residential segregation gradually, gently, without exciting attention, is the plan at[tributed] to Charles S. Johnson in the ar[ticle] which appears elsewhere. The "strat[egy]" in a Northern city was to place negro families in houses at one end of a devel[opment], white families in another, and "in the middle carefully selected whites and negroes were chosen to live in the same building. The plan worked... Soon whites and negroes were mingling freely, inter[changing] apartments and sharing common facilities so that the original compromise color line was abolished". If that does not mean that all racial differences ceased to exist, that intermarriages were or would be an inevitable result, what other meaning has it?

The News and Courier is printing the ar[ticle] that the white race in the United States, North and South, may see and rec[ognize] the effort that is in progress. On Southern plantations before 1865 it was not "strategy" that brought mulattoes into being. It was residential association. The effort is by strategy to bring about the same re[sult] in Northern communities.

Emancipation and abolition under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln checked in[terbreeding] of the two races in the South. Steadily it has decreased. Almost it has come to an end insofar as Southern white people are a factor in it. Voluntary separa[tion] in residential districts is practiced by negroes as well as white people in the South.

The "strategy" is to promote it in North[ern] cities. If it shall succeed, the danger to the South will be from infiltration by persons of mixed blood from the North, of octoroons, of negroid persons not easily dis[tinguished] from white persons.

19b 1946

American Missionary Association

Nation Gripped by Fear-Tobias

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
12-7-46

Dreads 'Accusing' Finger by Others

CRUSADE URGED

Sat. 12-7-46

Missionaries Praised for Aid to Freedmen

NEW YORK—A challenge to religious forces to render "more than lip service" to the cause of racial equality in the United States was made Sunday by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director, Phelps-Stokes Fund, at the 100th anniversary meeting of the American Missionary Association at Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn.

Dr. Tobias paid tribute to the work of the association for pioneering in the cause of educational opportunities for colored people and mountain whites of the South.

Founded Many Schools

The association founded the first freedmen's school and major colored colleges and universities including Howard, Fisk, Atlanta, Dillard, Tougaloo, and Hampton Institute.

More than 500 primary and secondary schools founded by it formed the basis for many public school systems for colored people in the South. All but eight are now run by local communities as free, public schools.

Task for Churches

"The greatest service that religious forces can render to the 'one world' ideal," Dr. Tobias said, "is to begin a crusade for a truly democratic America.

"As long as we countenance double standards in citizenship and personal relations based on race and color in our country, we shall be powerless to give effective leadership to world opinion when such problems arise in other lands.

"If America had a clean bill of health on the rights of its colored minority, it could come out unequivocally for withholding trusteeship of Southwest Africa from the Union of South Africa, until the Union purged itself of the undemocratic laws and practices applied to its non-white majority.

"The fear of having an accusing finger pointed at us seems to furnish the only explanation of our moral weakness on an issue that is so vital to the peace of the world."

Powerless Blueprints

"The American Missionary Association," Dr. Tobias declared in tribute, "has back of it an hundred years of constructive and courageous leadership in the difficult field of race relations.

"I know of no more fitting way for it to celebrate this anniversary than by challenging the religious forces of this country to give more than lip service to the great underlying principles of the Christian faith, namely, loyalty to God and reverence for human personality.

"In making this appeal to the religious forces of America, I do so because I have a deep conviction that man-made blueprints for world peace, however clearly drawn, can never be made effective for bringing about a peaceful world, until the will to peace has entered into the hearts of men."

Other Speakers

Other speakers included Dr. Alfred G. Walton, minister of Flatbush-Tompkins Congregational Church, and president, Board of Home Missions, Congregational Christian Churches; Dr. L. Wendell Fifield, minister of Plymouth Church; Dr. Truman Douglass, executive vice-president, Board of Home Missions; and Mrs. Judson E. Fiebiger, chairman, American Missionary Association, who presided.

Alvis Tinnin, currently appearing in "Call Me Mister," and an alumnus of an American Missionary Association college, was soloist. 12-7-46

19b 1946

American Baptist Theological Seminary (Nashville, Tenn.)

Dr. Riley Inaugurated

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph W. Riley, president of the American Baptist Theological Seminary here, was formally inaugurated at services held Sunday at the Spruce Street Baptist Church.

19h 1946

Antioch College (Yellow Springs, Ohio)

Here's college that insists on Negro pupils

Tribune, Los Angeles, Calif. Sat. 11-30-46

YELLOW SPRINGS, O.—While most U. S. colleges and universities don't care whether they have Negro students or not (and most definitely don't want any), Antioch college here has gone out of its way to attract Negroes.

The school, famed for its liberal program, became alarmed several years ago when it realized that the student body lacked a single Negro. The alarm led to formation, in 1941, of a race relations committee, one of whose main duties was to make a special effort to get Negro students.

The committee established a race relations scholarship fund, contributed by faculty and students, and soon succeeded in persuading a few Negroes to come. This year, 80 students asked to serve on the committee and the unprecedented number of 12 Negroes are studying at Antioch, six of them sharing a $2,150 grant from the fund.

Antioch has no fraternities, sororities, segregation, or discrimination. All students of all races live in the dormitories, eat in the dining halls, and participate in all activities.

Association of Land Grant Presidents

What Negroes Are Doing

The News-Age-Herald Birmingham, Ala.

BY MATTIE B. ROWE

Presidents of Negro land grant colleges punctuated their 24th annual conference at Washington, D. C., recently by calling at the White House and leaving a statement of aims and needs of their institutions.

President Truman expressed interest in the institutions which they represented and praised the group of educators, saying "the work you are doing is more useful and will gain greater long range results than anything which politicians or pressure groups may attempt."

Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln University (Mo.), who had arranged the call on President Truman, introduced the delegation to Mr. Truman. President John W. Davis, of West Virginia State College, read the prepared statement and then left it with President Truman.

The statement, after expressing appreciation to the chief executive for audience, pointed out the consuming interest of the assembled group lay in liberal education of all of the youth of the country which they regarded as the supreme requisite for success of the democratic pattern of government.

Continuing the statement said: "Equalizing educational opportunity for all American youth is important to our national well being. Federal aid is a necessity."

* * *

THE STATEMENT LISTED the following improvements needed in the institutions:

"Expansion in personnel support of cooperative agricultural and home economics extension work for needed programs in adult education.

"Provisions for organized research in the institutions themselves and appropriate access to experimental facilities within the various states to the end that current information essential to sound agricultural and rural life may be readily available.

"Activation of additional R. O. T. C. units, making more easily available equipment, surplus property, buildings and land to meet the demands being made upon the institutions for the training of World War veterans."

The president listened attentively and said that he hoped to do something about the problems which faced the colleges.

Sun. 11-3-46

Land Grant College Heads to Hold Meeting in D.C.

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-19-46

PETERSBURG, Va.—The 24th annual meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges will be held in Washington, D.C., Oct. 22, 23 and 24 at the Department of Commerce, Room 507, Dr. R. B. Atwood, secretary, has announced.

Dr. S. D. Scruggs, Lincoln University (Mo.), is president.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Present Program To Truman

Sat. 11-2-46

WASHINGTON — Predicting an enrollment of 3,000,000 Negro college students in the next few years, the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges holding its 24th annual session here last week presented a four-point program of expansion to President Truman in a call at the White House.

In a prepared statement read by President John W. Davis of West Virginia State College, the conference cited the progress of the colleges in relation to the advancement of the South and the nation. To meet the needs of the expected "3,000,000 students who will soon be seeking collegiate education," Dr. Davis listed the following four points to the President as vital objectives:

1. The expansion in personnel and support of the cooperative agricultural and home economics extension work for needed programs in adult education.

2. Provisions for organized research in the institutions themselves and appropriate access to experiment station facilities within respective states.

3. The activation of additional ROTC units in the interests of military preparedness and peace.

4. Making more available equipment, surplus property, buildings and land to meet the demands being made for the training of World War II veterans.

Truman expressed belief in the importance of the work of land grand colleges and stated that in the future he wished to see it conducted to a greater advantage.

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Virginia State College, was elected president of the conference.

Enrollment Soars At Negro Colleges

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Records from the office of registrar John P. Whittaker reveal that enrollment figures at Atlanta University and Morehouse College took a decided jump at midsemester registration. 2-15-46

From an enrollment of 418 students during the first semester at Morehouse, the figure has soared approximately 25 per cent to a total of 489, the record peak registration during prewar years, while at Atlanta University there has been an increase of approximately 33 per cent over the first semester enrollment.

To aid in housing the large overflow of Negro students, two new buildings have been erected and another is in the process of being completed.

Atlanta University Gets Slaughter Collection

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA—Atlanta University recently acquired the private library collections on colored people formerly owned by Henry P. Slaughter, of Washington, which is said to be one of the best studies on colored life and history.

The collection contains 10,000 items, including 8,500 books and pamphlets. 70 folders of clippings, 157 portraits, letters, prints, sheet music, famous signatures, newspapers and magazines. 2-16-46

N.Y. Artists Win Top Honors

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Take Leading Awards In Atlanta U. Show

Sat 4-6-46

ATLANTA, Ga.—Six New York artists took top honors at the Atlanta University fifth annual art exhibition which opened to the public Sunday, March 31, in the university library.

The $300 Edward B. Alford Purchase Award went to Charles White's "Two Alone," judged the best figure painting. White's lithograph, "Hope For The Future," won the top print prize of $25.

Other winners were Joseph Delaney, whose oil painting "East River" won the John Hope Purchase Award of $250 for the best landscape; Ellis Wilson, a Guggenheim Fellow, 1944-46, who is winner of the first Atlanta University Purchase Award of $150 for his oil painting "Allen;" Richmond Barthe, whose head in plaster, "The Angry Christ," won the first sculpture award of $250; Elizabeth Catlett, winner of the second sculpture award of $100 for her terra cotta head "Young Girl;" and Roy de Carava, winner of the third Atlanta University print award of $10 for his silk screen drawing, "Pickets."

Other awards went to the following: Leonard Cooper, Salinas, Cal., first Atlanta University Purchase Award for water color of $125 for his landscape "Before the Rains Came;" Franklin M. Shands, Oxford, Ohio, second award of $75 for his water color "Back Way;" and Wilmer Jennings, Providence, R.I., second print prize of $15 for his wood block drawing "Dead Tree."

Roland McKinney, director of the Pepsi Cola Art Competition was speaker at the opening of the exhibition. McKinney was formerly director of the Davenport Art Gallery, the High Museum of Art, the Baltimore Museum of Art and the Los Angeles County Museum.

Appoint 3 To Trustee Board Of Atlanta U.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ATLANTA—Three new appointees to the Board of Trustees of Atlanta University were announced from the office of President Rufus E. Clement this week.

Named at an annual meeting of the board were Dr. Goodrich White, president of Emory University, Ga.; Bishop William A. Fountain of the AME Church, Ga.; and Lawrence MacGregor, president of the Summit National Bank, Summit, N. J. Sat 4-27-46

Trustees also approved plans for the proposed graduate school of business administration which will open in September under the direction of Dr. William H. Dean Jr., now of New York City. Dr. Dean is a member of the economics faculty at Atlanta since 1932, and has been on leave since 1942 to serve as chief economist and price executive of the Virgin Islands OPA.

Atlanta U. To Award Diplomas to 144

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta University will award 144 degrees at the school's 77th commencement exercises at 6 p. m. tomorrow in the library quadrangle. The commencement address will be delivered by the Rev. John Moore Walker, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Atlanta, and the diplomas will be awarded by Rufus E. Clement, President of the University. 6-2-46 Constitution

In the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences 12 students will receive the degree of Master of Arts and two will receive the degree of Master of Science. Fifty degrees of Master of Social Work, 14 degrees of Master of Arts and 42 degrees of Master of Education in the School of Education will be awarded. In the undergraduate school 24 students will receive their Bachelor of Science degrees in library service. Mon 6-3-46

Dr. Clement Is Cited

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 7-7-46

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President of Atlanta University, is featured in a sketch on "Who's News and Why" in the June issue of Current Biography. He is cited for leadership in education and race relations.

Dr. M. C. Hill, professor of sociology and director of research at Langston University, has been granted leave of absence to accept a visiting professorship in sociology at Atlanta University during 1946-47. Dr. Hill will act in the place of Ira De A. Reid who has been invited as guest professor in the college of education at New York University. Birmingham, Ala.

On Atlanta Faculty

Baltimore, Md.
The Afro-American



Sat. 9-21-46

JOHN C. ALSTON, an instructor at Ohio State University and director of the Goodale Area Study, Columbus, Ohio, who has been appointed as chairman of the Research Department and Director of Theses at Atlanta U. School of Social Work. Mr. Alston is a graduate of Ohio State University, Howard University and the University of Chicago, and has completed all work toward the Doctor of Philosophy degree in the School of Social Administration at Ohio State and will receive his degree this winter.

John P. Whittaker Makes Plea For Interest In Scouts

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 10-20-46

BY RUTH L. CORNELIUS

Thirty years of unselfish service to Atlanta University and the general community of Atlanta by John P. Whittaker were paid glorious tribute Wednesday night by the faculty and staff of that institution in the Dormitory dining room.

Dr. Alphonso Elder, toastmaster and long time friend of the honoree, said of him:

'Mr. Whittaker has worked in many capacities rendering unique services; has labored without seeking glory and honor at Atlanta University."

Two-minute speeches were given by people who had worked with Mr. Whittaker both in the institution and in the community.

FELICITATIONS

J. B. Blayton, certified public accountant, related business experiences with Mr. Whittaker in the Atlanta Mutual Building and Loan Association. Because of the integrity and force possessed by the honoree he was made president of the corporation and under his administration there has been unusual growth said Mr. Blayton.

Mr. Whittaker's contributions as a churchman were told by C. R. Yates, who grew up with him in Tuskegee, Alabama, where the former's father was chaplain at Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. Yates extolled the registrar as a man who believes in the uplift of his fellowman and who serves his church in any capacity where he might render the greatest service.

According to Miss Florence Read president of Spelman College, Mr Whittaker made a definnite contribution in bringing more cooperation among the Atlanta schools by exhibitinng at the proper time his outstanding characteristics of willingness to work when there were benefits to education and to the community, the capacity to a job well done, high standard of workmanship and modesty.

It was through Mr. Whittaker said Mrs. H. H. Strong, president of the Alumni Association, that graduates of the university were aroused to the financial need of the institution and responded to the need

Dr. J. A. Pierce presented Mr Whittaker with a traveling bag, a gift which represented the contributions of faculty and staff and friends. Daily World

RESPONSE Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Whittaker expressed gratitude to friends and President Clement and in response to the felitations bestowed, said "any success he may have attained may be attributed to the fact that he had discovered a fine understanding of the teachings of Jesus and to him they had become, not ideals, but living realities and fundamental laws of life. He said that a strong abiding religious faith has proved a source of strength for him."

As usual, this civic leader, in thinking of others, made a plea for more interest in the Boy Scout Movement. "There are not enough Eagle Scouts," he said. He stated that work with the movement had given his new avenues of expression and he expressed the belief that it would do the same for others who would come in. He further recommended the service as "an opportunity for intellectual growth, a deepening of spiritual satisfaction from within," and that it would give 'joy in seeing growth and work.'

He described his years of service to the institution as an opportunity to enjoy freedom and to use discretionary powers which have made him look upon position as a trusteeship. Sun. 10-20-46

Not willing to take all credit for his successful service, he paid tribute to the staff and faculty members and especially to Miss Clark whom he described as a "fine, loyal and able assistant.'

Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, presented Mrs. Whittaker who portrayed Mr. Whittaker as a devoted family man.

Closing he said, "I hope the time will never come that we are too busy to give testimony to one who has served well."

Salisbury Graduate Helping To Improve Negro Education

By BEM PRICE.

Atlanta.—Twenty minutes by trolley from downtown Atlanta is a living, carefully barbed, multi-million dollar monument to a race's effort's to lift itself by its own bootstraps.

Few Atlantans realize it. Yet the Atlanta University Center is the second largest Negro educational institution in the world. Only Howard University in Washington, D. C., is larger.

The university's 100 broad, green acres are the site of seven colleges, some famous. There's Morris Brown, Clark, and Spelman, Gammon Theological Seminary, the Atlanta University School of Social Work and the college known as Atlanta University.

Some of Its Projects.

For example, said Dr. Clement, the teaching profession, though a each year the university selects 10 growing percentage is entering oth- or a dozen students to train as rural er professional fields. Dr. Clement school supervisors.

Most of the graduates still go into foreign countries.

said this trend indicates a break down in racial prejudice, but he added that approximately 40 per cent of the graduates migrate north.

While others talk about the Negro newspapers" to "modern philosproblem, the university is quietly observed ophy."

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e two to get President right), a one Col- graduate illams of Shirley, ior from ent heads gro edu- in the

in 1867 and students. added that approximately 40 per cent of the graduates migrate north. subjects range from "how to read

While others talk about the Negro newspapers" to "modern philosproblem, the university is quietly observed ophy."

Ware persuaded the two to get Conferring with President R. E. Clement (right), a graduate of Livingstone College, are graduate student Omogene Williams of Gary, Ind., and Egbert Shirley, war veteran and senior from Dawson, Ga. Dr. Clement heads the second largest Negro educational institution in the world.

President is Dr. Rufus Early Clement, 46-year-old graduate of Livingstone College at Salisbury, N. C., and Northwestern University.

A Long Hard Climb.

To reach its present size—50 buildings and an endowment of $10,000,000—the university has hoed a long, hard row.

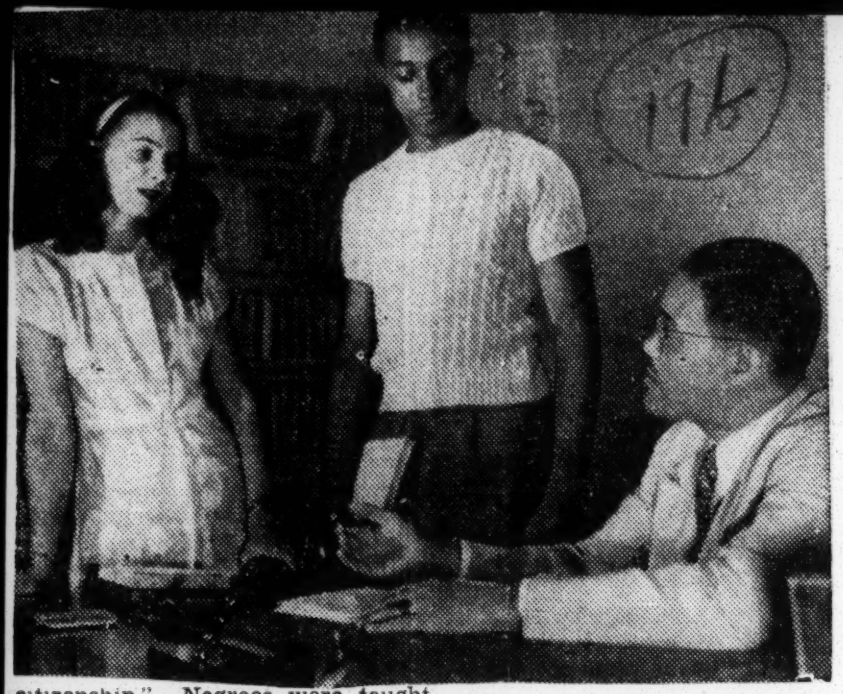
Shortly after the Civil War, the Federal government, supported by, the south, in addition to several

fort was incorporated in 18 boasted but a handful of st Today the average enrollm around 3,300.

Dr. Clement proudly ob that it's student body com 38 states, including all of th

A Distinguished Faculty.

The faculty, an interracial group of educators, includes among its 200



citizenship." Negroes were taught the value of the franchise which was permitted them in a Democratic primary for the first time July 17 —the primary which saw the nomination of former Governor Eugene Talmadge on a platform of "white supremacy."

Prowler Fatally Shot By Bennett Student

The Informer

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Bennett college and Greensboro were freed of a naked prowler last week when S. T. Johnson was fatally shot by a Bennett college student as he stood outside the door of Pfeiffer residence hall about 5:40 a. m., Thursday, January 10th. The student, Miss Estelle Watson, senior, of Suffolk, Va., was exonerated following an investigation by Dr. W. W. Harvey, Guilford coroner, who termed it "justifiable homicide."

Houston Texas

Johnson, who was shot once in the groin, died from loss of blood following an attempt to flee the scene, police said. He was found at 6:30 a. m., clad only in his shoes, by officers on Gorrell street across from the brick wall which marks the campus boundary. Taken to the L. Richardson Memorial Hospital, he died at 8:45 a. m.

1-19-45

EDUCATOR OFFERS PLAN TO AID SOUTH

New York Times

Dr. Graham Asks Soil Rebuilding, School Help, Unionizing of Labor of Both Races

New York, N.Y.

MINIMUM PAY ALSO URGED

Speakers at Bennett Parley Call for Educated Leadership for Southern Workers

Fri. 3-22-46

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 21 —Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, told a faculty group from Bennett College today that he was "not adverse to criticism from outside the South," and did not want to draw a ring of isolation around the South, but that the fact remained that "the job cannot be done by outside forces."

He regretted that "too many Southerners are moved to leave the South after undergoing barrages of criticism."

Dr. Graham, who will deliver the closing address Sunday to mark the twentieth anniversary of the "Homemaking Institute" at Bennett, said that the education of Negroes was of prime importance to the recovery of the South, "but not an isolated factor."

He stated the five principal needs of the South to improve social conditions to be as follows:

(1) Research in and the rebuilding of its soil; (2) the elimination of freight-rate discriminations; (3) Federal aid for local and State-controlled schools; (4) the organization of labor of both races "with all the values that accrue from it"; (5) a Federal minimum-wage law "to increase the purchasing power of the people."

Social Security Discussed

J. E. Stamps, branch manager of the Social Security Office of Chicago, said that the poeple farthest removed from the beneftis of Federal Social Security measures were the agricultural workers, domestics and the employes of religious institutions, "a large proportion of whom in the South are Negroes." He felt that school teachers would eventually be covered by the Social Security Act.

Ambrose E. Brown, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor at Durham, N. C. said that the South was coming to the view that its main troubles stemmed from a "worker problem, and not a race problem," and asserted that the textile industry and many service trades which employ the bulk of Southern workers must seek more and more to develop an educated leadership.

The Southern workers, regardless of race, he said, must work together to raise the standard of living, which he described as "too far below the rest of the country already."

Because the majority of Southern workers were engaged in intra-State commerce, they were outside the provisions of the Wagner act, and did not enjoy protection in the exercise "of some fundamental American rights which include organization," he stated.

Aid for Workers Urged

Mrs. Bertha J. Diggs, secretary of the New York State Department of Labor, declared that the Negro college woman should study more closely a course of social action to improve labor relations for Negroes.

Fri. 3-22-46

"Negro women have not taken as great an interest in labor and industrial relations as experience has taught me to expect," she said. "Wherever the rights of workers are concerned, we should have persons with training and experience who can make easier adjustments of our problems. The increased migration into New York has made it important that Negro women be given a place in the field of labor relations."

The trustees at Bennett approved a post-war program to complete an endowment fund of $2,000,000, and a building fund of nearly $300,000 to provide a new dormitory and a student union with modern recreation and refectory facilities, it was announced.

President David D. Jones said that it was planned to continue Bennett College as an institution for the training of Negro women in the liberal arts, with "emphasis upon home making." The present enrollment is 412, with a teaching staff of thirty-eight, he said, it was intended that the college should remain small.

Bennett College to Observe Seventy-third Anniversary

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 10-26-46

GREENSBORO, N.C. — The founding of Bennett College in 1873 and the reorganization of the institution in 1926 as a college devoted exclusively to the training of young women will be marked here Friday, Nov. 8, as the college holds its Founder's Day exercises.

The Honorable Raymond E. Baldwin, governor of Connecticut, will be the principal speaker.

Few, if any, colleges can date their beginnings from such a historic impetus. When the small group of ministers met in the basement of St. Matthews Church, here, to organize a school which later became Bennett College, they were moved by a common inner desire to broaden the educational opportunities for colored youth.

These were the "Bennett" pioneers" who gave birth to Bennett College, which in the beginning was known as "Bennett Seminary," in honor of Lyman Bennett, who gave the first $10,000 for a building. Mr. Bennett also raised funds for the college bell, which is still used today.

The re-organization in 1926, at which time David D. Jones became president, is historic in that this step marked the determination of the Methodist Church to make available an institution for women which would meet a need not being met by any other Methodist-supported school.

Bethune-Cookman College (Daytona Beach, Fla.)

1,500 Witness Unveiling of Bust of Mrs. Bethune

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Likeness Presented to College in Florida; Sculptress Lauded for Portraying Qualities

3-16-46

By SAM LACY
AFRO Staff Writer

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Nearly 1500 persons from scattered sections of the country paid tribute to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune on Mar. 1, when the bust of the educator wrought by Miss Selma Burke was unveiled in the auditorium of Bethune-Cookman College here.

The unveiling was performed by Miss Marianne Guiles, white member of the advisory board of the college, who lauded Miss Burke for having "so successfully portrayed the staunchness, the vision and the faith of one of the world's noblest women."

President James A. Colston accepted the bust on behalf of the school. Special tribute was paid by George F. Robinson, white executive secretary of the Daytona Beach YMCA, who said:

Likened to Lincoln

"God does not make duplicates. He made Lincoln and destroyed the mold; He created Mrs. Bethune and destroyed the mold."

Others citing the achievements of the educator, who founded Bethune-Cookman College 40 years ago, were Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Herbert M. Davidson, white, editor of the local News Journal and member of the college trustee board.

Response of Mrs. Bethune

Responding to the tributes, Mrs. Bethune said, "This is the reward of great faith in a great God. I whisper a simple prayer that I may be, in a little measure, worthy."

Among those sending telegrams were:

Pearl Buck and Marjorie Keenan Rawlings, authors; Dr. Harold Overstreet, world lecturer; Ex-Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, Roland Hayes, Edwin Embree of the Julius Rosenwald Fund;

Judge Armond W. Scott of the D. C. Municipal Court bench; Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins (white) College, Fla.; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Memorial Institute.

Among those visiting from out of town were: 3-16-46

Mrs. Regina Chandler, Washington; Dr. A. L. Lewis, head of the Afro-American Life Insurance Co.; President William H. Gray of Florida A. and M. College; G. D. Rogers, head of the Central Life Insurance Co., and Mrs. Belcher, a friend from Washington, D.C.

The huge audience was approximately one-third white, with no thought of special seating.

Miss Burke, the sculptress who has done special work in art at Columbia University and studied one year in Europe, includes among her most notable works a bust of Franklin D. Roosevelt, recently unveiled by President Truman in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds in Washington.

Elect Sengstacke To College Post

Chicago Defender
Illinois

The election of John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender publisher to membership on the Board of Trustees of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., was announced this week by Dr. Mary McCleod Bethune, founder of the college.

In recommending Mr. Sengstacke's election, Mrs. Bethune revealed that she was carrying out a promise which she had made to the late Robert S. Abbott, founder of the Chicago Defender.

Mrs. Bethune stated: "Mr. Abbott wanted John to take an active part in building a program designed to achieve educational equality for the Negro." Sat 4-20-46

Bethune-Cookman College is rapidly becoming an educational center for Negroes in the Florida and adjoining West Indian and Caribbean areas. Mr. Sengstacke was elected for a term of three years.

Bethune School Seeks $100,000, New Prexy

The Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Mrs Mary McLeod Bethune, founder-president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, has issued an appeal to friends of the institution to contribute to a $100,000 drive on Nov. 30, when an All State Recognition Day will be observed at the college. Sat. 11-9-46

Mrs. Bethune, who retired from the school's leadership four years ago because of illness, is again at its helm "until a president is found." Bishop H. Y. Tookes of the AME Church is serving voluntarily as chairman of the $100,000 drive, springboard for a million dollar expansion campaign.

19b 1946

Bishop College (Marshall, Texas)

Foreign Students Enrolled at Tex. College



Among new students enrolled at Bishop College in Marshall, Tex., are these residents of the Caribbean area. Left to right, Miss Hazel J., and Oscar Phillips, Jamaica; Miss Ursula Yerwood, Panama; the Rev. Cecil A. Lightbourn, Nassau and Orville Blak, Kingston, Jamaica.

Organized 1879

BISHOP PAYNE DIVINITY SCHOOL ENTERS NEW ERA

Pittsburg Courier Sat 4-6-46.

Pittsburg, Pa.

PETERSBURG, Va.—It is of great significance that the Bishop Payne Divinity School of Petersburg, Va., the only institution of the Episcopal Church devoted exclusively to the education of Negro postulants for the sacred ministry, now enters a period of expansion and more far-reaching service.

Since its organization in 1879, this seminary has been operating successfully although the conditions and facilities have been very limited.

The decisive turn in the history of Bishop Payne came during the school year of 1945-'46, when the school began its activities with one of its largest student bodies, additions to the faculty staff, and a department of religious social education for young ladies. Many additional improvements are expected to take place during the course of this coming summer. Among them are the erection of new dormitories for the student body and houses for the members of the faculty. It is expected that these significant improvements will make the Bishop Payne Divinity School one of the Church's outstanding seminaries, and its training program, both for the sacred ministry and for religious work, will also be one of the best recognized.

FOUNDERS JUSTIFIED

Over sixty per cent of the Negro clergy in the United States and other parts of the world are graduates of Bishop Payne, all of which is in justification of the founders of the institution and its present administration, who visualized the need of such an institution for training Negroes for the spiritual leadership of their people.

Bishop Harris of Liberia is a graduate of this seminary, and is doing very well as the spiritual shepherd of the Liberians. He was recently awarded the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the Virginia Theological Seminary.

Consonant with the seminary training for young men entering the sacred ministry is the establishment of the department of women workers in Sept., 1945, as a cooperative effort between the Divinity School and the Women's Auxiliary of the National Council. A comprehensive course of two years' work has been planned for college graduates, and four well-trained young women have matriculated for the 1945-'46 session.

The professors of the faculty staff are experienced clergymen and very devoted to the sacred task to which they have been called. The present faculty comprises Dean Robert A. Goodwin, D.D.; Warden Odell G. Harris, M.A., B.D.; Rev. Edwin R. Carter, D.D.; Rev. Edgar C. Young, D.Th., D.D., S.T.D.; Rev. Joseph W. Nicholson, B.D., Ph.D., and Miss Maude Cutler A short biography of each professor will appear in another article to be prepared soon.

19b 1946

Brandeis University (Waltham, Mass.)

Brandeis U. in Mass. to Be Opened to All

Pro-Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WALTHAM, Mass.—Using Middlesex University as its nucleus, Brandeis University, named for the late Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, will open in Oct., 1947, as a Jewish-sponsored, secular, non-quota educational institution. Sat. 11-16-46

$500,000 IN DONATIONS FOR BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—Gifts and pledges of $508,000 to Brandeis University, to be sponsored by The Albert Einstein Foundation Inc., were reported last week by Julius Silver, treasurer of the foundation. 11-23-46

Dr. Dean S. Yarbrough Lane's New President

Atlanta Ga. Daily World

JACKSON, Tenn. — In a colorful "cap-and-gown-header" inaugural exercises Dr. Dean S. Yarbrough, president-elect of Lane College and Josiah L. Johnson, Jr., president-elect of the Phillips School of Theology, were inducted into office and took over the helm of these two institutions here Thursday morning in a dignified atmosphere witnessed by three bishops of the C. M. E. Church, several General Officers, representatives of other educational institutions, patrons, friends and other wellwishers of the two institutions. The joint inauguration was held in the auditorium of the Health Education Building across the street from the main campus of the historic institution.

Professor George F. Porter, chairman of the Committtee on Inauguration, who presented President-Elect Dr. Dean Scruggs Yarbrough; Bishop J. A. Hamlett, president of the Board of Trustees, who delivered the induction address; the scholarly inaugural address by the President-Elect, Dr. Yarbrough, on "The Role of Lane College in Post War America."

Following Bach's "Jesus, the Joy of Man's Desiring," by the Lane College Choral Society, Dr. B. Julian Smith, secretary of the Board of Directors of Phillips' School of Theology, presented President-Elect, Dr. Johnson to Dr. N. T. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Phillips' School of Theology, who in turn gave a brief induction address. At this point in the program, President-Elect Johnson delivered his inaugural address on "The Place of Theological Education In the Life of the Church."

New Presidents Speak

President-Elect Yarbrough outlined a comprehensive educational program at Lane designed to cover several years before fruition. In his inaugural address he challenged the faculty, students, trustees and supporters of Lane College to measure up fully to the opportunities at hand. "America has made tremendous progress in technological civilization, but too little in social civilization," Dr. Yarbrough said. "We do not know how to live together. The education of the future must be teaching individuals how to live together. They already have a pretty good idea on how to make a living. They must now learn how to make good lives," President Yarbrough urged.

President-Elect Johnson of the Phillips' School of Theology in his inaugural address said: "The world in which we now live will demand a new type of ministry. As one writer puts it, 'Unless the preacher gets accustome to deep diving while he is young, he is apt to swim shallower and shallower as he gets on in life . . . Eloquence of tongue and charm of manner will not compensate for want of thought. In time, any congregation will tire of a diet exclusively of boneless sermons stewed in cream.'"

Hail Opening of Cancer Clinic

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.



Sat. 11-16-46

Dr. Edward M. Bernecker, NYC Commissioner of Hospitals, left, shakes hands with Dr. Louis T. Wright, eminent medical authority and director of surgery of Harlem Hospital, at the formal opening exercises, this week, of the Tumor and Cancer Prevention Clinics at Harlem Hospital. Looking on is Dr. I. Magelaner, Medical Superindendent of Harlem Hospital. The newly opened clinic for cancer is rated one of the finest in the country and has the latest type of deep therapy X-ray machine and equipment.

LIGHTS and SHADOWS

Fisk Board Congratulated on Selection of Johnson

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 11-16-46

By DWIGHT HOLMES

The recent election of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, distinguished sociologist, as president of Fisk University by the board of trustees, is of great social and educational significance.

Placing the administration of this great learning institution in the hands of a member of the race which it was founded to serve, is an indication that the efforts of the founders and promoters of colleges for colored people, some members of that race have been entrusted with such responsibility.

General Pattern

Most of them have succeeded while others have failed just as have presidents of colleges in general. In the main, however, the colleges of this group were administered for many years by white men.

This was particularly true of colleges operated by independent boards or by white religious denominations. State colleges for colored people have had indigenous leadership from the first, as have those controlled by colored denominations.

It became, therefore, the heavy burden of the presidents of the colleges in the two categories last mentioned to prove the potentialities of the race to lead and manage.

And, in spite of the peculiar handicaps under which they labored, as a whole, they succeeded remarkably well.

Othewise, more conservative boards of the other group of colleges would have had no examples of success to justify the experiment of giving colored men the opportunity of proving their mettle.

Efforts of these pioneers began to bear fruit conspicuously after the first decade of the 20th century.

The Baptist replaced white men by colored in the presidencies of Bishop, Benedict and Shaw. Presbyterians long ago did so at Johnson C. Smith. Howard inaugurated its first colored president in 1926, which meant that such changes had passed the experimental stage.

Changes at Other Colleges

Dillard's first active president was colored after the merger of New Orleans and Straight universities whose presidents had been white. Morgan made the change in 1937, with Lincoln in Pennsylvania following suit only last year. And now comes Fisk.

There has been, of course, considerable reluctance at times to make these changes. In almost every instance there were some who thought that the "time was not ripe." Strangely enough this group sometimes included colored people.

Those who do the voting, however, realize that the only way to develop leadership in a group is to give its members the opportunity to actually lead. This practice has justified itself so abundantly that time alone should be needed to convince the remaining doubters.

Congratulations to Fisk for moving with the current.

schools for the freedmen, have been crowned with conspicious success.

Expression of Confidence

The action of the Fisk board is a declaration to the world of its confidence in the ability of colored men to assume the important responsibility of guiding the destinies, and of managing the affairs of a full-fledged university.

This does not mean, of course, that this election is an experiment. During the entire life of

Rev. S. S. Morris To Be President Of Church College

Atlanta

The Rev. S. S. Morris, Jr., was elected president of Snorter Flipper Curry College, Little Rock, Ark., by the College Board of Trustees meeting in session July 15, Bishop George W. Baber, chairman. Rev. Morris is a graduate of Pearl High School, Wilberforce and Yale Universities, and has done further study at the University of Chicago.

Formerly professor of Church History in Payne Seminary, Wilberforce University, Rev. Morris accepted the pastorate of his toric St. Paul AME church in Nashville, Tenn., May, 1942. He did an outstanding job at St. Paul church, wiping out a 20 year old mortgage of $10,000 on the church renovating and redecorating the edifice, furnishing the pastor's residence, and rebuilding the membership.

Nashville Tenn.

He was also active in civic organizations, having served as president of the International Ministers Alliance, member of the Executive Committee of the Nashville Branch, NAACP, and member of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches.

Bethune-Cookman Head Quits; Joins Staff At Hampton

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

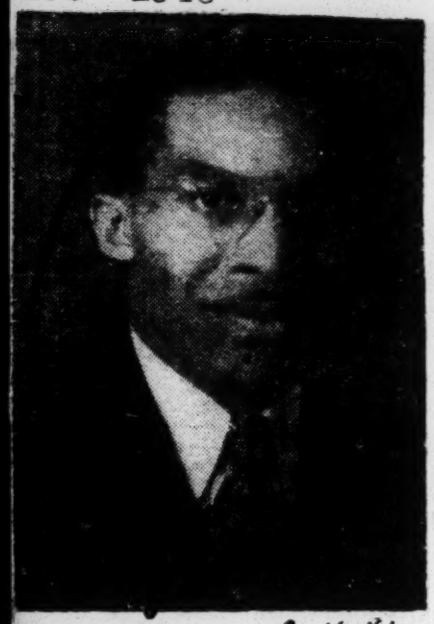
Sat. 6-29-46

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—(ANP)—The resignation of James A. Colston as president of Bethune-Cookman college, in order to accept the position of Public Relations Director for Hampton Institute, was announced by Hampton's President Ralph Bridgeman, here last week.

In announcing the appointment, President Bridgeman said, "Hampton is securing the services of an able administrator, who with Bethune-Cookman College and the United Negro College Fund, has made an outstanding success in public relations work. He promises to be a valuable member of the team being assembled to implement the newer objectives of Hampton Institute."

Although Colston was president of Bethune-Cookman college for four years, it was reported by sources close to the school that his relations with Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus, were strained. His resignation was reported to be the result of a disagreement over school affairs.

During his career as an educator, which began in 1932 at the E. P. Johnson school of Morehouse College, Colston has been a junior high school principal and director of the Ballard School, a private academy sponsored by the American Missionary association in Macon, Ga.



NEW PREXY: Rev. M. K. Curry, Jr., who has just assumed the presidency of Butler College, Tyler, Tex. Rev. Curry was pastor of Antioch Baptist Church, Wichita Falls, and former assistant principal of Booker T. Washington High School of that Texas city. —ANP Photo.

Dr. Beittel New Talladega Prexy

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Dr. A. D. Beittel, of Lancaster, Pa., will be formally inaugurated this week as seventh president of Talladega College in ceremonies at DeForest Chapel, on the college campus.

Dr. Beittel, elected by the board of trustees a year ago, holds degrees from Findlay College, Ohio, A.B.; Oberlin College, Ohio, A.M., and the University of Chicago, B.B. and Ph. D.

Rev. M. K. Curry Jr., Assumes Duties As Butler President

WACO — The Rev. M. K. Curry, Jr., pastor of the Antioch Baptist church, Wichita Falls, Texas, and former assistant principal of the Booker T. Washington high school of that city, assumed his duties as president of Butler college with the opening of the second semester.

President Curry is a graduate of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Georgia from which he earned the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1937 and holds the Master of Arts degree from Atlanta university, 1938. He has studied at Creighton university in Omaha, Nebraska, and in the Divinity School of the University of Chicago.

President Curry is following in the footsteps of his illustrious father, the Rev. M. K. Curry, Sr., pastor of the Central Baptist church of Denver and president of the Colorado Baptist State convention. He served as the first president of the Texas Baptist Convention and as chairman of the Board of Trustees of Butler college at the time the Texas Baptist Convention and the East Texas Association assumed co-sponsorship of Butler college.

Upon taking office, President Curry immediately launched a campaign for $300,000 for endowment, building fund and current expenses. The drive is to get underway in March and continue until Easter. He has called upon every loyal Baptist and every supporter of Christian education to aid this great movement.

President Curry will be ably supported by his charming wife, Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Curry, who is a graduate of Spelman college and Atlanta university and a teacher in her own right.

Butler college expects to make rapid progress under the leadership of the new president, who comes with a brilliant religious and professional background.



REV. M. K. CURRY

Tillotson College Inducts W. H. Jones As President

By MARCUS H. BOULWARE

AUSTIN, Texas — William H. Jones, who was dean of the college for 15 years, was formally inaugurated as the 12th president of Tillotson College during exercises which were held at the Wesley Methodist Church Friday, Jan. 25, at 11 a. m. Dr. Reid E. Jackson, dean of Arkansas A. M. and N. College, delivered the main address on "Tillotson College Faces the Future."

At its autumn meeting in Chicago on Oct. 27, 1944, the board of trustees of Tillotson College appointed the dean to the presidency. He succeeds the late Dr. Mary E. Branch, the second Negro president and the only woman to head the college.

The new executive is a native of Kansas. He received his high school training in Muscotah, Kan. President Jones holds the A. B. degree from Washburn College; A. M. from the University of Chicago; B. D., Chicago Theological Seminary, and is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree, University of Chicago.

PUBLISHES SEVERAL WORKS

President Jones is the author of several books, articles and sociological treatises. A few years ago he issued a voluminous work entitled Tillotson College from 1930-1940. This publication was published in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the administration of the late Dr. Mary E. Branch and gave a detailed summary of a decade of progress of the institution.

The new president in his address set forth four educational and social aims and proposals of his administration. They were:

1. The college plans to contribute in a vital way to the improvement of racial and national welfare and to spread the pattern and spirit of democracy.

2. Tillotson College pledges itself to assist in the task of improving race relations in Austin, in Texas, and in the Southwest.

3. The college under my leadership will be encouraged to develop both the social and natural sciences. These two must run parallel if our citizens are to be kept sane, moral, and balanced in judgment.

4. It will be the aim of the college to play an active role in public affairs and to grapple intelligently with the vital issues of the day.

MAKES PLEDGE

President Jones thanked friends and well-wishers for their encouragement, advise, and cooperation. He made the following pledge:

"I do on this occasion pledge to the American Missionary Association, Tillotson College's governing board, to the trustees, the faculty, the student body, and the community of Austin that in the position of president, I shall endeavor to give to the institution a full measure of consecrated service; and with your continued cooperation and encouragement, Tillotson College will go forward.

"So today by this official action my traditional title of 'dean' fades completely from the picture of the situation at Tillotson, and into bold relief is substituted the designation of 'president.' God grant that I may be worthy of the high position."

NEW CANTEEN

Tillotson College dedicated its new canteen, which has been under construction since last September, with formal exercises here Friday, Jan. 25, at 4 p. m. Prof. Joseph A. Reid, head of the foreign languages department, delivered the main address.

President Jones, who acted as master of ceremonies, presented to the audience F. A. Owens, superintendent of buildings and grounds. Mr. Owens drew the plans and supervised the construction of the building. Thanks were extended Melvin A. Hammond, assistant professor of biology, for his services as carpenter contributed during his spare time. Both men made short speeches.

TEA SERVED

Following the program the home economics department served tea to the students and visitors who inspected the building.

The canteen, a beautiful white wooden structure, is modern in every respect. It will serve as a social center on the campus. Lunches, ice cream, nicknacks, school supplies, and dinners will be served.

Furnishings include florescent lights, tables and booths, soda fountain, steam table, hamburger grill, sterilizer, venetian blinds and window draperies. The building has one large service room, two rest rooms, two store rooms, kitchen, and a large screened front porch.

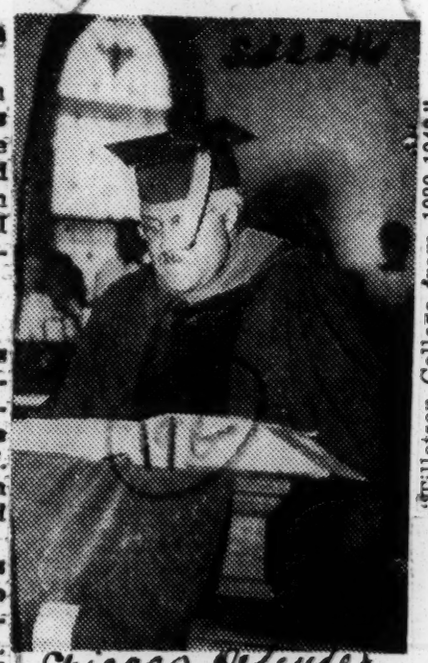
Install New Prexys At Lane, Phillips

JACKSON, Tenn.—Dr. D. S. Yarbrough, president-elect of Lane College and Dr. Joseph A. Johnson Jr., president-elect of the Phillips' School of Theology, were inducted into office this week.

The joint inauguration was held in the auditorium of the Health Education Building across from the main campus, and was witnessed by three bishops of the CME church among other distinguished guests.

In his inaugural address, president-elect Yarbrough outlined a comprehensive educational program to cover several years before fruition, and challenged the faculty, students, and supporters of Lane to measure up fully to the opportunities at hand.

INSTALLED



WILLIAM H. JONES

One of the nation's leading educators, delivers his inaugural address in the Wesley Chapel Methodist Church, Austin, Texas, following his inauguration as the 12th president of Tillotson College. He was inaugurated Jan. 25.

Tillotson College Installs Ex-Dean As 12th Prexy

BY MARCUS H. BOULWARE

AUSTIN, Texas — William H. Jones, dean at Tillotson College for 15 years, was inaugurated as the 12th president of the college with formal exercises which were held at the Wesley Chapel Methodist Church last Friday.

Dr. Reid E. Jackson, dean of Arkansas A. M. and N. College, delivered the main address, "Tillotson College Faces the Future."

At its autumn meeting in Chicago on October 27, 1944, the board of trustees of Tillotson College appointed Dean Jones to the presidency. He succeeeds the late Dr. Mary E. Branch, the second Negro president and the only woman to head the college.

A native of Kansas, he received his high school training in Muscotah, Kans. President Jones holds the A.B. degree from Washburn College; A.M. from the University of Chicago; B.D., Chicago Theological Seminary, and is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree, University of Chicago.

Outstanding Author

President Jones is the author of several books, articles, and sociological treatises. A few years ago he issued a work entitled "Tillotson College from 1930-1940." This manuscript was published in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the administration of the late president, Mary E. Branch, and gave a detailed summary of a decade of progress of the institution.

The new president in his address set forth four educational and social aims and proposals of his administration.

Rev. Frederick E. Brooks, vice chairman of the board of trustees, presided over the ceremonies.

Time Ripe For Negro Prexy At Fisk U

There is a nation wide interest in the matter of who shall be the next president of Fisk University. I agree with Harold S. Lindley, of Seattle, Wash., when he stated in his letter of Mar. 9, that "There is a far greater issue involved than the selection of a Negro for the presidency of this famed institution."

I believe that the paramount issue now is to select the best available man for the post, regardless to the race to which he happens to belong. I want to underscore the word "available." I have studied very carefully the record of our leading school men, and I have come to this conclusion: Of the half dozen educators who have been prominently mentioned for the place, and another half dozen who have not been mentioned, these dozen men stand head and shoulders above any white executive who might be secured.

Of course these men of color might not be the equal of many of the white, but would the white men be available? Could these teachers be secured? Educators of the caliber of these Negroes would be in great demand in big white colleges and universities, and when it comes to choosing between a colored and a white institution they would select the latter. The case of the retiring President Jones is an example. I fail to see any virtue in turning down a first-rate Negro president for a second-rate white.

If one will give some thought to what is being done by the Negro presidents of our larger institutions, he cannot help from noting that the schools they represent have lost nothing in prestige and potential power for the good of the race, since the switch over from white executives. It must be said that each one of these colored presidents followed very strong men.

It is my firm conviction that the time is fully ripe for a Negro president of Fisk University. The school and the race will be the gainer by the change, and above all, the most available man at this time belongs to the colored group. —Dennis A. Bethea, M.D.; Hammond, Ind.

Dr. W. R. Banks, Prairie View Prexy, to Retire

HEMPSTEAD, Tex.—Dr. Willette Rutherford Banks, principal of Prairie View University for approximately 20 years, will go on limited service Sept. 1, prior to retiring.



Dr. E. B. Evans, director of the Tuskegee School of Veterinary Medicine, on leave from Prairie View, has been named as Dr. Banks' successor.



Dr. Banks

A graduate of Atlanta University where he was active in football, debate, and dramatics, Professor Banks is a former president of Texas College and has since been awarded an MA degree from Atlanta University and an LLD degree from Texas College.

During his years as Prairie View principal, he received gifts from the state school totaling $750,000. Only two of the numerous buildings erected since 1926 have been paid for by the state. His annual budget, with board approval, has risen from $180,000 to $983,000.

The Prairie View faculty has grown from 80 teachers of which less than half held bachelor's degrees, to eight with the Ph.D. degree, 57 with masters degrees and 32 with the bachelor degree. The hospital and college have received "A" rating under Banks' leadership.

The Educational Conference at Prairie View has received world-wide recognition.

Dr. Evans, his successor, has served many years at Prairie View both as head of the veterinary medicine and as assistant to Dr. Banks.

Before going to Tuskegee he was head of the Negro State Extension Agents and secretary of the Southwestern Athletic Conference.

To Succeed Banks On Retirement Sept. 1

(See Editorial on this page)

HOUSTON — The board of trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas in session at Arlington, Texas, Saturday, named Dr. E. B. Evans to succeed Dr. W. R. Banks as Principal of Prairie View university on September 1, when Dr. Banks goes on limited service.

Dr. Evans served Prairie View for 27 years before going to Tuskegee Institute on leave of absence in May 1845. At Tuskegee, Dr. Evans organized a department of veterinary medicine. He came to Prairie View in 1918 as veterinarian and held that post until 1940 when he succeeded the late C. H. Waller as State Extension Leader of Texas.

Dr. Evans holds the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree from Iowa State college. At Prairie View, he developed veterinary medicine and secured for the school one of the most modern veterinary hospitals in the South.

The long tenure of the principal-elect makes his conversant with the problems of Prairie View. During the Banks administration, Dr. Evans was one of the trusted advisors and aides of the outgoing principal.



Dr. E. B. Evans

Dr. Edward B. Evans

The Informer, Houston, Texas

(An Editorial)

The Principal-elect of Prairie View University is a man of integrity. He is a gentleman with impeccable manners and unsullied morals. He enjoys a reputation above reproach as a person. He pioneered in his chosen profession and distinguished himself in that field. But he is not the man to head Prairie View.

We hope that Dr. Evans will not violate his personality and sacrifice the esteem in which he is held to enjoy the dubious power and position of the principalship of Prairie View. If he accepts the position, he leaves himself open to criticism for assuming responsibilities for which his training and experience have not equipped him. These editorial columns will be forthright in voicing that criticism, however much we may regret that so fine a man as Dr. Evans is the subject of our statement of fact and opinion.

Educational administration is a profession. Just any nice man can't administer an educational institution. This fact is especially pertinent at this period when Prairie View is entering into a phase of expansion which will call for expert skill in educational craftsmanship and a genius for organization.

The person needed at this time should also be one who is not steeped in the traditions of the relations of Prairie View to A. & M. College and to Texas educational and political authorities. Those traditions have grown up about a pleading and puny Prairie View. Those traditions are in process of being shattered. The man needed is one who will not "understand" too well the old patterns but one who will be formal in dealing with the educational and political authorities, on the basis of what is right and proper. Dr. Evans' 27 years at Prairie View are against him. He knows the past, he knows the customs, he knows the people—too well. The next principal of Prairie View should see the future clearly and not have his thinking hobbled with what has obtained.

Veterinary Medicine is a highly respected profession, but experience in that field does not fit a man for the formulation of educational philosophy. Nor does it prepare a man for school planning and educational statesmanship.

There is a story told of the late Dr. J. G. Osborne's first encounter with a new member of the Prairie View Committee of the board of trustees of A. & M. College. This man was a successful stockman. On his first visit to Prairie, he proceeded to "advise" Dr. Osborne on the conduct of Prairie View's affairs. Dr. Osborne in his blunt and forthright manner told him off in no uncertain terms. According to the story, these were his words, "Mr.———, you may know how to breed mules, but you know nothing about the education of Negroes."

(This is the second of four editorials on Prairie View. The third deals with robbery. The funds which should have been used for the education of Negro children have been boldly stolen.)

Prairie View Gets A New Principal And Budget

The Informer, Houston, Texas

(An Editorial)

Come September, Dr. E. B. Evans, will be principal of Prairie View university. Regardless of Dr. Evans' abilities and fitness, the Negroes of Texas should be made aware of what has happened to them.

1. Prairie View "University" is ridiculous. The outgoing head of that institution has pointed out that giving Prairie View the name "university" was a trick played on Texas Negroes. According to the constitution of Texas, Section 7, Article 7, Negroes can have a university only upon a vote of the people of Texas to designate a university. W. R. Banks spoke the truth when he said that Prairie View is not a university and emphasized the obvious fact that there is none for Negroes in Texas.

2. The Principal. Whoever heard of the "Principal" of a university? The person who heads Prairie View is deprived of the dignity accorded the head of every other Negro state institution of college level in the United States. The "president" of Prairie View is the President of A. & M. college—Gib Gilchrist. This circumstance makes of Texas Negroes the laughing-stock among colleges of this country.

3. The Board of Directors. Prairie View has no board of directors. The board of directors of A & M. college has a Prairie View "committee." They decide upon personnel, budget, and the curriculum of Prairie View. Negroes of Texas have no voice in who shall teach their children, what their children shall be taught, and what facilities shall be provided for the instruction of their children.

4. Damn you Black Man. That is the attitude of educational authorities in Texas. A small group of white men met in Arlington, Texas, Saturday, and decided who should be the head of Prairie View. Suggestions or advice from Negroes were not solicited.

They picked a man who according to the Houston Chronicle, is most fitted to be the head of Prairie View because his grandmother was a slave. That is a hell of a qualification for a college head. Nearly every Negro in Texas who is fifty years old could qualify on training of their children.

5. The Budget. The budget of Prairie View for the next biennium is nearly two million dollars. The last budget was $851,000 and the most satisfactorily for two years. This new budget calls for nearly a million each year.

If he was the finest man in the world and the most satisfactorily for two years. This new budget calls for nearly a million each year. equipped educator available in terms of training and experience, his The scare of Heman Sweatt deserves some of the credit for that appointment would still be an insult. He is chosen by a small group sum being approved. Dr. Banks remarked when asked about Sweatt's of white men and thrust upon the Negroes of Texas to guide the application to enter the University of Texas, "It's the best thing that could have happened for my budget."

Revoltuion For Claflin College

Atlanta Daily World

(Lighthouse And Informer)

On February 20, or just three months after members of the S. C. Conference of the Methodist Church had voted to raise $50,000 during 1946, a total of $30,771 was reported by Methodist ministers in behalf of Claflin College at Orangeburg. Atlanta Ga. Sat. 3.23.46

The amount was more than twice the sum raised in any single year for operation of the school and the youthful president J. J. Seabrook who came to the college last year reports that one-half, or $50,000 of a $100,000 goal launched last October 12. By Easter it is expected that about $25,000 more will be contributed to the college.

To understand this revolution at Claflin—and it is nothing short of revolution—it is only necessary to understand the purposefulness of the new goals set by Dr. Seabrook. Those who laughed when he left a fine position and "demoted" himself to pioneer at Claflin, are now seriously applauding his program. Before he came, alumni of the college and Methodist ministers felt the school was worth little. The enrollment and physical aspects of the school had suffered for years. But today, in its first year under Dr. Seabrook, there is concern over housing. Moreover, unlike his predecessor, the new president is taking his program smack into the homes of church members and making them feel their responsibility. Sat. 3-23.46

There's a revolution going on down at Claflin in Orangeburg, and, it's the kind of revolutions we like to see.

19b 1946

Dillard University (New Orleans, La.)

Dr. B. G. Quarles New Dillard Dean

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans La.

Dr. Benjamin Quarles, professor of history and chariman of the Division of Social Studies, was appointed the new dean of Dillard University, it was announced recently by A. W. Dent, president. The appointment will take effect July 1. Sat 2-16-46

Dr. Quarles succeeds Rudolph Moses, who resigned the deanship to devote his time to teaching and working on several projects of a literary nature.

Dr. Quarles is a graduate of Shaw University and holds the M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Wisconsin. He taught at Shaw University before coming to Dillard. Sat 2-16-46

Dr. Quarles will be away from the university for the second semester to complete a book on the life of Frederick Douglass.

NEW DILLARD WOMEN'S DORM TO BE NAMED FOR FANNIE WILLIAMS

New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Mary Bethune Will Make Dedicatory Address Sunday

Louisiana Weekly

Following the baccalaureate sermon at Dillard University on Sunday, June 2, at 6 p. m., which is being preached by Bishop Robert N. Brooks of the New Orleans Area of the Methodist Church, a new women's dormitory named for Miss Fannie C. Williams, principal of Valena C. Jones School and a member of the board of trustees of Dillard University, will be dedicated by Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune. 5-



MISS FANNIE C. WILLIAMS

The dormitory has been completed and occupied since the beginning of the second semester. Since that time the president and a trustee committee has been studying suitable names for it. It was the unanimous decision that Miss Williams' life and career would through the years be an inspiration to the young women who live in the building. 6-1-46

Being a graduate of Straight College, she is automatically an alumnus of Dillard University. She received her A. B. and B. Pd. at Michigan State Normal College and her M. A. in aducation from the University of Michigan. She has done additional graduate work at the University of California.

Miss Williams' entire teaching career has been spent in the New Orleans Public School System. She has been principal of Valena C. Jones School since 1921. In addition to this, she has been in great demand as a teacher in the summer schools of some of our well known colleges of the country. She holds a life membership in the National Education Association.

Miss Williams is a past president of the Louisiana Colored Teachers Association, an advisor to the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, the first chairman of the board of managers of the New Orleans Colored branch of the Y. W. C. A., a member of the advisory committee of the Girl Scouts and superintendent of the Sunday School of the Central Congregational Church. 6-1-46

The career of Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune, who will make the dedicatory address, is too well known for extended comment. Her success as orator, educator, executive and adviser to presidents and government officials has made her the most widely known Negro woman in the world.

Inspirational words coming from such a noted woman will, indeed, make the dedication of the women's dormitory unique and memorable, and shows the high place Miss Williams has won for herself in the educational life of this country.

The Dillard University Players

Informer Houston, Texas

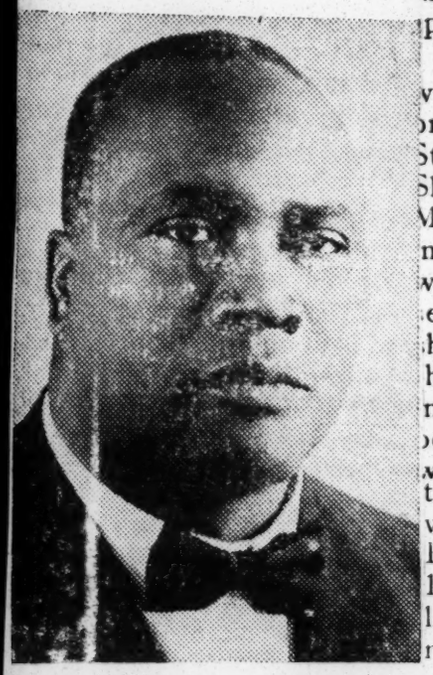
Not so long ago the Dillard University Players were guest dramatists at the Centennial Celebration of the American Missionary Society, held at Grinnel college in Iowa. En route to Grinnel the Dillard Players presented three one-act plays at Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Missouri. The continued development of the dramatic art at Dillard and at other institutions of learning has much in it to give hope for the future. This is one of the fields in which we need to produce more Negroes of high competency and fine artistic expression.

In recent times Negroes have proved beyond question, in a number of plays in the theatres of New York, that they have artistic talents of a high order, which only need opportunities for development and self-expression. But the number of such Negroes is as yet far too small, that is, the number whose native talents have been trained to the point of demonstration that these talents do exist in many Negroes and not just a few. Sat 8-10-46

Aggregations like the Dillard University Players will have a great influence upon this problem and necessity of developing a constantly larger number of young Negroes with demonstrated dramatic possibilities. This is not merely to have larger numbers of Negroes who are equipped to make their bid for Broadway, but also to build up in Negro life more of the kind of thing represented by the renditions of the Dillard Players at Grinnel and Lincoln.

19b 1946

Edward Waters College Accredited



BISHOP H. Y. TOOKES

The Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

Edward Waters College, pride of Florida African Methodism, is now accredited. After a long struggle every hurdle has been leaped and every obstacle removed. This must be extremely welcome news to sixty thousand of African Methodists in Florida, who, as the only Negro group in the State to wholly own and support a college, have spared no pains through many years to give their very best to "dear old Edward Waters." When money was scarce and days were dark, the Bishops, the clergy and the laity never despaired. They kept their eyes fastened on that day in the indefinite future when Edward Waters College would become an accredited educational institution.

9-12-46 Thurs.

Now all Florida in particular and the entire A.M.E. Church in general are rejoicing because Bishop H. Y. Tookes has lived to see his dream come true. Bishop Tookes has literally given his life to Edward Waters College. He has given his time, his talent, his money, his prayers, his energy, his all. He has literally spent himself on the altar of Edward Waters College in the service of Negro youth. Church and educational circles are pouring congratulations upon him in token of their admiration of his successful achievement. Much credit is due the Bishop for the fine spirit of cooperation which he has inspired in the faculty, students, alumni and friends of Edward Waters College. Bishop Tookes has literally given his life to Edward Waters College. He has given his time, his talent, his money, his prayers, his energy, his all. He has literally spent himself on the altar of Edward Waters College in the service of Negro youth. Church and educational circles are pouring congratulations upon him in token of their admiration of his successful achievement. Much credit is due the Bishop for the fine spirit of cooperation which he has inspired in the faculty, students, alumni and friends of Edward Waters College.

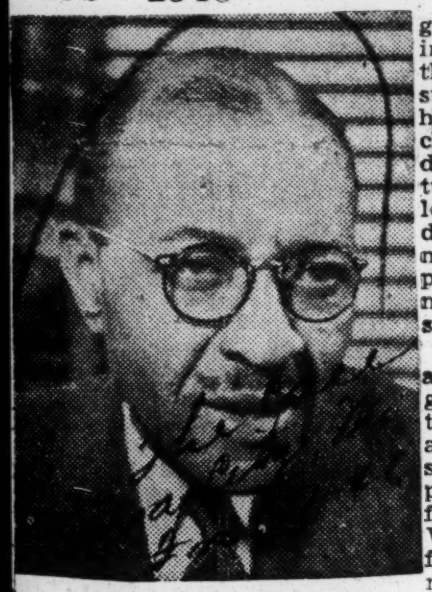
Edward Waters College (Florida)
DR. LEONARD F. MORSE,
Official Reporter
Eleventh Episcopal District.

lent. The climax was the olo rendered by the three year ld nephew of Mrs. Richardson, f Hartford, Conn., Mrs. Lucy . Brown expressed satisfaction over the success of the enire day. All left with the feeling that the day had been well pent.

The next Quarterly meeting vill be held at St. Paul, Cambridge, Mass., Rev. Rembert E. Stokes, pastor. Rev. T. A. Shirley, for years a member of Mt. Zion was reported improving at the New Port Hospital where he has been a patient for several days. Other sick and shut-ins were taken to the throne of prayer. We are praying that our next meeting will be more inspirational and that we shall follow the call to go the goal has been reached. Edward Waters College opens her Fall-Winter-Spring term of 1946-1947 a fully accredited college. As Edward Waters has now achieved a new educational status she is acquiring a new physical appearance. Every building on the campus is undergoing a thorough renovation at a cost of sixty thousand dollars. Newly tiled walls, rest rooms, stairs and floors are giving a new gleaming appearance to the entire plant. The new teachers' home is being made a thing of beauty.

The moving spirit behind this splendid victory is Bishop H. Y. Tookes, who, for seven years has labored day and night toward the realization of this hour. Often desperately ill, he has constantly defied his physician's orders that he might further expected a record enrollment will be made the first day. The already fine faculty will be augmented by the addition of several experts in their field, while the new H. Y. Tookes Library, stocked with ten thousand dollars in new books and equipment will greatly enhance the work of the faculty and students.

Edward Waters is now headed toward a bright future that will render even more service to the thousands of eager youths who will crowd to her doors. Philadelphia, Pa.



TO JAPAN.—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, head of the department of social science at Fisk university, is one of the 20 educators on the U. S. Commission of Educators who will go to Japan to formulate a new program for request of General Douglas MacArthur, was scheduled to leave the United States by plane on February 20. 2-1-46

afro-american

To Fisk U.

Sat 2-23-46

Boston, Mass.



WILSON WELCH JR., who has joined the faculty of Fisk University in Nashville as assistant professor of rural church life. Mr. Welch is a native of South Carolina, a graduate of Livingstone College, Union Theological Seminary and has completed most of his requirements for the Ph.D. degree at Drew University, Madison, N.J.

Negro Prexy At Fisk Would Be Compromise

Chicago Defender

As one of the Defender's 'color-blind' white readers, I wish to take exception to the item, "Fisk Trustees Hedge On Naming Negro President" in the issue of February 9th.

There is a far greater issue involved than the selection of a Negro to the presidency of this famed institution or the recognition of their ability to head such an institution. Throughout its long and honorable history, Fisk has been a challenge to the ignorant, prejudiced, bigoted educational and cultural program of the South. As long as those forces continue to dominate, the challenge must be maintained. To install a Negro as president at this time would be a move to conform to the segregated system we protest. 3-9-46

There is not the slightest doubt as to the ability of any one of the gentlemen who have been mentioned to handle the post with ability and credit both to themselves and the institution. The appointment of Dr. Locke to a professorship at the University of Wisconsin enables him to render far greater service in the development of democracy and brotherhood in America than he could possibly render as president of Fisk.

Sat.

In addition to his outstanding ability as a professor, he will establish there the "contact of living souls" which Dr. DuBois so aptly termed the original outstanding contribution of the A.M.A. schools to the colored youths of the South. That contact must be maintained at Fisk and kindred institutions. Without personal contact there cannot be developed the democracy and brotherhood of man which we profess to desire in America, and to which purpose Fisk University was dedicated. 3-9-46

In spite of our desire to honor both the individual and the institution by the selection of one of these men, that desire must be secondary to the more vital issue involved. The battle against segregation in all its phases must go on without cessation or compromise.
—Harold S. Lindley, Seattle, Wash.

Hits Fisk Alumni Who Want Negro Prexy

Chicago Defender

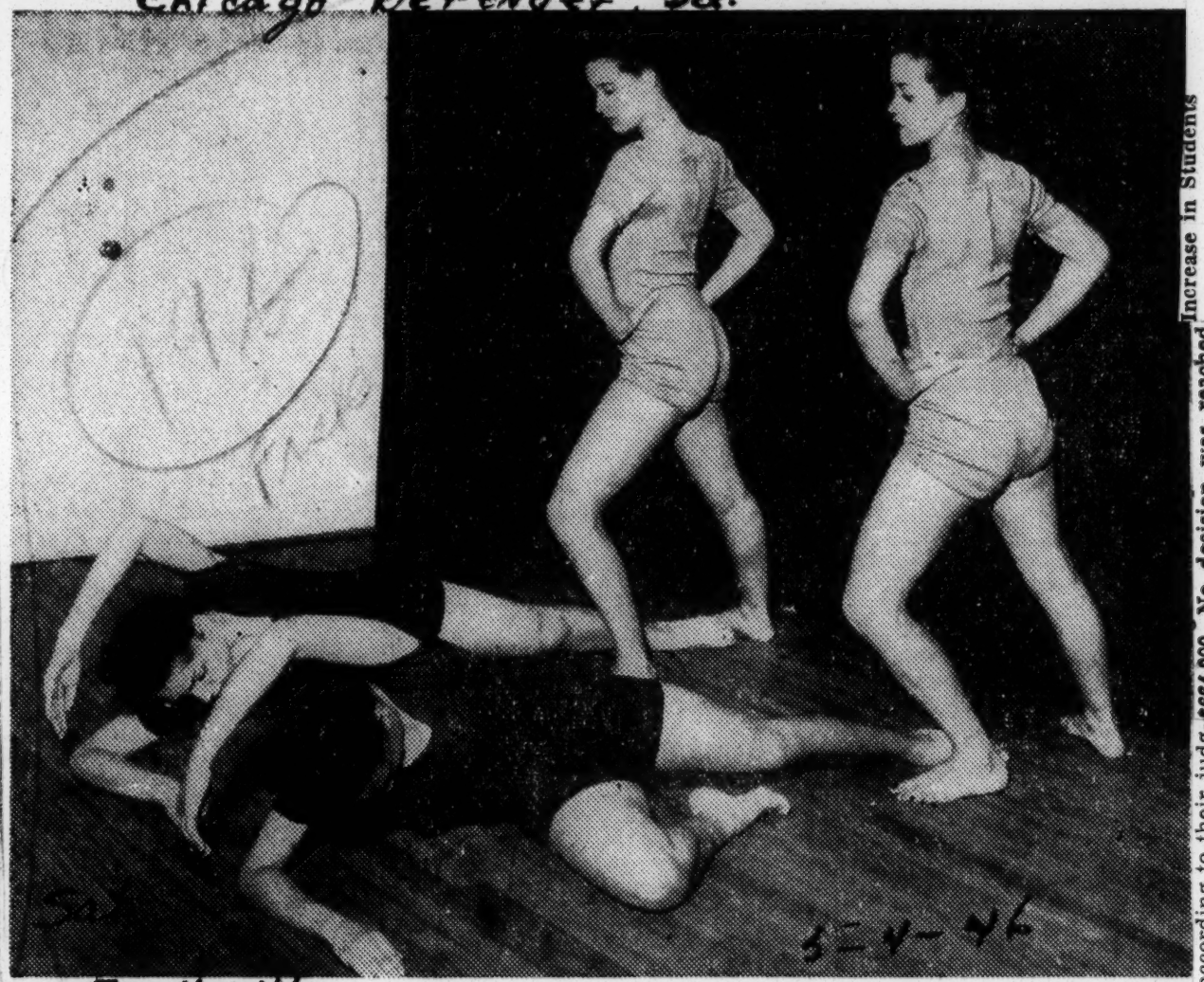
In the February 9 issue of your good paper you stated that "despite clear-cut sentiments for a Negro prexy" the Fisk board of trustees was hedging on the election of a colored president for Fisk University.

I wish to take exception to your implication that there is a desire on the part of a majority of the alumni and friends of Fisk for a Negro president. I am aware that there is a group of alumni in Chicago vigorously determined to name a Negro and only a Negro for president. I am of the opinion from my contacts with alumni in various parts of the country that this is the desire of only a vociferous minority. Sat 2-23-46

I trust in future news items about the situation, the implication will not be given that the graduates of Fisk specifically desire a Negro president. — W. S. Cannon, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., president of Class of 1920, Fisk University.

FISKITES IN SYMBOLIC DANCE PROGRAM

Chicago Defender, Ill.



5-4-46

The forces of evil go down in defeat as the victorious forces of good watch their demise, in this scene from "The Combat" last week at a dance recital at Fisk University. The recital, given by the Department of Physical Education, was part of the institution's three-day Festival of Music and Art which annually draws visitors from every portion of the U.S. to Nashville. Recumbent, Joyce Edwards and Joyce Thornton; standing, Anita Daniels and Adoria Henry.—Photo by Norris Collins.

Fisk Trustees Postpone Vote On New Prexy

Chicago Ill.

Defender

5-4-46

White Banker Heads 3-Man Interim Group To Govern School

NASHVILLE—Hopes that Fisk University would have its first Negro president in 80 years of operation were dimmed last week when the Board of Trustees voted to delay naming a successor to retiring President Thomas Elsa Jones.

The hot potato issue of presidential succession will be juggled until the next board meeting in October unless a special session is called.

To fulfill the duties of president until a new head is elected, the Board named a three man committee consisting of William Hume, Nashville banker, Isaiah T. Creswell ,comptroller of the university and A. A. Taylor, dean of the college. Hume will act as chairman of the interim body, after Jones leaves in June.

Sat.

The Board voted for postponement after a special five-man committee had failed to reach agreement on a recommendation for the office. According to W. H. Dannot Pell, New York attorney and chairman of the committee, the vote was 3 to 2 for postponement.

Pell, Edward Potter Jr., Nashville banker, and Fred L. Brownlee, secretary of the American Missionary Association, voted for postponement. Attorney James B. Cashin, Civil Service Commissioner and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Defender, and Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, New York dermatologist, voted for immediate consideration of Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Fisk trustee, president of Wilberforce University and distinguished historian.

Significantly the vote was divided on a racial basis, with the three white members voting for delay and the two Negroes for immediate election. 5-4-46

No Friction

The board's action may indicate unwillingness among certain board elements to consider a Negro for the post of president, in accord with the tradition of the school.

Predictions of friction between alumni representatives and other elements of the board fell flat when the body reached partial unanimity on the report of the nominating committee as 'insufficient for action."

Meanwhile the special committee on selection of a prospective president will continue to function, with G. Wallace Woodworth, of the Harvard University school of music augmenting the incumbents.

Adopt Policy

The board reaffirmed the vote taken last October to continue the practice of holding inter-racial functions on the campus. A movegroups; and they are unwilling on to reconsider the question was re-the other hand, to be allured by buffed with the adoption of a status quo complacency. They are statement of public policy sub-devoted to the non-militant, non-mitted by the executive commit-pressure method of individual and tee of the faculty.

The statement reads:

"From its inception Fisk University has emphasized the worth of the individual and his responsibility for developing a well-rounded life. . . . Fisk's faculty, students, alumni and supporting constituency oppose, on the one hand, dictation by outside pressure groups; and they are unwilling on the other hand, to be allured by a status quo complacency. They are not buffed with the adoption of a public policy sub-devoted to the non-militant, non-mitted by the executive commit-pressure method of individual and tee of the faculty. They stand for principle rather than expedient immediate action, whatever helps build a stronger

Increase in Students

The report of the registrar, submitted by the president at the same session shows an increase of 16.9 percent in the number of students since last year. Last year's enrollment totaled 692, while the student body in 1945-46 school year numbers 809.

The same document showed the reversal of a trend of 16 years which saw increasing numbers of students enrolling from Northern states. This trend reached its peak in 1942-43 with 42.4 percent from the North. This year's student body

Set 1946 Budget

A group of suggestions to implement the executive committee statement was referred to the executive committee at the February session.

Action was also taken to resume approval or disapproval of intercollegiate athletics, abandoned by Fisk after the beginning of the war.

Sat.

includes only 34.3 percent from the North.

Sholarship records, as indicated in the registrar's report have been above standard for the natnion, with only 44 students failing to return for the second semester of the current academic year. Of these 44, only 18 failed to return because of poor scholarship.

FISK—Housing Units

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., will receive twenty-seven housing units from the Federal Public Housing Authority to accommodate fifty-four student-veterans. In addition, the university now has under construction twelve family units and a dormitory that will house thirty former service men.

Fisk Sociologist, Back From Japan, Urges Radical Educational Reforms

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 5-20-46

NASHVILLE—(ANP)—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of social sciences, Fisk University, and one of the members of a commission appointed by the State and War Departments, at the request of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, to study and make proposals for the redirection of the education of the Japanese, has returned to this country after spending March in Japan studying various aspects of that country's educational and cultural systems.

The commission consists of twenty-seven American educators and working with a group of Japanese educators of about the same number as the American body, had an opportunity to investigate all types of educational institutions in Japan. Attention was giben primarily to questions concerning the teaching of State regilion in schools, the use of the imperial rescript in schools, the provision of materials to replace school subjects overweighted with nationalism and militarism, and the religious issues of Buddhism, Shintoism, Confucianism and Christianity. The last problem has arisen through the competition of the four types of religion for ascendancy in the schools with the advent of religious freedom in Japan.

RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED

Recommendations of the mission's report were submitted to General MacArthur following the completion of the mission's study in Japan. The mission urged the change in Japan's written language in order to eliminate "the difficult time-consuming medium of expression and communication." It recommended, among other things, the substitution of Roman letters for picture-characters in written Japanese and urged drastic reform of Japan's "bureaucratic" school system. It urged compulsory high school education free from mythological indoctrination.

In an audience with Emperor Hirohito, Dr. Johnson said that the emperor declared he desired an American educator for his sons, and was placing one of them in the Peers School, a public school for the upper classes in Tokyo. The members of the mission also had confeernces with General MacArthur, Baron Shidohara, premier of Japan, and Japanese minister of education, Y. Aho. Sat. 5-20-46

PEOPLE COOPERATIVE

In regard to the Japanese people, Dr. Johnson declared they seem on the whole "extremely cooperative giving evidence of tremendous psychological defeat throughout the country, but are naturally an industrious people and have set about trying to rebuild destroyed cities. The military occupation, while stern and exacting, struck me as being accepted by the Japanese people as just, although rigorous, and they have respect for it."

Why the Next President of Fisk Must Be Colored

Afro American Baltimore, Md.
Sat 5-4-46

(AN EDITORIAL)

There are two reasons that white boards of trustees or those boards on which whites have the majority vote, keep white presidents in colored colleges.

One is that white trustees consider the job too big, too important and too lucrative for a colored man to hold.

This is the traditional argument against promotion of colored persons.

It's the argument sometimes made against colored people in denying them even the humblest of jobs. But when it comes to the head job, the average white man contends that this should be his, today, tomorrow and forever.

He does not say so, but his mind is an open book and what he thinks is this:—A colored man in the top job means that he will be in position to give orders to white people.

Wherever you see colleges like Hampton and Fisk continually filling the presidency with white men, the conclusion is unescapable that the trustee board has concluded THAT THE HEAD JOB IS RESERVED FOR WHITE MEN ONLY.

Some so-called white friends will angrily deny this, but their anger proves the weakness of their case. Nobody should get angry when he can defend himself with sound argument.

Anger comes from the knowledge that we colored people see through their sham and pretense.

For years they have posed as our friends. They have said so themselves at every opportunity. Besides, they have given of their time and lent their influence in our behalf.

They have eaten in our homes. They have invited us to theirs. They have given substantial sums of money to our causes;

Sat 5-4-46

BUT—In the final analysis they believe that the head jobs are for white men, and when the chips are down, that's the way they vote.

Not all white people act like this, but some of them do. Look at Fisk and Hampton and be convinced. There is no earthly reason why these colored institutions should continue to elect white presidents UNLESS there is some inherent and sacred virtue in having white men direct colored institutions.

These kind white trustees would be the first to deny heatedly that they believe in white superiority or the sacredness of white virtue above the virtue of other races.

* * * *

BUT—Don't LISTEN to what they say. Look at what they DO. Fisk and Hampton speak for themselves.

Some white trustees of colored colleges, who say they love us and are our best friends, have a second reason for reserving the head job in colored colleges for white men.

Here is what they say:

"We think Fisk should have a white president, because we believe in race equality and in racial intermixing. If we vote for a colored president we would be voting for segregation. Aren't you against segregation? We don't like segregation. We are liberals, that is."

The voice is the voice of our so-called white friends, but the hand is the hand of Senator Claghorn. That's a joke, son.

We don't prove our liberalism and our hatred of race prejudice by holding open the top jobs for white persons only. From that kind of "liberal" race relations, good Lord deliver us.

No matter what our seeming culture and refinement, selfishness, hatred and fear are seldom more than skin deep.

The step from barbarism to civilization is one generation. In thirty years, the average cannibal can become a gentleman. In the same thirty years a well-bred man can degenerate into a savage.

In seventy years, if Fisk and Hampton have not produced scores of graduates capable of filling the presidential post, both schools should close at once and send their students to an institution which produces MEN.

If any white "liberal" fears that a colored president of a colored college means segregation, let him learn here that we define segregation as any situation in which there is a sign "for white only."

If he be fearful that he may not have a mixing of the races on the faculty, the AFRO submits we can solve that problem by having a colored president and a white dean as well as by a white president and a colored dean.

* * * *

Everything said in this editorial applies to Hampton Institute in Virginia as well as to Fisk University in Nashville.

It is especially pertinent as to Fisk because trustees there are in the process of electing a new president to succeed Thomas Elsa Jones, resigned.

Dr. Jones is white. So have been all the Fisk presidents of the past. So will be all in the future unless there is a break.

Sat 5-4-46

The AFRO believes that change should come now. So do the majority of Fisk alumni. They have been saying so aloud. In this country, majorities have a way of being heard when morality is at stake.

* * * *

It used to be said that colored college presidents couldn't get funds to operat colored schools. Booker T. Washington proved that a lie, and since his day, the list of colored college presidents who ably administer and secure adequate finances for their schools has grown steadily.

* * * *

Wherever there is a vacancy in a top post, some white people say, "Let us get the very best man for the job. You colored people want the best man, don't you?"

That's one of those questions like: "When was the last time you beat your wife?" The answer should be thought out carefully.

The best man could be the President of the United States or Joe Stalin.

Let's be frank about the entire situation. What all of us want is the best man for Fisk, because all of us are sick and tired of the signs "for white only" on head jobs, whether they be college presidents or chief street sweepers. We want at Fisk the best colored man, and if possible, the best alumnus Fisk trustees can find.

Let nobody make any mistakes on this issue:—Colored people and Fisk alumni this time want a colored president at Fisk.

Fisk gets two vet dorms

The Tennessean Nashville

NASHVILLE — Construction on two dormitories for student veterans at Fisk University, it was announced today by John H. Sweitzer, superintendent of buildings and grounds at Fisk. The dwellings, which are expected to be completed in early October, will be located at 912 18th Ave., N.

The two units, provided by the Federal Public Housing Authority, consist of a two-story building which will accommodate 38 men, and a single-story dormitory with space for 16 men. Study rooms and lounges will be included in each dormitory. recently completed 30-man dormitory on the campus, will help con "These dwellings," said Mr. Sweitzer, "plus a 12-family unit and a single-story building. "These dwellings will be completed at Fisk. The dwellings are expected to be completed on the campus has begun at Fisk university here and is expected to be completed in early October. Financed by a 12-family unit and a the Federal Public Housing Authority, the two units will accomodate 54 men. Sat. 5-31-46

Two Dormitories For Veterans Will Be Erected At Fisk U.

Nashville Banner
Fri. 8-16-46

Construction has been started on Federal Public Housing Authority

INSIDE FISK U.

'Not-Ready Boys' Stalling Action on Selection of Colored President

Afro American Baltimore, Md.
Sat 5-11-46

By VINCENT TUBBS
Staff Correspondent

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Fisk University was organized in 1865 for freedmen and named for General Clinton B. Fisk who at the time was head of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee, but Fisk isn't free yet.

Furthermore, indications in connection with selection of a new president are that the school of the gold and the blue may never be free.

Lagging Behind Times

With all due respect to the great works of the altruistic whites who followed the Union Army into the evacuated hospital barracks that were Fisks's first buildings, I say it is high time the "traditionalists" recognize that these are new times.

This is the atomic age—a renaissance is in the offing and they must join the marching hordes.

It could be said that Fisk and its guiding lights don't know that the reconstruction period is over.

Split Over Issue

At the annual meeting of the board of trustees last week, the paramount consideration was selection of a successor to President Thomas Elsa Jones, who is retiring in June after 26 years on the hill.

The three whites and two blacks on a special committee named by the board chairman, Mrs. William F. Gibbs, and okeyed by the board's executive committee, split like the atoms over Hiroshima on the color question.

Racial Division

In considering the nominating committee's proposal that Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, succeed Jones, the committee divided racially, the whites voting for postponement and the colored asking immediate action.

Their conduct belies the statement by President Jones who, speaking at the 79th convocation, said that Fisk "has put its house in order."

Sat 5-11-46

Academically, yes!

On a sound and democratic approach to the color question, no!

Admit Immaturity

It seems that the whites want one of their number to continue to boss the school while colored people feel that now, despite the doings of those from the "we-are-not-ready" school of thought, Fisk needs a black man for president.

The "we-ain't-ready" boys are just that—boys!

There are many among the ancient alumni and countless among the contemporaries and kibitzers. Some are the unlettered lookers-on who feel that "a white man can just raise more money than a colored man."

Actions Disprove Words

There are others who contend that they are for the selection of the best man, regardless of color but who admit, at the same time, that they oppose all colored candidates offered so far.

In the same boat are those so ingrained with acceptance of white leadership that they oppose any and all colored candidates, regardless of qualifications or ability.

This writer remembers having told Gertrude Stein in Paris, when she asked about the progress of the colored race that it has stopped begging God and white folk for help and launched out on its own to obtain recognition on the basis of merit.

Begging Condemned

I was not thinking of Fisk, the Jubilee Singers or that group of people "not ready," who still would have choirs sing spirituals to move the hearts of white men to give money for "the education and uplift of colored people."

I am not against the singing of spirituals. They are our music and a part of our culture, but must they be used to beg the white man for freedom, to tug at his heart strings until compassion turn out his money-laden pockets?

They should be sung, yes; but out of pride in a contribution to the sum total of what is the world's best music.

The colored race is of age now as a national group and its niche in the family of the world's people is as secure in this atomic age as is that of any other color or creed.

Time Is Ripe

The time is ripe for a colored president at Fisk. There are many qualified and capable men, but there's a dead cat on the line at Fisk. Some of its alumni "aren't ready," and behind this is quite a story.

Sat 5-11-46

Led by Dr. George S. Morse, class of 1903, Atlanta, Ga., there is a group of alumni which has expressed its displeasure with colored candidates so far offered.

As far as could be determined here, there have been only two: Dr. Wesley and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, who currently heads the department of social sciences.

Straddling Fence

Reportedly an abettor of the Morse group is William I. Cannon of the Cannolene Cosmetics setup in Atlanta.

When questioned, however, Cannon joined the group of middle-roaders by saying: "I am for the best man, regardless of color"; then adding, "I can think of only one colored man I feel is qualified and he is not one of the two named."

Mr. Cannon would not name his colored choice.

In Nashville, while the issue is not on every tongue, it is at least on the minds of most persons . . . students, faculty, staff and towns folk.

Ignoring Basic Issue

With something of an ostrich attitude, most people know but are disposed to ignore the trustees' decision to postpone action on Dr. Wesley, which some few feel is plainly and simply a matter of dodging the fundamental issue.

People here are divided into three categories:

1. Those who want a colored president as a matter of principle;
2. Those for a white man because "he could raise more money," "this is the South," and "it's traditional," and,
3. Those for the best man regardless of color.

Various Arguments Offered

All are sincere and arguments propounded by the latter group include the assertion that a first-rate white man may not be available, while a first-rate colored man would be easily obtained.

They also hold, however, that a colored selection must be of mature scholarship and leadership since there are so many outstanding men on the Fisk faculty.

Student Council President P. J. Freeman, Springfield, Ohio, senior, voices this opinion as does Arna Bontemps, author and librarian, together with countless others.

Sat 5-11-46

Access to Coffers

Among reasons given for a white president is the fact that Fisk is supported almost entirely by philanthropy and "he could more easily get into the offices of those able to give."

At the same time, it is alleged that many white members of the faculty might not stay on at Fisk unless the head man also be white. The 80-year tradition of white presidents is also heralded.

Constituents of the first group, unequivocally for a colored man "because Fisk is a colored school," are the least numerous and least vocal.

This, of course, is understandable in Nashville where the finest of the ultra-cultured have for years suffered the indignity of tramping up an alley to sit in the jim-crow balcony of white theaters.

Bi-racial Pattern Wanted

Nevertheless, among all persons concerned, a paramount concern is the maintenance of the bi-racial faculty and staff which sets the school apart as an oasis in Tennessee's desert of racial segregation and separation.

It is not felt generally that any white faculty member would run away because of a colored president, an assertion based on the success of Dr. Johnson's social sciences department where he has bossed whites for years.

Moreover, those white members of the faculty quizzed on the subject termed it "ridiculous" that is, vocally anyhow.

At present, 20 of Fisk's 46 faculty members are white.

White President Predicted

Some say that Southern whites among the trustees may favor a colored president "so that they might boss him," but the general feeling is that the present three-man governing board will sit out all debate on the issue.

When things have cooled off, in will march the white selection and Fisk will go rolling merrily along just as she has for 80 years.

Democracy Extolled

Outgoing President Jones said at commencement exercises last year:

"If class distinctions and blighting fears are to be overcome, men must catch a vision of the future that helps them to rise to the greatness of an opportunity."

At this same exercise there were countless other speakers who mouthed democracy to a fare-thee-well, so this correspondent has been told.

Sat 5-11-46

Opposite Being Practiced

The contradiction is that when the institution has opportunity to show that it has "caught the vision of the future," a monkey wrench of "white supremacy" seems to have been thrown into the works.

As the situation stands, Dean A. A. Taylor, Isaiah Creswell, university comptroller, and William Hume, Nashville attorney, white, will administer the school's business.

It remains to be seen whether Fisk, its alumni, students and benefactors will rise to the occasion and prove that its work with freedmen has so advanced them that one of the cloth can and will be given opportunity to guide the institution's fate.

Nashville Leaders Silent on Fisk; Texan Raps Truman

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — Local business and civic leaders, invited to a luncheon last week for the United Negro College Fund by President Thomas Elsa Jones, remained silent when asked for criticisms on policies at Fisk University by Mr. Jones and Edward Potter, Jr., vice chairman of the board of trustees.

President Jones and Nathan Adams, chairman of the board of the First National Bank, Dallas, Tex., and a leader in the Fund campaign, were co-sponsors of the luncheon planned to bring criticisms against Fisk into the open.

Adams left the luncheon guests completely astounded when he went into a tirade against the "meddling in racial problems of the South" by northerners and easterners, and the FEPC.

Raps Truman, Left Wing

"The Negro won't work as long as Mr. Truman gives us a Santa Claus in every community," Adams asserted, and then queried "how many of us know how far to the left we have already gone?"

He said solution to present day problems is impossible "as long as we remain blind to the left wing;" and that adoption of FEPC practices means "we have come a long way from freedom."

A Southern Problem

Posing the query as to "where the Negro could be sent where he would be as well off as in this country," Adams said, "we've got to tell their leaders to tell the Federal Government, Communism,

Fisk Announces New Air Training Program

Black Star 1-17-46

FISK PROFESSOR DIES

By DOYLE J. CARR

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — According to the new plans, as five courses will be offered as follows: single engine rating, four weeks' period; instrument, six weeks: instructor, six weeks; private, eight weeks, and commercial, 33 weeks.

Inaugurated a year ago, the fisk aviation curriculum has been arranged through the cooperation of the Tennessee bureau of aeronautics, the state department of education, the city of Nashville and Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State college.

Born in 1883 at Holden, Mo., he attended the University of Missouri from 1908 until 1911, receiving A.B., B.S. and M.A. degrees there, and obtained his Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago in 1919.

Local Feelings Told

Edward Byron Reuter, 63, professor of sociology at Fisk University, died Tuesday at his home of a heart ailment.

Nashville's citizens when he said that members of the board "have taken a great deal of kidding" for their responsibility to go into the matter carefully."

He said the group had brought some of the feeling of "put responsibility to go into the matter carefully."

Fisk board of trustees are to maintain control of the photographers from Chicago to government, and we was elected, but the board's action teach the Negro what in deferring a choice ended their tion is." intention.

"A minority group came to a recent board meeting prepared to elect a certain candidate without question, Adams giving the board sufficient time to "put responsibility to go into the matter carefully."

He said the group had brought to Harlem "if the effort of the photographers from Chicago to take pictures after the candidate would tend to Harlem "A minority group came to a recent board meeting prepared to elect a certain candidate without so, we could work out question, Adams giving the board sufficient time in the South." to "put responsibility to go into the matter carefully."

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Local Feelings Told

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President's Report

Jones, speaking on

Colored President Needed at Fisk, Says Alumnus

AFRO-American
Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

A strong plea that a colored man be elected president of Fisk University to succeed Dr. Thomas E. Jones, who will resign in June was made recently by J. Avery Smith of Peoria, Ill., an alumnus in a letter to the AFRO.

His letter follows:

As an alumnus of Fisk University I congratulate you on the timely editorial entitled, "Why the Next President of Fisk Must Be Colored", in the May 4 issue of the AFRO.

What Is Its Purpose?

I agree in your contention that if Fisk has not produced, in the period of existence, colored leaders who are capable of being president the institution should disband.

The fact that the trustees have failed, thus far, to select a colored administrator appears to indicate that the school has failed in its purpose.

Maybe it is not the purpose of the school to develop competent colored lealers! I sometimes wonder.

5-18-46

The board of trustees' statement of public policy", as published in the same issue as your editorial, is a very weak, vague and inadequate statement full of empty meaningless words.

When do they intend to wake up and live in a practical world?

The appointment of a 3-man committee to operate Fisk is just a sham in which the board has failed to face the real issue. There is no excuse in delaying the selection of a successor to the present president as they have had adequate notice from the incumbent.

It is my feeling that there are few white men who can appreciate fully the problems of the colored man unless they have lived as one.

Since we are bound to perpetuate segregated collegiate education, particularly in the South, Fisk should have a president who has full knowledge and insight into the problems that face us as well as ability to operate and maintain a grade A institution.

Expelled for Efforts

As an example of inadequate planning on the part of white presidents, Fisk did not have a course in Negro History until 1933.

This course was offered after the students were awakened to the need of such a course through the efforts of a graduate student who was later expelled on the charge that he created "unfavorable publicity" for the school.

The charge was based on the fact that he had gotten some undergraduate students to protest the Jubilee Singers appearing before an audience at a local jimcrow theatre and the fact that he later publicized the protest.

Not Aware of Problem

In addition to giving a modern collegiate education, it is undoubtedly the responsibility of Fisk University to prepare colored youth to take their places in the world as first class citizens.

How can a white man know all that our youth has to combat, what their reactions will be, and what are the best methods of making adjustments?

One of my chief criticisms of Fisk has been that the students are taught too much "sweetness and light" and not enough about life as it actually exists outside of the quadrangle.

Arguments Available

The argument that a colored president cannot get the co-operation of the philanthropic funds a mixed faculty and the local community is without basis in fact.

5-18-46

To negate that argument, one can look at the outstanding growth of Howard University, Atlanta University, Dillard University and many other schools under colored leadership.

Sat.

It is my hope that the alumni will take a more adamant stand demand the selection of a colored president.

Fisk Alumni Elect Officers

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NASHVILLE—James E. Stamps of Chicago, of the class of 1911 and head of the South Side Security Board, was elected president of the General Alumni Association of Fisk University at its annual meeting here Apr. 27.

Vice-presidents are Howard Bennett, Dr. P. P. Creuzot, Hugh McBeth, A. Maceo Smith, Miss Fannie E. Snow, William H. Fearance, the Rev. Charles W. Kelley. Miss Bessie O. Dixon, '27, is secretary, and W. D. Hawkins Jr., both of Nashville, treasurer.

Sat.

Select Executive Committee

Dr. St. Elmo Brady is chairman of the association's executive committee, William H. Fort and Ennis L. Powell, alternate chairmen; secretary and treasurer are Miss Dixon and Mr. Hawkins, and Randall L. Tyus, alumni secretary.

5-2-46

Lay members include: Rufus B. Atwood, the Rev. T. M. Brumfield, Dr. Victor H. Fields, Mrs. Alice W. King, Miss Cecil B. Jefferson, William V. Kelley, Dr. T. W. Talley, L. B. Tomlinson, H. Garrick Williams, Charles W. White, and Mrs. Hattie Hodgkins Hale.

Opera, Seminar Highlight Fisk Music, Art Festival

Chicago Defender, Ill.
5-4-46

NASHVILLE — Highlighted by two performances of Mozart's opera "Marriage of Figaro," the seventeenth annual Fisk University Festival of Music and Art drew visitors from all over the nation here last week.

The famed comic opera received professional treatment at the hands of a student cast. Overflow audiences applauded the outstanding performances of Lee Otus Miller as Figaro and Martha Flowers as Susanna. Gloria Whitley handled the difficult role of Cherubino with finesse, shining particularly in the recitatives which bore the burden of the comedy. The production was directed by Carl Parrish and Denton Rossel of the music department.

Inaugurated as a musical event in 1929, the three-day festival has grown to include the allied arts of painting, drama, poetry and the dance. This year's festival was marked also by seminars on "The Contact of People and Culture," with some of the nation's foremost sociologists taking part.

Sat.

Dedication was to retiring President Thomas Elsa Jones, who inaugurated the celebrations and will leave the university in June.

A recital by the Fisk Jubilee Singers Thursday evening showed versatility and precision. The group has toured the world as good-will ambassador for the American Negro people. This year marks the 75th anniversary of the epochal concert tour abroad of the original Jubilee Singers.

A specially written "Fanfare of Praise" by Claude Almand was the feature of a Fisk Choir Saturday morning. Directed by Dr. John F. Ohl, who was also in general charge of the festival, the choir again proved the pre-eminence of Fisk in vocal music. The Almand composition was dedicated to the choir.

The Stagecrafters, campus dramatic group, presented an original play by John Ross concerning voodoo beliefs in New Orleans at a Saturday morning performance. The play dealt with the days when voodoo priestess Marie Laveau ruled a large segment of the social life of the Crescent City, influencing both Negroes and whites.

Speaking at a seminar, Dr Charles S. Johnson, noted sociologist and head of Fisk Social Science Department, declared, "The racial philosophy of a people is a rationalization of the racial status quo." The arguments used to defend a particular racial philosophy appeal to the popular beliefs and prejudices of the time he declared, citing the fact that difference of religion used as justification for slavery, until religion in general became a less vital matter than the "race" attitudes which supplanted it as justification.

Other lecturers and seminar leaders included J. Max Bond, director of the Commission Cooperative Hawaiiano-Americaine d'Education; Walter Pach, painter, lecturer and author of New York, and Dr. Fred Brownlee, secretary of the American Missionary Association, parent body of the university.

Sat.

Other events in the festival included a dance recital by a student group directed by Sadie E. Daniels and Julia Lacey, and an exhibit of paintings by Dr. Aaron Douglas, head of the Art Department and a selected group of students.

3-Man Committee to Govern Fisk

afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat 5-4-46

NASHVILLE—The Fisk University board of trustees last Friday deferred selection of a successor to Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president, who is retiring on June 30, and named a special administrative committee to serve in the interim.

The committee members are Dean A. A. Taylor, Isaiah Creswell, university comptroller, and William Hume, local attorney.

Opposed to Pressure

The board adopted a "statement of public policy" for the university, drawn up by its executive committee, in which it opposes "dictation by outside pressure groups," and expresses "unwillingness to be allured by status quo complacency."

The statement of public policy declared in part:

Sat 5-4-46

From its inception, Fisk University has emphasized the worth of the individual and his responsibility for developing a well-rounded life. It has recognized the element of intellectual and spiritual growth as being essential to social welfare.

Cites Commitments

It has emphasized commitment to the Christian religion, which underlies western civilization, the Bill of Rights, the Four Freedoms and the United Nations Charter.

Fisk's faculty, students, alumni and supporting constituency oppose, on the one hand, dictation by outside pressure groups; and they are unwilling, on the other hand, to be allured by status quo complacency.

They are devoted to the nonmilitant, non-pressure method of individual and group development. They stake their future on faith in God and faith in the development of the integrity and character of the individual as contrasted with group regimentation.

Maintain Open Minds

They stand for principle rather than expediency; and they plan to build for the life more abundant. In humility, students and teachers tackle their problems at Fisk with open minds.

"They belong to any or no party; they join any or no association; and they participate in whatever helps build a stronger democracy according to their judgment and conscience.

Sat 5-4-46

Pay Raise Voted

Their decisions are not made on the basis of social approval or administrative decree, but in the light of careful scholarship and devotion to truth."

The board did not take any action, however, on the procedure suggested by the executive committee for administering this policy. It approved a 5% salary increase for faculty members and administrative officials.

FISK SINGERS MARK 75TH ANNIVERSARY

New York Times

University Program Includes Seminar on Racial Theory and Philosophy

4-26-46

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 25—Fisk University began today the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the sending out from Nashville of its first group of Jubilee Singers. At the same time, the 100th anniversary of the founding of the American Missionary Association, original supporter of Fisk, was noted in an address given by Dr. Fred L. Brownlee, executive secretary. Mrs. James A. Myers directed a program given by the Jubilee Singers of today.

First prize in a competition offered by the Fellowship of American Composers was won this year by John W. Work, a member of the music faculty, whose father and mother traveled with Mrs. Myers' bands of Fisk Singers on tours of America more than thirty years ago. Mr. Work's entry, "The Singers," will be presented next Monday by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra and the students of Michigan State College.

This morning a seminar on racial theory and philosophy was participated in by Dr. Edward B. Reuter, Dr. Charles S. Johnson and Dr. Belle Boone, Professor of Sociology at Sweet Briar College and Visiting Professor at Vanderbilt.

Dr. Reuter, consultant in racial research at Fisk, said there was a general disposition to attribute objectionable characteristics to members of other groups and this continued to provide a basis for group friction.

Dr. Johnson, who served in Japan with the mission of American educators summoned to make recommendations for the re-education of the Japanese, said that the anthopologists and to a large extent the leaders of religious thought have "undercut the old scientific and biblical basis for demonstrating the racial inferiority of the Negro."

"The foundation of racism will always rest upon insecurity, frus-

Fisk to Receive
27 FPHA Houses

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Fisk University will receive 27 housing units from the Federal Public Housing Authority, according to word from John P. Broome, regional director of the FPHA. The units are in addition to 12 family units, and a dormitory unit housing 30 student-veterans, which are already under construction on the Fisk campus.

5-3-46

successor to Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, "who resigned last year after twenty years at Fisk to become president of Earlham College in Indiana.

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The trustees of th
will meet tomorrow to

tration, inequalities, in wealth and in all factors that make men uncertain of their social rank and position," he added.

J. Max Bond, director of the American Inter-Cultural Relations Commission, assigned to the Haitian Republic, said at chapel services that the American Negro student was losing a chance to present his case to South America and the West Indies by his failure to learn foreign languages.

BOARD OF 3 TO RUN FISK UNIVERSITY

New York Times, N.Y

Committee Will Act Until New President Is Named—Racial Talks Continued

Sun 4-28-46

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 27—Charles E. Haydock, New York financier who is treasurer of the board of trustees, stated today that Fisk University would be managed by a committee of three pending the election of a president to succeed Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, who resigned last year after twenty years of service.

Sun 4-28-46

William Hume, who is chairman of the Nashville Board of Education, Dean A. A. Taylor and Isaiah T. Creswell, controller, will comprise the committee.

The Institute of Social Studies, operated by the college in cooperation with the Rosenwald Fund and the American Missionary Association, reported today on regional interracial institutes conducted in St. Louis, New Orleans and Richmond. Following the close of the academic year the Institute will conduct its third annual conference, during which church, school and cultural organizations will take part.

Julio de la Fuente continued today the discussion on racial and cultural realities sponsored by the Department of the Social Sciences. He said that the Mexican Indian peasant did not object to race or color in the selection of his mate, but did object strongly to the "foreigner" from other villages. Especially was this true, he said, of the woman who moved into her husband's village but failed to observe all local habits and taboos.

Dr. de la Fuente said that an increasing number of Indian school girls now wore "city-folk attire," but thus invited derision from the community which considered the clothing unnecessary and expensive.

"Thrifty habits among Indians, money hoarding and poverty, generally, operate against material advancement," he added.

Dr. Mark Hanna Watkins of the Fisk faculty questioned the development of democratic Government in Haiti. Most of the attempts to establish a fuller democracy had ended, he said, "in formal pronouncements which were not implemented even in political behavior."

Sun 4-28-46

The speaker said he recognized a strong class distinction in present-day society there, and viewed it as more inflexible than class distinctions in the United States.

FISK DELAYS CHOICE OF NEW PRESIDENT

Budget for Coming Year Is Set at $664,000—International Student Center Is Opened

New York Times

By GEORGE STREATOR

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 26—The Fisk University board of trustees postponed today the selection of a new president to succeed Dr. Thomas E. Jones, a special committee failing to reach a decision.

New York, N.Y.

W. H. Dannet Pell of New York City, chairman of the committee, stated that the vote stood 3 to 2 against making recommendations. Two members were alumni trustees, Dr. Ernest R. Alexander of New York City and James V. Cashin, a lawyer, of Chicago. Fred L. Brownlee, eecutive of the American Missionary Association, New York City; Edward Potter of Nashville and Mr. Pell completed the roster of the special committee.

The budget for 1946-47 was set at $664,00. Enrollment for the year was 782. Women totaled 555 of these students. Eighty-five men came from the armed forces, 73 per cent of whom are freshmen. A larger enrollment of men is expected next year.

4-27-46

Fisk plans to discuss on Wednesday the financial needs of the university and thirty-two other Negro colleges located mostly in the South. From the United Negro College Fund, Inc., Fisk received $44,900 last year. Present endowment is $3,900,000 and plant value is put at $1,700,000, more than three times the value of the school in 1926 when Dr. Jones became president.

Sat.

An international student center was opened today. It is intended to acquaint American Negroes with the cultures of other lands and was made possible by gifts from Miss Margaret Shaw Campbell of Sewickley, Pa., traveler and lecturer. Evadeane Kemp, a native of Dixon, Ky., and formerly associated with the International House in Chicago, is director.

Dr. Edward N. Palmer, assistant Professor of Sociology, disputed theories of population growth which treat invasion and conquest as destructive of old, native cultures. "New races" might be an amalgam of conquerors and conquered, he said.

Walter Pach, painter, lecturer and writer, said at Chapel today that the American Negro would continue to make a major contribution to American art.

"I challenge anyone to look at art exhibits like those held regularly at Atlanta University and find in them any hint of race, color or creed. What they see is a creditable exhibit of art," he added. "The future of the Negro will follow the path of Diego Rivera who used modern cultural ideas on the framework of Indian patterns. The Negro will do the same and use the framework of an equally ancient culture."

"The Marriage of Figaro" was presented tonight by Fisk students under the direction of Carl Parrish, head of the Department of Music, and Denton Rossell, Assistant Professor of Voice, at the auditorium of the State college.

Fisk Singers Plan Concert At Alexandria

Harrisburg Pa

The Fisk Jubilee Singers, outstanding Negro artists from Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., will present a program of spirituals next Sunday night at 8:15 at the Alexandria Negro Community Center, Pendleton and Patrick sts., Alexandria.

Meade Memorial Episcopal Chapel in Alexandria, of which the Rev. A. Myron Chochran is rector, is sponsoring the concert with the assistance of other churches in Alexandria.

Tickets are available at the Williams Gift Shop, Warfield's Drug Store, the Community Drug Store and the Negro churches in Alexandria.

Sun 4-28-46

The group of singers, including five men and one woman, are now raising funds for the construction of a new social science building and a woman's dormitory at the university, named for Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, soldier-educator.

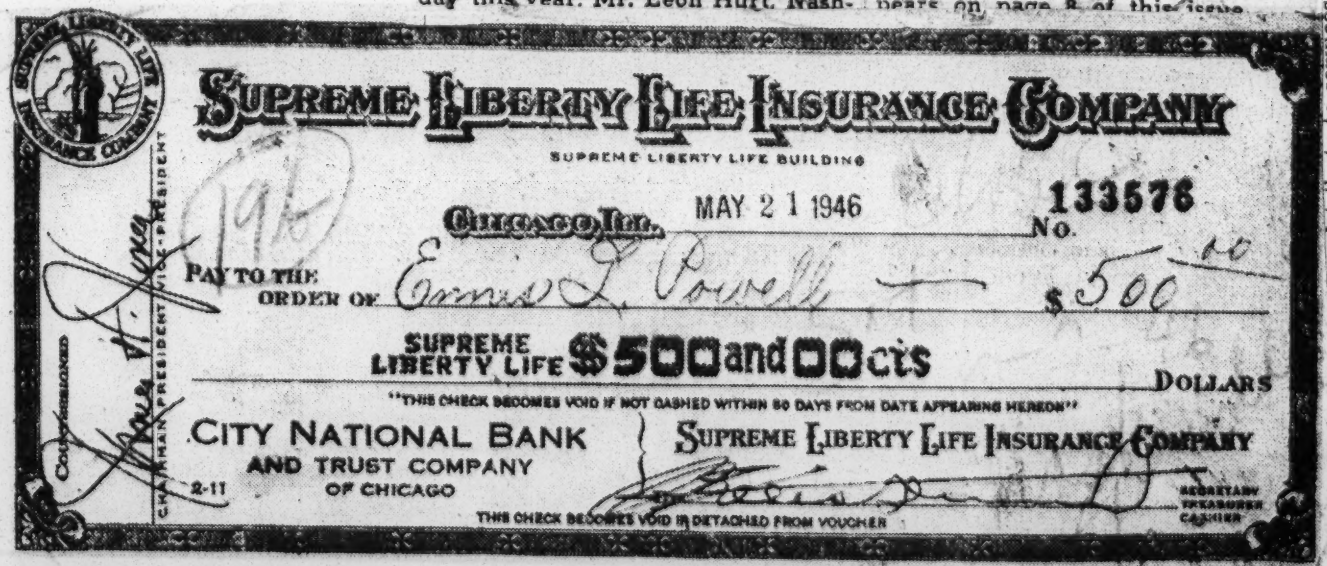
Alumnus Donates $500 Endowment Policy's Full Proceeds To Fisk



Twenty years ago, E. I. Powell, upon graduation from Fisk University, took out a 20 year endowment insurance policy with the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago, and made his alma mater the beneficiary of the policy. The proceeds of the policy were to be paid to Fisk in case of his death before the policy's maturity. But in living to draw the money, himself, Mr. Powell had the privilege either of keeping the money or paying it to Fisk. He did the latter, and on Fisk's commencement day this year, Mr. Leon Hurt, Nashville district manager of the Supreme Liberty Life, made the presentation of Mr. Powell's $500 check to President Thomas Elsa Jones, who happily thanked the donor and the Supreme Liberty Life for their fidelity. Mr. Hurt, on the right, is seen making the presentation, in which he called attention to the fact that Mr. E. L. Powell is the successful district manager of the Supreme Liberty Life in West Virginia.

6-7-46

A picture of the $500 check appears on page 8 of this issue.



SUPREME LIBERTY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

SUPREME LIBERTY LIFE BUILDING

CHICAGO, ILL. MAY 21 1946 No. 133576

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Ernest L. Powell $500

SUPREME LIBERTY LIFE $500 and 00 cts DOLLARS

"THIS CHECK BECOMES VOID IF NOT CASHED WITHIN 60 DAYS FROM DATE APPEARING HEREON"

CITY NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO 2-11

SUPREME LIBERTY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

THIS CHECK BECOMES VOID IF DETACHED FROM VOUCHER

The above check, the proceeds of a 20 year endowment policy carried with the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago, was presented to Fisk University by Mr. Leon Hurt, Nashville manager of the company at Fisk's commencement on Monday, May 27. The donation was made by E. L. Powell, an alumnus of Fisk, who took out the policy 20 years ago. Mr. Powell is the West Virginia district manager of the company.

Institution to acquire class 'A' rat- half million dollars, thereby stabil- retiring prexying by the Southern Association of izing the finances of the univer- expressed "itsColleges and Secondary Schools sity during a period of world-wide on of the out-and the first to be placed upon the economic stress. hich you haveapproved list of the Association of "The assembling . . of an out- education inAmerican Universities. standing interracial faculty which versity in par- "The development of one of the has contributed to American schol- largest and most modern libraries arship during a 20-year period among Negro institutions in the more than 65 books and 200 ar- s listed were:among Negro institutions in the ticles in periodicals devoted to re- he university South. search."

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formal tribute to services rendered mond, Ind.

the college by its retiring presi- In a letter to the retiri dent, Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, dur- the Fisk faculty expres ing the educator's 28 years at the profound appreciation of university. standing services which rendered American educ

Dr. Jones, who came to Fisk ingeneral and Fisk Universi 1926, was scheduled to leave theticular."

college Sunday, June 30, to assume Among attainments list duties as president of his alma "Achieving for the u

University faculty this week paidmater, Earlham College, in Rich the distinction as the fir

Fisk Faculty Defender Pays Tribute To Dr Jones

Chicago, Ill.

Sat 7-6-46

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Fisk

FISK DILEMMA

Attitude of White South Figures in Selection Of New President

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

THE question as to whether Fisk should have a Negro president is not as simple as it seems. There is the ostensible debate as to the Negro's ability as administrators. But that really isn't the important point. It's tied up with the question of the role of Negro institutions and whether they should be integrated into the Southern scene or remain an outpost for liberal thought financed by Northern philanthropists. And this latter gets right to the heart of the discussion.



Mr. Cayton

Let's dismiss the straw man of the Negro's lack of ability as administrators right away. There's ample evidence that there are innumerable keen, capable Negroes directing everything from business organizations like the Supreme Liberty Life to governing the Virgin Islands. It's evident to anyone that knows anything about the educational world that the most capable men available for the presidency of Fisk now are Negroes, not whites. There are plenty of white universities paying more salary and having more prestige to skim off the A-1 white academicians looking for jobs. So, I don't think we should dignify that argument by addressing ourselves to it any longer.

Then some say that it takes a white president to raise money. Well, all you have to answer to this is "Booker T. Washington did it." Recently I had occasion to observe a Negro agency in the North which had a white president. When it was suggested that it has a Negro president, there was much wringing of hands and worrying by a very small portion of the mixed board members. But it turned out that the Negro president was extremely efficient, had great prestige in the white community, and was able to do something the white president couldn't do and that is to organize the Negro community to support the agency. It would be pretty hard to convince me after this experience that a Negro would not be equal to, as a matter of fact, superior to a white president in the case of most institutions.

BUT LET'S get down to what is the real argument. The real argument is this: white philanthropists and funds are interested in integrating Negro colleges into the Southern scene. To do this they have, in some instances, leaned over backwards in appointing Southern directors and attempted to run the school in such a manner as to hold their interest. To do this they feel that a white president would be more acceptable than would a Negro.

In the second place, these philanthropists and funds, it seems to this observer, are pretty anxious to get rid of the financial burden of Negro institutions and to shift them to where they say they rightly belong, on the Southern States and communities which should be educating their own citizens. Again they feel that this delicate transition can most effectively be accomplished by a white man whom the Southern white community might more readily trust.

And that's just about what one on the outside—those on the inside aren't talking—can make out of the business that's going on down in Nashville. Instead of trying to be responsive to the alumni and the thirteen million Negroes throughout the country to whom Fisk has meant a great deal and to the many white Northern liberals who have sacrificed much for it, the present administration seems to want to try to solicit the support of the white citizens of Nashville in particular and the South in general.

I CAN SEE that Fisk cannot go on indefinitely being supported by Northern white philanthropists and funds. But there is another way out besides complete capitulation to Southern white reactionaries. In Chicago the YMCA ran a college which practiced various forms of racial discrimination, and was, to an extent, supported and controlled by reactionary real estate interests who were fostering restrictive covenants. A courageous president refused to gather material which he thought would result in a quota system for Negroes and Jews, pulled out and started a new liberal college named after our late great President, Roosevelt. He was able to find financial support from liberals, progressives and labor leaders, who were ready for a new idea in education. There, a mixed faculty was appointed and every activity of the school was completely integrated, as far as race is concerned.

Fisk, with a courageous, fighting Negro president, backed by a competent and alert staff and an interested alumni, could make a bid for support from Negroes all over the country, from progressive whites, and from the trade union movement. Fisk then could be maintained as an oasis of free Negro thought in the feudal South. Only a Negro president could do this and only this program would maintain a Fisk that we could all be proud of.

If it would mean that there would not be as large an operating budget or that plans for expansion would have to be curtailed, I, for one, would vote for an institution truncated in activities rather than one with elaborate facilities, budget, and faculty, but truncated in spirit.

Fisk at Crossroads

Southern Control Of Negro Schools Looms as Menace

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

IN the last few years there has been a trend among Negro educational institutions in the South to court the favor of the local white population. Many white presidents of Negro institutions have felt that it was necessary for them to appoint numbers of white Southerners to their boards and to conduct the school in such a manner as not to offend their tender sensibilities.

The North's white interests—philanthropists and funds—who attempt to appease the South apparently are doing it for two reasons. They want to win the good-will of the local communities and State administrations. More important, they want to relieve themselves of the financial responsibility of maintaining these institutions.



Mr. Cayton

* * *

THE REASONING advanced by these philanthropists and funds is logical enough. Beginning to tire of pouring funds down the endless hole of Negro educational demands they say, and with justification, why not have the South support its own institutions? The Negro schools are in the South, are the responsibility of the South and the South will, sooner or later, have to support them. If the schools have to give up some of their militance, then they will just have to adjust themselves to the situation.

Two methods have been employed to accomplish this end. In the first place a number of schools have been given over to the control of Southern States. From the point of view of the Northern interests, this is an advance. They explain that the South is taking responsibility for educating its own black citizens. This, though a worthwhile objective, results, nevertheless, in more and more restraints on the faculty and students of those institutions.

WHERE THE institution is not given over to State control, there is a tendency to court local public opinion in the hope of obtaining financial support for the private schools. As far as control is concerned, this works much the same way in inhibiting the faculty and students as does direct State control. What the Land Grant colleges have had to do to stay in favor with the local Southern gentry is one of the disgraceful aspects of our national life. Now such institutions as Fisk, Talladego, Atlanta and Dillard, the last strongholds of intellectual independence and freedom of thought for Negroes, are being challenged by the same threat of Southern control.

A case in point is Fisk University. Long a citadel of Negro progressive thought, under the leadership of the present president, there seems to have been a falling away from its proud tradition for the sake of expediency. Recently we have witnessed the shameful spectacle of the vice president of its board of trustees stating in an open meeting that the Nashville members of the board had "taken a great deal of kidding" for their presence on the board. It would seem that to be a member of the board of trustees of Fisk University would be an honor and that those who did not think so would resign. But these gentlemen felt that it was better to stay on the board and "to try and improve the situations drifting into bad directions . . . than to let the school go to rout—to the left wing."

Apparently the Southern board members of Fisk are resentful of the pro-labor, and especially pro-CIO, position of some of the members of the faculty and of some of the students. Even the worn-out charge of "communism" has been hurled at the institution.

Fisk is the beginning of the end. If a fight is not made there for complete academic freedom and freedom from Southern control, the day of the importance of Negro academic institutions as moulders of Negro thought is nearing its end. A Fisk dominated by reactionary Southern control can contribute little to the intellectual life of the American Negro.

Dr. Thomas Jones In Final Report To Fisk Trustees

Black Dispatch

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk university here, made his final report to the board of trustees last week before resigning at the end of the current semester to become president of Earlham college at Richmond, Va., his alma mater.

Dr. Jones' 61-page report, which covered the 1945-46 school year, was divided into three classifications, namely administrative activities, academic studies, students and community participation. Fisk has related education in the humanities, the natural sciences and social sciences, Dr. Jones' report disclosed.

"Twenty years of belief and experimentation at Fisk university have demonstrated the soundness of the philosophy on which this institution was built," he said. "The phrases, 'education of young men and women irrespective of color' and 'to lift up the masses in intelligence and virtue worthy of the citizens of a free people' are as full of meaning today as when they were written."

Educational policy was discussed in a report submitted to Dr. Jones by A. A. Taylor, dean of men. He disclosed that a committee has been appointed to study problems of student veterans and those of foreign students among other institutional problems. The school registrar reported that 809 students enrolled for the 1945-46 semester as compared with 692 for the previous school year. About 73 per cent of the 85 war veterans enrolled are freshmen, the registrar's report revealed.

St. Elmo Brady, head of the department of chemistry, reported a teacher shortage in his department, which is due to industrial competition for the few chemists now graduating from college, while an aviation program was revealed in a report by J. R. Law-

Nashville, and the Tennessee A and I. State College.

Nashville, Tenn., May 11, 1946—The annual interdenominational Ministers' Institute at Fisk University will be held June 3 7, according to word received today from Dr. Willis D. Weatherford, director of the Institute.

Sponsored annually for the past 19 years by the Fisk Department of Religion, the Institute will present a varied course of study, giving special attention to both urban and rural opment of church programs. Some of the courses to be given are: "The Church in a Time of Moral Crisis." "Study Habits and Preparation of the Minister." "The Message of the Bible for Modern Life." and "Present Day Religious Problems."

Approved by the Veterans Education of Engine Rating, 4 weeks period; Division of Aviation, Department of Educa Instrument, 6 weeks; Instructor, 6 the State Department for the weeks; Private, 8 weeks; and Com tion, Ind., applications being received. mercial, 36 weeks.

course are now being received. Taylor, Jr., head of Avia part of Fisk's pioneering in the said Mr. James E. Taylor, Jr., head of aviation education. Inau of the Fisk Department gurated a year ago, the curriculum tion Education, in a recent an field of aviation education. Inau nouncement. be has been arranged through the co Veterans will be trained, be at the new mu operation of the Tennessee Bu ginning June 10, at the end of 9th reau of Aeronautics, the State De nicipal airport at the Nashville, Fivepartment of Education, the City of Avenue North, in Nashv

To Teach Flying At Fisk's Summer School This Year

FISK DILEMMA

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And that's just about what one on the outside—those on the inside aren't talking—can make out of the business that's going on down in Nashville. Instead of trying to be responsive to the alumni and the thirteen million Negroes throughout the country to whom Fisk has meant a great deal and to the many white Northern liberals who have sacrificed much for it, the present administration seems to want to try to solicit the support of the white citizens of Nashville in particular and the South in general.

I CAN SEE that Fisk cannot go on indefinitely being supported by Northern white philanthropists and funds. But there is another way out besides complete capitulation to Southern white reactionaries. In Chicago the YMCA ran a college which practiced various forms of racial discrimination, and was, to an extent, supported and controlled by reactionary real estate interests who were fostering restrictive covenants. A courageous president refused to gather material which he thought would result in a quota system for Negroes and Jews, pulled out and started a new liberal college named after our late great President, Roosevelt. He was able to find financial support from liberals, progressives and labor leaders, who were ready for a new idea in education. There, a mixed faculty was appointed and every activity of the school was completely integrated as far as race is concerned.

Fisk, with a courageous, fighting Negro president, backed by a competent and alert staff and an interested alumni, could make a bid for support from Negroes all over the country, from progressive whites, and from the trade union movement. Fisk then could be maintained as an oasis of free Negro thought in the feudal South. Only a Negro president could do this and only this program would maintain a Fisk that we could all be proud of.

If it would mean that there would not be as large an operating budget or that plans for expansion would have to be curtailed, I, for one, would vote for an institution truncated in activities rather than one with elaborate facilities, budget, and faculty, but truncated in spirit.

Fisk at Crossroads

Southern Control Of Negro Schools Looms as Menace

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

IN the last few years there has been a trend among Negro educational institutions in the South to court the favor of the local white population. Many white presidents of Negro institutions have felt that it was necessary for them to appoint numbers of white Southerners to their boards and to conduct the school in such a manner as not to offend their tender sensibilities.

The North's white interests—philanthropists and funds—who attempt to appease the South apparently are doing it for two reasons. They want to win the good-will of the local communities and State administrations. More important, they want to relieve themselves of the financial responsibility of maintaining these institutions.



Mr. Cayton

* * *

THE REASONING advanced by these philanthropists and funds is logical enough. Beginning to tire of pouring funds down the endless hole of Negro educational demands they say, and with justification, why not have the South support its own institutions? The Negro schools are in the South, are the responsibility of the South and the South will, sooner or later, have to support them. If the schools have to give up some of their militance, then they will just have to adjust themselves to the situation.

Two methods have been employed to accomplish this end. In the first place a number of schools have been given over to the control of Southern States. From the point of view of the Northern interests, this is an advance. They explain that the South is taking responsibility for educating its own black citizens. This, though a worthwhile objective, results, nevertheless, in more and more restraints on the faculty and students of those institutions.

WHERE THE institution is not given over to State control, there is a tendency to court local public opinion in the hope of obtaining financial support for the private schools. As far as control is concerned, this works much the same way in inhibiting the faculty and students as does direct State control. What the Land Grant colleges have had to do to stay in favor with the local Southern gentry is one of the disgraceful aspects of our national life. Now such institutions as Fisk, Talladego, Atlanta and Dillard, the last strongholds of intellectual independence and freedom of thought for Negroes, are being challenged by the same threat of Southern control.

A case in point is Fisk University. Long a citadel of Negro progressive thought, under the leadership of the present president, there seems to have been a falling away from its proud tradition for the sake of expediency. Recently we have witnessed the shameful spectacle of the vice president of its board of trustees stating in an open meeting that the Nashville members of the board had "taken a great deal of kidding" for their presence on the board. It would seem that to be a member of the board of trustees of Fisk University would be an honor and that those who did not think so would resign. But these gentlemen felt that it was better to stay on the board and "to try and improve the situations drifting into bad directions . . . than to let the school go to rout—to the left wing."

Apparently the Southern board members of Fisk are resentful of the pro-labor, and especially pro-CIO, position of some of the members of the faculty and of some of the students. Even the worn-out charge of "communism" has been hurled at the institution.

Fisk is the beginning of the end. If a fight is not made there for complete academic freedom and freedom from Southern control, the day of the importance of Negro academic institutions as moulders of Negro thought is nearing its end. A Fisk dominated by reactionary Southern control can contribute little to the intellectual life of the American Negro.

Dr. Thomas Jones In Final Report To Fisk Trustees

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk university here, made his final report to the board of trustees last week before resigning at the end of the current semester to become president of Earlham college at Richmond, Va., his alma mater.

Dr. Jones' 61-page report, which covered the 1945-46 school year, was divided into three classifications, namely administrative activities, academic studies, students and community participation. Fisk has related education in the humanities, the natural sciences and social sciences, Dr. Jones' report disclosed.

"Twenty years of belief and experimentation at Fisk university have demonstrated the soundness of the philosophy on which this institution was built," he said. "The phrases, 'education of young men and women irrespective of color' and 'to lift up the masses in intelligence and virtue worthy of the citizens of a free people' are as full of meaning today as when they were written."

Educational policy was discussed in a report submitted to Dr. Jones by A. A. Taylor, dean of men. He disclosed that a committee has been appointed to study problems of student veterans and those of foreign students among other institutional problems. The school registrar reported that 809 students enrolled for the 1945-46 semester as compared with 692 for the previous school year. About 73 per cent of the 85 war veterans enrolled are freshmen, the registrar's report revealed.

St. Elmo Brady, head of the department of chemistry, reported a teacher shortage in his department, which is due to industrial competition for the few chemists now graduating from college, while an aviation program was revealed in a report by J. R. Law-

To Teach Flying At Fisk's Summer School This Year

Nashville, Tenn.

A course in aeronautical training for ex-G. I.s, in conjunction with the Fisk University Summer

Nashville, and the Tennessee A and I. State College.

The annual interdenominational Ministers' Institute at Fisk University will be held June 3 7, according to word received today from Dr. Willis D. Weatherford, director of the Institute.

Sponsored annually for the past 19 years by the Fisk Department of Religion, the Institute will present a varied course of study, giv

Dr. Johnson New President of Fisk

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Unanimously Elected

by Board of Trustees

Sat. 11-9-46

NEW YORK—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, eminent sociologist, on Oct. 27, unanimously was elected the sixth president of Fisk University at a meeting of the trustee board, Mrs. Vera C. Gibbs, board chairman, announced.

All former presidents of Fisk, which was founded in Nashville 80 years ago by the American Missionary Association and the Western Freedmen's Bureau, have been white.

Picked from Group

W. H. D. Pell, chairman of the special committee which considered candidates for the Fisk presidency at the morning session of the all-day meeting, told the AFRO that his committee selected Dr. Johnson from among several candidates.

Reached by telephone in Nashville, Dr. Johnson on Monday had not come to a decision on the matter.

Successor of Dr. Thomas E. Jones, who resigned in June to become president of Earlham College in Richmond, Ind., Dr. Johnson was head of the sociology department while Dr. Jones was president.

Named to UN Division

Recently he was appointed by President Truman as a delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which will meet in Paris this month.

Earlier in the year, Dr. Johnson went to Japan with 25 other educators to assist in revising that country's educational system at the request of General MacArthur.

The Afro-American

Founded "Opportunity"

Born in Bristol, Va., July 24, 1893, Dr. Johnson received the B.A. degree from Virginia Union University, Richmond, in 1916, and the Ph.B. degree, in 1917, from the University of Chicago. During World War I, he was a regimental sergeant-major in the infantry, taking part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

Following the armistice, he continued graduate study at the University of Chicago until 1920. He was married in that year to Marie Antoinette Burgette of Milwaukee. He founded the magazine, Opportunity, and edited it from 1923 to 1928.

Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Johnson was awarded the William E. Harmon gold medal for distinguished achievement in the field of science for 1930.

Wanted by Harvard

Two years ago Dr. Johnson was invited to join the faculty of Harvard University. In 1945, he was cited by the Alumni Association of the University of Chicago, for his public service.

Noted for his sociological work both here and abroad, Dr. Johnson in 1931 served on the League of Nations committee named by the President of Liberia to investigate reports of forced labor and slavery in the African republic.

Sat. 11-9-46

A member of many scientific and educational societies, he is a director of the Race Relations Forum of the American Missionary Association and has been a trustee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago since 1934.

Active in Sociological Agencies

Dr. Johnson was president of the Southern Sociological Society in 1945, secretary-treasurer of the Sociological Research Association, 1943-44, and is a past vice-president of the American Sociological Society.

He is on the executive committees of the National Tuberculosis Association, the Southern Regional Council, and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Dr. Johnson is a member of the Congregatonal Church. His alma mater, Virginia Union University, awarded him the honorary degree of doctor of laws in 1928, and Howard University bestowed upon him the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters in 1941.

Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, who live in Nashville, have three sons and one daughter. They are Charles S. Johnson Jr., a student at Meharry Medical College, Nashville; Robert B. Johnson, student at the University of Chicago Graduate School; Jeh Vincent Johnson, at Pearl High School, Nashville, and Mrs. Maurice C. Clifford, also resides in Nashville.

A prolific writer, he is the author of nearly a score of books, including:

"The Negro in American Civilization," 1930; "Economic Status of the Negro," 1933; "Shadow of the Plantation," 1934; "Preface to Racial Understanding," 1936; "The Negro College Graduate," 1936, for which he received the Anisfield Award; "Growing Up in the Black Belt," 1941; "Statistical Atlas of Southern Counties," 1941; "Patterns of Negro Segration," 1943; "To Stem This Tide," 1943; and "Culture and the

Prominent Educator To Succeed Dr. Jones

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 11-9-46

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Charles S. Johnson announced last Thursday his acceptance of the presidency of Fisk University. The noted educator was unanimously elected to head the institution by the board of directors at a meeting in New York last Tuesday.

Fisk students, faculty, and administrative staff rendered the new president a spontaneous reception in Memorial Chapel Monday night. Nov. 4. Telegrams, letters and telephone calls from all parts of the country, congratulating him on his new honor, have been received by President-elect Johnson. Plans for inauguration are incomplete.

SUCCEEDS DR. JONES

Head of the university's social science department since 1928, Dr. Johnson is the first Negro—and sixth president—to head the 80-year-old institution. He succeeds Dr. Thomas E. Jones, who resigned last spring to assume the presidency of his alma mater, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.

Noted internationally for his leadership and scholarly studies in the field of race relations, Dr. Johnson is director of the race relations department of the American Missionary Association; co-director of the race relations division of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, of which he is also a trustee and officer; and director, as well as founder, with Marshall Field and Edwin R. Embree, of the American Council on Race Relations. He served at one time as associate director of the Governor's Commission on Race Relations in Illinois.

Dr. Johnson was recently appointed by President Truman as one of ten United States delegates to the first session of UNESCO's (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) general conference, convening in Paris Nov. 19. He was also a member of the American Commission of twenty educators sent to Japan last spring at General MacArthur's request, to help reorganize the educational system of that country.

Born in Bristol, Va., July 24, 1893 Dr. Johnson received the B. A. degree from Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., in 1916, and the Ph.B. degree in 1917, from the University of Chicago.

NOTED CAREER

Courier

Dr. Johnson was awarded the William E. Harmon gold medal for distinguished achievement among Negroes in the field of science for 1930. In that year he served as American member of the commission appointed by the League of Nations to investigate forced labor in Liberia.

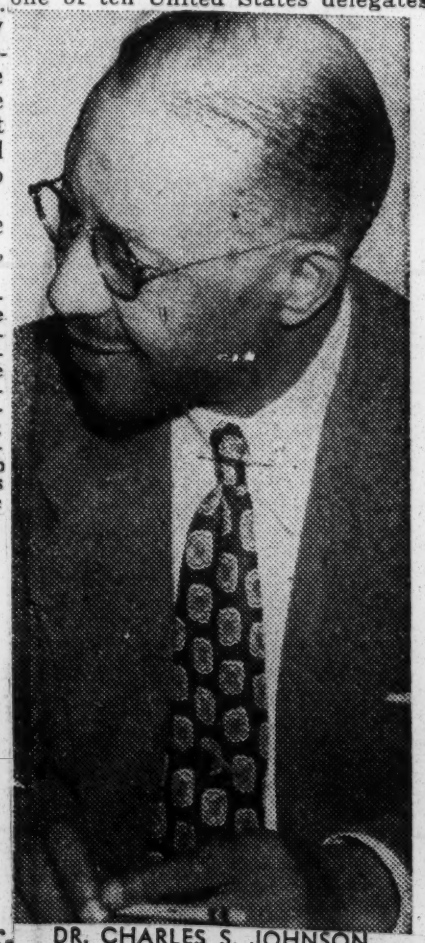
Pittsburgh, Pa.

As secretary of the Committee on Negro Housing, he attended President Hoover's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership in 1931. In 1934 he was appointed a member of the sociological committee of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He also served on the executive and planning committee during the 1940 White House Conference on Children in a Democracy.

Sat 11-9-46

In addition to director of research for the National Urban League, for a number of years he was consultant on minority problems for the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Two years ago Dr. Johnson was invited to join the faculty of Harvard University.



DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON
. . . Fisk's New President

JOHNSON NEW HEAD OF FISK UNIVERSITY

The Times

Educator Is First Negro to Hold Post—Delegate to UNESCO Conference

New York, N.Y.

Dr. Charles Spurgeon Johnson, active for many years in sociological undertakings here and abroad, was elected president of Fisk University yesterday, it was announced after a meeting of the bord of trustees under the chairmanship of Mrs. Vera Cravath, at 287 Fourth Avenue.

The first Negro to head the university, founded eighty years ago at Nashville, Tenn., by the American Missionary Society and the Western Freedmen's Bureau, Dr. Johnson succeeds Dr. Thomas E. Jones, who resigned last June to become president of Earlham College at Richmond, Ind. Dr. Johnson, who lives in Nashville, served during the presidency of Dr. Jones as head of the Fisk University Department of Sociology.

Wed.

An appointment by President Truman recently made Dr. Johnson a delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which is scheduled to meet next month in Paris. In 1931 he served on the League of Nations Committee named by the President of Liberia at the insistance of the United States to investigate reports of slavery and forced labor in that country.

Earlier this year, Dr. Johnson was a member of a committee of twenty-six American educators sent to Japan at the request of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to aid in revising the Japanese educational system.

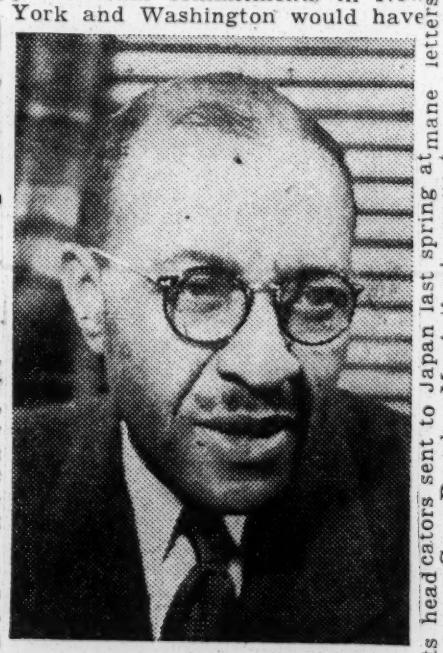
10-30-46

He is a trustee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, having served in that capacity since 1934, and a director of the Race Relations Forum of the American Missionary Association and a member of a number of scientific and educational societies.

Dr. Johnson Studies Fisk Appointment

Acceptance of the position of president of Fisk University to which Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of social sciences at Fisk University since 1928, was unanimously elected yesterday by the institution's board of trustees at a meeting in New York, had not been made by Dr. Johnson this morning.

Dr. Johnson's release from other professional commitments in New York and Washington would have



DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON

bearing on his final decision, it was learned here today. Dr. Johnson left early this morning for New York for consultation in regard to future plans, and is scheduled to return here Saturday.

Announcement of the election of Dr. Johnson to the position was made by Mrs. Vera Cravath Gibbs, chairman of the board. Dr. Johnson, who would be sixth president of the 80-year-old institution, is the first Negro to be elected its head. He would succeed Dr. Thomas E. Jones who resigned last June to assume the presidency of his alma mater, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.

Dr. Johnson, who was recently appointed by President Truman as one of ten United States delegates to the first session of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's conference which will convene in Paris November 19, is to leave for the conference about November 12.

Dr. Johnson was a member of

Nashville Tennessee Banner
October 30, 1946

Educational Career

Dr. Johnson was born in Bristol, Va., July 24, 1893. He received the B. A. degree from Virginia Union University in Richmond, Va., in 1916, the Ph.B. from the University of Chicago the following year, and in 1917 he was appointed a vice-president of the American Missionary Association's general secretary-treasurer of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

During World War I, Dr. Johnson was a member of the 12th regiment of the 1940 White House Conference on Children in a Democracy.

As secretary of the committee on Negro housing, he attended the degree of doctor of laws from Howard University in 1928, son was a regimental sergeant-major in the infantry, taking part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was given a doctor of humane letters in 1941. He was appointed a member of the Southern Sociological Society, having served as president of that organization in 1945. He was secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He was a member of the executive and planning committee during the 1940 White House Conference on Children in a Democracy.

Dr. Johnson was awarded the William E. Harmon gold medal for distinguished achievement among Negroes in science for the year 1930.

As secretary of the committee on Negro housing, he attended President Hoover's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership in 1931. In 1934 he was appointed a member of the sociological committee of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He also served on the executive and planning committee during the 1940 White House Conference on Children in a Democracy.

In addition to director of research for the National Urban League, for a number of years he was consultant on minority problems for the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Two years ago Dr. Johnson was invited to join the faculty of Harvard University.

Earlier this year, Dr. Johnson was a member of a committee of twenty-six American educators sent to Japan at the request of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to aid in revising the Japanese educational system.

He is a trustee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, having served in that capacity since 1934, and a director of the Race Relations Forum of the American Missionary Association and a member of a number of scientific and educational societies.

ical Society, Dr. Johnson is a member of the executive committee of the National Tuberculosis Association, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and of the American Council on Race Relations.

In addition, he is a member of the Southern Regional Council Southern Conference for Human Welfare, American Education Fellowship and American Films Center's Committee on Mass Education. He is a trustee of Bethune-Cookman College, of The Encyclopedia of the Negro, of the Schomburg Negro Collections in the New York Public Library and of the Delta Cooperative Farm.

Dr. Johnson served as editor of Opportunity, a journal of Negro life, from 1923-29, and of Ebony and Topaz in 1927.

Works of Dr. Johnson include The Negro in American Civilization, 1930; Economic Status of the Negro, 1933; Shadow of the Plantation, 1934; Preface to Racial Understanding, 1936; the Negro College Graduate, 1936, for which he received the Armsfield Award in 1938; Growing Up in the Black Belt, 1941; Statistical Atlas of Southern Counties, 1941; Patterns of Negro Segregation, 1943; To Stem This Tide, 1943; Education and the Cultural Process, 1944.

He is a member of the Congregationalist Church.

Dr. Johnson was married to Marie Antoinette Burgette November 6, 1920. They reside at 1611 Meharry Boulevard. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson have three sons, Charles S. Johnson, Jr., a student at Meharry Medical College; Robert Burgette Johnson, at the University of Chicago Graduate School, and Jeh Vincent Johnson, at Pearl High School. They have one daughter, Mrs. Maurice C. Clifford of Nashville.

FISK'S NEW PRESIDENT

Defender Chicago, Ill.

The election of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, noted sociologist, to the presidency of Fisk University, marks the first time in the history of the institution that a Negro has been chosen as its head.

While there was considerable controversy among the alumni and interested public in the selection of the right man for the post, the new appointment should dispel all apprehension and fears, for Johnson has all the requisite intellectual equipment, academic background and administrative experience to do a first-class job at Fisk. Sat.

He is, in fact, far more qualified by both temperment and education for the presidency of the Nashville institution than all the previous presidents that Fisk has ever had. He has built himself an international reputation in the field of sociology and as director of the social science division has brought to Fisk University academic distinctions and sound scholarship of which few schools of its kind can boast. We congratulate the trustees for their wise selection and we extend our best wishes to Dr. Johnson for the development of a greater and more serviceable Fisk University. 11-9-46

WALK, NOT RUN

Time

Several visitors to Gee's Bend, Ala. were talking to an old Negro, and making heavy weather of it. The old man spotted a friend and called out: "Mistuh Johnson, Mistuh Johnson! Come on over hyar and understan' 'em fer me."

Chicago, Ill.

Sociologist Charles Spurgeon Johnson had been "understanding" white folks for Negroes and Negroes for white folks much of his life. Last week, at 53, he became the first Negro president of Nashville's Fisk University. Mon. 11-11-46

In 1919, just home from the Meuse-Argonne, he walked down a Chicago street right into the disastrous race riot in which 25 Negroes and 15 whites were killed, 538 injured. He himself was shot at, but sat right down and wrote an on-the-spot analysis of the riot which won him appointment to the Governor's commission on racial tensions. His 600-page report on *The Negro in Chicago* was the start of a career for Charles Johnson.

Son of a book-loving Baptist preacher, Johnson had been a brilliant sociology student at Virginia Union University and the University of Chicago, sweated his way through as stevedore, ditchdigger, mess boy, night watchman and waiter. In 1923 he founded *Opportunity,* a Negro journal which published the work of men like Langston Hughes and James Weldon Johnson, gave a lift to musicians like W. C. Handy and William Grant Still.

In 1928 Johnson went to Fisk as head of social studies. With an interracial team of experts, he has studied such race-strained cities as San Francisco, Detroit, St. Louis and New Orleans. Next target: Minneapolis. He was U.S. delegate on the League of Nations Commission on Liberia, which helped abolish slavery in the African republic.

Time Chicago, Ill.

Three and a half years ago Johnson invited a group of whites to Fisk to live, eat and work for three weeks in unheard-of proximity to Negroes. It was a dangerous experiment for Nashville, but Johnson carried it off; and it has become an annual affair. Says Johnson: "People who are separated in their compartments always believe the worst of others. If you bring them together so that it doesn't violate their first defenses, they discover that the worst isn't going to happen. . . ."

Johnson believes that Negroes should walk, not run, to the nearest opportunity. Militant Negroes say that people like him are interested in "data and not trouble," but Johnson, who has what he calls "a certain rooting in the South," thinks he goes as fast as he can. He knows his new job will be difficult ("Unquestionably I will have more limited mobility than a white president") but it will be worth it. Says he: "I have built a great deal of myself into Fisk." Sat. 11-1-46



Edward Clark-LIFE

FISK'S JOHNSON
Cautious experiments.

Dr. Johnson of Fisk

Newsweek Dayton, Ohio

Fisk University has been an outstanding Negro educational institution ever since its founding 81 years ago at Nashville, Tenn., by the American Missionary Association and the Western Freedmen's bureau. During all those years, however, the university clung to a curious tradition: Its presidents were always white men.

Last week Fisk departed from custom. The board of trustees, meeting in New York, named a Negro, Dr. Charles Spurgeon Johnson, as president to succeed Dr. Thomas E. Jones, who resigned last June. Dr. Johnson, a native of Virginia, graduate of Virginia Union University, veteran of the first world war, and former head of Fisk's Department of Sociology, was recently appointed by President Truman as a delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. A trustee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago and a director of the Race Relations Forum of the American Missionary Association, he was one of 26 American educators sent to Japan at General of the Army MacArthur's request to aid in revising the Japanese school system.

Mon. Time 11-11-46

Fisk Tradition Smashed

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

There is cause for rejoicing in the announcement of the unanimous election of Dr. Charles Spurgeon Johnson, 53, to the presidency of Fisk University. Sat. 11-9-46

The choice is not only pleasing to the hundreds of Fisk alumni who have insisted all along that the time has come for a break with the tradition which saw only whites as head of this venerable institution. It is equally pleasing to non-alumni of both races who see in it the recognition which Dr. Johnson so richly deserves.

Director of the department of social science at Fisk since 1928, the new Fisk president, a native of Bristol, Va., and graduate of Virginia Union University and the University of Chicago, in addition to membership in many scientific and educational societies, has served as editor of Opportunity, organ of the National Urban League; on various U.S. Government commissions and in 1930 was Harmon medalist.

He is the author of numerous books on sociology and since 1933 directed the Institute of Race Relations at Swarthmore College, Pa., and more recently has set up a similar institute at Fisk. Who's Who in America takes 54 lines to list some of his achievements.

As the sixth head of 80-year-old Fisk, Dr. Johnson has the benefit of 18 years of continuous connection with the university and its problems. This familiarity is a distinct advantage. In his new administrative post, we are certain that he will continue his fine record and we look to see Fisk make even greater strides.

Almost six months ago to the day, we gave reasons in this space why the next president of Fisk should be a colored man. In that editorial we said:

> Everything said in this editorial applies to Hampton Institute in Virginia as well as to Fisk University in Nashville.

Election of Dr. Johnson now leaves Hampton alone, among the larger schools, with a white president. Hampton trustees recently elected Dr. Channing Tobias as chairman, a post to which only whites had been named heretofore.

This is progress. Let Hampton alumni now take a page from Fisk's book at their next opportunity.

Salute to Fisk University

The Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 11-22-46

The board of trustees of Fisk university made a good selection when it named Charles S. Johnson as president of Fisk. It was the logical time for Fisk to have a Negro president but the board could not afford to appoint a man simply because he was a Negro. In choosing Dr. Johnson, it gave this outstanding university a president of distinction and ability. That he happens to be a Negro is a fortunate incident. A more fitting choice than the eminent sociologist who already has served many years at Fisk, could not have been made from either race.

19b 1946

Fisk University

Here Is the Inside Information About Fisk University's Financial Troubles

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-20-46

BALTIMORE

Here is Fisk University's annual income and expense statement It shows a total income of 659 thousand dollars and expenses of 655 thousand dollars.

High points in this report are the following:

That Fisk gets 98 thousand dollars a year from gifts;

That student and faculty fees fully support the dormitories and dining halls and

That students' union supports itself.

Fisk invested funds total nearly four million dollars from which the university gets almost four per cent interest a year.

Trustees Don't Know

As pointed out in last week's AFRO, trustees do not know how these funds are invested, nor who gets the 20 thousand dollars listed under, "Publicity and Development Expenses."

Alumni told the AFRO last week that control of endowment funds, the prestige and power which comes from awarding local contracts, is what may have influenced some of the Quaker trustees to oppose the election of a colored president to succeed Dr. Thomas E. Jones, white.

Alumni Favor Colored Head

The majority of the colored trustees and alumni favor a new colored president for Fisk and there is considerable unrest by reason of the fact that the trustees have declined to meet and elect promptly from the list of names submitted.

They also charge that a small group of trustees, headed by Hollingsworth Wood of New York, gives them the condensed summary of Fisk finances printed below, while the full financial report is not distributed.

Fisk Choral Group to Broadcast

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — More than one hundred and twenty-five stations of the National Broadcasting Company's Nation-wide network will carry two half-hour broadcasts of the Fisk Choir and Jubilee Singers, Dec. 18-22. On Dec. 18, the program is slated for 1 to 1:30 P. M. (EST), 12 to 12:30 P. M. (CST), 11 to 11:30 A. M. (MST) and 10 to 10:30 A. M. (PST). The Dec. 22 program is scheduled for 11 to 11:30 A. M. (EST), 10 to 10:30 A. M. (CST), 9 to 9:30 A. M. (MST) and 8 to 8:30 A. M. (PST). 12-21-46

FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Summary of Current Income and Expense Statement

INCOME

	Actual 1944-45	Proposed 1945-46
I. EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL		
1. Student Fees	128,555.57	153,994.00
2. Endowments	129,867.00	135,649.00
3. Gifts and Grants		
a. From Boards	71,455.34	50,050.00
b. Through Pub Off	27,360.15	44,000.00
Total Gifts & Grants	98,815.49	94,050.00
4. Sales & Services	9,554.38	10,900.00
5. Other Sources	5,148.89	14,463.00
Total Educ & General	371,941.33	409,056.00
II. AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES & ACTIVITIES		
1. Student Housing		
a. Dining Hall	92,190.17	112,329.00
b. A S T P	80,242.67	36,609.00
c. Resident Halls	41,666.36	41,058.00
d. Laundry	12,538.60	18,208.00
Total Student Housing	226,637.80	208,204.00
2. Book Store	10,874.82	12,500.00
3. Athletics	1,854.79	2,500.00
4. Student Union	19,191.63	17,500.00
5. Residence & Rental Prop.		
a. Faculty Res	15,227.66	15,250.00
b. End. Real Estate	3,156.74	3,225.00
3. Rented Real Est.	2,381.75	2,350.00
Total Res & Rental Prop	20,766.15	20,825.00
Total Auxiliary Entp-Act	279,325.19	261,529.00
III. OTHER NON-EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES		
1. Annuity Fund Inv		
2. Scholarship Fund	5,890.48	5,698.00
3. Scholarship Gifts	2,405.00	2,500.00
Total Non-Educ Activities	8,295.48	8,198.00
TOTAL INCOME	659,562.00	678,783.00

EXPENSE

I. EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL		
1. Gen'l Adm & Exp		
a. Gen Adm Office	45,750.57	52,908.00
b. Pub & Develop	17,705.58	20,580.00
c. General Expense	38,436.88	64,678.00
Total Gen Adm & Exp	101,893.03	138,166.00
2. Res Inst & Dept Res	180,914.94	181,631.00
3. Library	21,595.30	23,724.00
4. Operation & Main Phys		
a. Heating Plant	14,386.64	20,033.00
b. Oper & Main Bldg	38,836.03	32,800.00
c. Oper & Main Grn	6,733.38	7,800.00
d. General Trucking	2,840.96	3,147.00
Tot. Oper & Main Phys Pl	62,797.01	63,780.00
Total Educ & General	367,200.28	407,301.00
II. AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES		
1. Student Housing		
a. Dining Hall	83,597.41	106,702.00
b. A S T P	77,387.16	35,145.00
c. Residence Halls	41,856.58	39,648.00
d. Laundry	11,313.16	15,525.00
Total Student Housing	214,154.31	197,020.00
2. Book Store	9,811.87	11,150.00
3. Athletics	1,854.79	2,500.00
4. Student Union	18,562.48	16,675.00
5. Residence & Rental Prop		
a. Faculty Res	26,975.16	24,632.00
b. Endowment Real Est	3,936.76	3,930.00
c. Rented Real Est	1,874.10	2,030.00
Total Res & Rental Prop	32,786.02	30,592.00
Total Auxiliary Entp	277,169.47	257,937.00
III. OTHER NON-EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES		
1. Interest Payable	99.12	350.00
2. Endowment Expense		
3. Scholarships	9,805.03	11,145.00
4. Fellowships	988.99	2,050.00
5. Endowment Annuities		
Total Non-Educ Purposes	10,893.14	13,545.00
TOTAL EXPENSE	655,262.89	678,783.00

Fisk University Invested Funds
4-17-46

		%	% Income		
Government Bonds	$1,221,814.00	30.78	2.50	Invested Funds	$3,441,917.00
Corporate Bonds	185,161.25	4.67	4.74	Reserve	513,343 71
Mortgages	390,797.84	9.84	4.50	Income Reserve	14,786.01
Preferred Stocks	369,141.93	9.30	8.68		$3,970,046.72
Common Stocks	1,564,602.15	39.41	4.12		
Real Estate	50,925.93	1.28		Invested Funds Income @ 4%	$ 134,274.80
Dormitory	73,599.18	1.85	4.00	Reserve Income @ 2%	8,134.84
Uninvested Cash	114,004.44	2.87		Income Reserve Income @ 4%	591.44
	$3,970,046.72	100.00	3.88		$ 143,001 08

"To Command Respect" Time New York, N.Y. 7-15-46

He was a Quaker, just back from seven years as a missionary in the Orient, and he thought himself pretty tolerant. But one day in 1925 Thomas Elsa Jones walked into a washroom at Columbia University, and found himself resenting the presence of a Negro, washing his hands. "My old feelings of superiority came back," he said, and he was alarmed. Jones ran into the Negro again in a German class, and discovered that the Negro knew more German than he did. "Soon we were playing handball together—and in less than a year I had accepted the presidency of Fisk University."

Last week, after 20 years as president of the most prestigious Negro college in the South, 58-year-old Thomas Jones decided it was time to leave. His old Quaker



FISK'S JONES
To get respect, command it.

alma mater, Indiana's small, earnest Earlham College (enrollment: 450), had offered him its presidency. Behind him in Nashville, slow-speaking, spiritual Thomas Elsa Jones left a tough challenge to his old students: "The Negro will get respect when he does things to command respect."

Shackles to Studies. Fisk began in 1866, in abandoned Union hospital barracks, and its first books were bought by selling a pile of old iron handcuffs found in the barracks. Most of the first students were freed slaves, who had to start from scratch, work up from the three Rs to college subjects (some took ten years). Eleven of the students barnstormed the U.S. and Europe as the "Fisk Jubilee Singers," in three years raised $100,000 for the University by singing spirituals.

When Jones took over in 1926, Fisk had only 531 college students, a debt of $216,000 and a ramshackle look. He begged money from whites and Negroes (the angels ranged from Lawyer Paul D. Cravath and Financier John D. Rockefeller Jr. to old washerwomen who scraped up $1 apiece). Jones's first purchase, over everybody else's objections, was an expensive power lawnmower. His explanation: "If Fisk is going to die, it will die with its face shaved."

Jones built up an interracial (50-50) faculty, soon boasted Negro names like Sociologist Charles S. Johnson, Librarian-Author Arna W. Bontemps (*St. Louis Woman*), the late Poet James Weldon Johnson. His explanation: "With (1946 enrollment: 1,034, with 48% above the Mason-Dixon line. In 1926, all but 11% were Southern Negroes.) from Quaker faith in good works, racial tension in 67 cities. By 1944, local Thomas Jones decided to give his students hostility had retreated enough for Fisk munity chores. A Nashville judge to hold an interracial institute at Nasholed young Negro offenders to Fisk ville. with whites and Negroes sharing

dormitories and dining rooms.

Every now & then Jones ran into opposition from two extremes: what he calls "radical, direct-action Negroes and whites" and "*status quo* whites." Said he last week: "When the Earlham call came, those pincers were closing in again. I think I could have pushed them open, but I said, 'Let them find a younger man.' My work at Fisk has reached the point now where it cannot slip back far."

The Thesis Of Dr. Dubois

The Informer Houston, Texas
Sat. 9-21-46

Perhaps, there has not been in Negro life any greater weakness in our quest for progress and development than our lack of any unifying and integrated philosophy as a minority group. The Jews find that unification and integration in religion and this in turn carries over in all other directions. We as a people, for instance, have through the years been torn in both our thinking and our actions between the so-called conservatives and the so-called radicals, with the latter calling the former "Uncle Toms". It has never seemed to occur to either of these groups that it might be possible to formulate a philosophy which would make us of the talents of both of them.

All of which is by way of reference to the thesis of Dr. DuBois in his recent article in the Nation about the question of a Negro or a white president of Fisk University to succeed Dr. Thomas E. Jones. Dr. DuBois says that "so long as segregated colleges are compulsory, a colored man, if properly trained, should head a school for colored students for obvious social and psychological reasons." The unfortunate thing for us racially is that the reasons are by no means obvious to substantially all of the Negroes of America. Many Negroes still violently believe that it would be the best thing to have a white president of Fisk, ever in 1946.

Is it not true that, so long as segregation is compulsory in so many phases of Negro life in America, we need a unifying and integrating minority philosophy to cope with this grimmest fact in all of our efforts and relationships? No matter which way we turn, we meet this fact on every hand. If we had a basic minority point of view to which substantially all of us subscribed, it would not be so difficult for us to make these racial choices which we have to make. It would be comparatively easy because the reasons would be "obvious" to most of us. A Negro president of Fisk, much better than a white president, could help to achieve such a unifying minority racial philosophy.

Dr. Jones Muffs One

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

When Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, who retired from the presidency of Fisk University on July 1 to accept the presidency of Earlham College in Indiana, was a student at Columbia University, he resented the presence of a colored student in the same washroom he was using. Sat.

He later found, he said, that the student knew more German than he did and "soon we were playing handball together." 7-27-46

As he left Fisk after 20 years of service, Dr. Jones indicated that he still retained some of his old prejudice when he reportedly told the student body: "The Negro will get respect when he does things to command respect."

Regardless of how he may have intended it, this statement of a man who associated with the late James Weldon Johnson and with Dr. Charles S. Johnson, the sociologist, and Arna W. Bontemps, author-librarian, is a gratuitous insult, to say the least.

After all, can any man, regardless of race, gain respect without earning it? Have none of Fisk's teachers and alumni accomplished anything in all of these years for which they should be respected?

If Dr. Jones can't answer these questions affirmatively, it would appear that instead of bringing light to Tennessee, he followed the line of least resistance and became part and parcel of that Dixie ideology which would have the colored man go an extra mile in order to gain the recognition to which he is rightfully and constitutionally entitled.

Fisk's Huge Endowment Fund Handled by Haydock

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-17-46

NEW YORK — Fisk University pays Charles E. Haydock, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, $7,500 a year to handle the university's $4,000,000 portfolio of stocks and bonds, it was learned this week.

A $7,500 salary for handling such a large account is neither excessive nor modest, financial writers here said.

(EDITOR'S NOTE—A report that Fisk University trustees are not informed as to the list of securities in the university's four million dollar endowment fund has led to the AFRO inquiry into handling of the Fisk endowment and expenditure of a $20,000 publicity fund.)

Mr. Haydock, who is a member of the University's board, said, "All I do is handle the school's investments." In his capacity as counsel of the school's financial resources.

He said that about 35 percent of the school's resources were invested in common stocks, many preferred stocks were held and the balance is in U.S. Government bonds. "We also hold about $300,000 worth of mortgages." Some of the liens are on colored-owned property.

A list of the stocks is always kept in the auditor's office. But Mr. Haydock was unable to furnish the AFRO with a list which was promised two weeks ago.

Mr. Haydock maintains offices at 120 Broadway, right around the corner from Wall St. The handling of Fisk stock is only a small part of his normal activities. He is an investment counsellor.

12 Lines in Who's Who

According to his 12 lines in Who's Who (Richard Wright also has 12 lines) Mr. Haydock, a Columbia University graduate, has long been identified with major stock companies. He is now the key man in Haydock & Schrieber, an important investment house.

Fisk's securities are kept by the Equitable Safe Deposit Company also at 120 Broadway. There is no other connection between Mr. Haydock and the safe deposit company. The Afro-American

Mr. Haydock is an elderly man who has a very open countenance and a reassuring manner. He is extremely proud of his connections at Fisk University and has noted them in his Who's Who biography.

Introduced by Wood

He was introduced to Fisk by C. Hollingsworth Wood, another Fisk executive. Baltimore, Md.

Me. Haydock promised that the AFRO would have a complete list of the securities in the very near future. On the choice of a new president he said: "I have no interest in the matter so far as race is concerned. I simply want the best man available." He said he would continue to work for the school no matter who becomes its new president. Sat. 8-17-46

Membership Carries Responsibility

Membership in the New York Stock Exchange carries with it a certain respectability and evidences of stability.

A check at the offices of Dun & Bradstreet, the Wall St. Journal and other financial organizations disclosed that Mr. Haydock is deeply respected in financial circles.

Julian Bell To Fisk Physical Education Post

The Informer Houston Texas
8-17-46

NASHVILLE, Tenn.— Julian Bell has been appointed instructor in physical education at Fisk university, according to an announcement today by Dean A. A. Taylor, of the Interim Administrative Committee. His duties, which he assumes at the opening of the fall semester next month, will also include coaching in the major competitive sports.

Mr. Bell comes to Fisk from Walla Walla, Washington, where for the past three years he has been director of the Main Street USO. Prior to 1943, he taught physical education for fifteen years in high schools of Memphis, Lucy, and Whiteville, Tennessee, organized the State High School Athletic Association, and directed the Hardeman County Health and Physical Education Program for Negro Schools. Sat.

A native of Kentucky, Mr. Bell graduated from Tennessee A. and I. State college in 1928, with a B. S. degree in education. He took his masters degree in health and physical education at the University of Michigan in 1943. Houston, Texas

Mr. Bell is married to the former Mabel Allen, of Lewisburg Tenn. 8-17-46

This Morning

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness...." Times-Union Jacksonville, Fla.

Thomas Elsa Jones, the famous Quaker who has just resigned the presidency of Fisk University (for negroes) at Nashville, was one of those true statesmen of racial relations who knew that the negro needs to be talked to as well as for. "The negro will get respect when he does things to command respect," were his parting words. Even though many negroes are given no chance to do things that command respect or learn to do them, it is worth pointing out. The greatest right our colored people can ask is the right to improve themselves, not to act as if they had already done so. 8-6-46 President Jones says advancement for negroes is crippled from two extremes—"by radical, direct action negroes and whites, and by status quo whites." That just about tells the story, it seems to me. Yes.

[From Late Editions of Yesterday's TIMES.]

HONORS JUBILEE SINGERS

The Times Newyork, N.Y.

Fisk University Hears Dr. W. N. DeBerry on 75th Anniversary

Tues. 10-8-46

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 6— The students of Fisk University were urged to dedicate their lives to service to persons less fortunate than themselves by Dr. William N. DeBerry of Springfield, Mass., a trustee, in a sermon today marking "Jubilee Day," the seventy-fifth anniversary of the jubilee singers.

A pilgrimage was made to the graves of the original jubilee singers who left here on Oct. 6, 1871, on their first world tour under the direction of George L. White to bring to public attention the desperate educational needs of Negro citizens so recently freed from slavery. They and their successors captivated three generations with Negro spirituals and folk music.

President Lacking, Committee to Manage Fisk at Fall Opening

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-27-46

NASHVILLE — Although President Thomas E. Jones has resigned at Fisk University, no new president will greet the students when school opens in September.

Instead a committee, consisting of M. Hune, white, president of the Nashville Board of Education; Dean A. A. Taylor and Comptroller I. T. Creswell, has been named by the trustees to run the institution.

Executive Committee Minutes Publication of reports that the executive committee of the trustee board had been meeting without sending copies of its minutes to trustees has brought a course in this subject has been instituted at Fisk University, with Dr. Joseph H. Bunzel, formerly with the Pittsburgh FHA as instructor. Sat. 1-4-47

Fisk Adds Course in Modern Housing

Baltimore, Md.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—To keep students abreast of modern trends in housing, a course in this subject has been instituted at Fisk University, with Dr. Joseph H. Bunzel, formerly with the Pittsburgh FHA as instructor. Sat. 1-4-47

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Writes Article, "A Crisis At Fisk"

The Informer
Houston, Texas Sat. 7-7-46

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the foremost alumunus of Fisk University has written an article for the Nation of September 5 on "A Crisis at Fisk," in which he describes the influences and forces behind the difficulties encountered in choosing a president of that institution.

Dr. DuBois says that the crisis developing at Fisk is of more than local as racial significance. In making the case for the choice of a Negro for the presidency he says, "so long as segregated colleges are compulsory, a colored man, if properly trained, should head a school for colored students for obvious social and psychological reasons."

Calling attention to the fact that while Fisk has Negroes in its board of trustees, he points out that none of these trustees has a look in on the financial affairs of the school.

"Fisk has an endowment of about three million dollars. No Negro trustee is on the finance committee and the financial affairs of the University are known in detail to few trustees. One trustee is said to receive some $22,000 annually for handling the portfolio of investments and it is alleged that the office of the vice-chairman of the Board receives $12,000 annually for "promotion and publicity".

The idealogical factors involved in the selection of a Negro president are tied closely to the currents in America social thought, Dr. DuBois indicates in discussing a recent all white meeting in Nashville, called by the retiring president, Thomas Elsa Jones. At this meeting Nothan Adams, Dallas banker, was the principal speaker and devoted his remarks to a denounciation of the New Deal and all the New Deal meant.

Dr. Dubois ties this sentiment to the thinking of the trustees in a search for a president and goes on to say that "it is impossible to find in the United States many educated Negroes who do not believe in the FEPC, and very few who were not eternally grateful for the forward looking social work on Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Dr. DuBois' conclusion is that the Northern white trustees hesitate to put a Negro into the presidency; they would prefer a complacent even if second-class white man. The white Southern trustees would consent to a Negro president provided he was a Negro amenable to their guidance and not "radical", that is, not an advocate of the F E P C, the abolition of the poll tax or any New Deal policies.

Whatever the cost, Negro education cannot be dictated to by financiers in the North who are not frank, and by so-called "liberal" Southerners who are trying to stop the Negro from thinking!

Alumni Demand Colored President

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Minority of Quaker Trustees Opposed

ENDOWMENT ISSUE

Sat. 7-13-46

Control of 4 Million Believed at Stake

By JOHN JASPER

NASHVILLE—Is Fisk's three and a half million dollar endowment fund the reason that there is opposition from Fisk white trustees to the election of a colored president?

A poll of Fisk faculty and alumni shows a considerable majority in favor of a colored president. All of Fisk's colored trustees are in favor of a colored president but some of Fisk's white trustees, especially the older ones, are reported as saying no.

It could be that the endowment fund is the cause.

Every trustee board of merit makes out a full financial report and sends one to each member of the board.

1944-47 Financial Report

The financial report sent out by Fisk University for its trustees is a three-page typewritten document labeled, "Summary of Current Income and Expense Statement."

This statement gives the actual income for 1944 and 1945, the revised budget for 1946 and the preliminary budget for 1947.

The invested funds of Fisk University total nearly four million dollars including:

Government Bonds .	$1,221,814.00
Corporate Bonds ...	185,161.25
Mortgages	390,797.84
Proferred Stocks ..	369,141.93
Common Stocks ...	1,564,602.15
Real Estate	50,925.93
Dormitory	73,599.18
Uninvested Cash ...	114,004.44
Total	$3,970,046.72

The report shows that the average earnings of Fisk's invested funds is 3.88%.

The Afro-American

No Check Made

This is a fine showing, but the fly in the ointment comes from the fact that the auditor in his report states tha he has not seen or personally examined the stocks and bonds of the invested funds.

The financial report should give a complete list of stocks and bonds to board members.

Howard University issues such a report every year under Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president, in which all its securities and the income are listed.

Baltimore, Md.

Hollingsworth Wood of New York, M. Haydock and Thomas Elsa Jones president, said to be the three trustees who knew the actual earnings on the endowment funds. Mr. Jones was president. The other two are trustees.

Future with Colored Head

If a colored president is elected, he would be expected to be fully conversant with the finances and see to it that a complete financial report was made to all board members.

Sat. 7-13-46

There is, for example, the item called "Publicity Development." The expenditure in 1944 for this purpose was $7,000; in 1945 it was $17,000 and in the proposed budget for 1946, it is $20,000.

Trustees and alumni have no idea who gets this money. There is one report that a part of it goes for an office for one of the board members, who has business in New York.

Was There a Pay-Off

Former president Thomas Elsa Jones, white, was quoted by alumni as saying in a speech to white persons of Nashville that "there would be no-pay for the new president."

This led alumni to raise the question whether there was a pay-off for the old president.

Fisk alumni were pretty sore about this speech and the apparent tie-up between former President Jones and the white people of Nashville.

As they saw it, he violated the rules of ethics by making an attack upon colored members of the board. They said that Jones made insinuations that were untrue.

Whites Let in on Secret

When alumni asked Jones to comfirm his statement made before white people in Nashville, president replied that he was not accurately quoted and the meeting was confidential. Jones didn't stop to think that there ought not be an confidential meeting with white people in Nashville about which Fisk alumni should not know.

Second, if the meeting was open to the press and reported in the Nashville Banner, how did it happen that white people of Nashville and the white press of Nashville could get information not available to the Fisk alumni?

As no other trustee boards, a great deal of Fisk's work is done in the executive committee.

Minutes Guarded

But Fisk has its own private way to do business. Board members do not receive minutes of what goes on in the executive committee. The AFRO was informed that even executive committee members do not receive minutes of executive committee meetings.

As one alumnus told the AFRO Quakers have been instrumental in building Fisk and doing a good job of it.

It looks as if they are willing to continue to do a good job only as long as they can keep a white president in office and control the finances without making full reports to any committee or board.

Suspicion Strong

It may be that the small group of Fisk trustees controlling the finances, the investments, and endowments have no cause to be investigated save that full reports are not distributed to trustees and alumni.

Failure properly to make this distribution leads the alumni to become suspicious. Of one thing they are certain—with a colored president they will not get the run-around.

They will know who gets office rent, and publicity funds and whether there is any rake-off for letting contracts to local firms in Nashville, Tenn.

Denies Group Can Pick Head

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

$200 Salary Admitted by Vice-Chairman

RENT ALSO SHARED

Sat. 7-27-46

Race of President Held Minor Factor

By Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK—No matter who is elected president of Fisk University, the alumni will have little to do with the choice of the man, declared C. Hollingsworth Wood, vice-chairman of the university board of trustees, here last week.

According to the institution's charter, it was revealed, the alumni are treated like precocious children. They cannot elect; they can only suggest.

Stating that "we don't want to set out to solve the color problem at Fisk," Mr. Wood insisted, however, that no matter who is elected, the board will co-operate with him.

The Afro-American

Editor's Note: Although a condensed summary of Fisk's finances printed in the July 20 issue of the AFRO revealed that over $20,000 is spent for Fisk publicity and development, the $2,400 paid Mr. Wood yearly is the only amount that has been itemized under the heading.

Baltimore, Md.

Paid $200 for Work

Speaking in his office at E. 42nd St. and Lexington Ave., Mr. Wood admitted to the AFRO that he is paid about $200 a month for his work on behalf of the university.

Sat. 7-27-46

In the small office, the expense of which is shared by the university, "the phone just rings and rings with Fisk business, sometimes," stated Mr. Wood, who is a lawyer.

Stating that he does not do publicity work for the school, he added that he served in other capacities and takes "considerable time" from his law practice to handle Fisk affairs in New York.

Indefinite Work Cited

Pointing out that he is not concerned with Fisk's legal work, most of it being handled by William H. Hume in Nashville, he said further, "All correspondence regarding Fisk comes across my desk here."

The Afro-American

When Mr. Wood said this he rummaged through the material on his desk. Finally extricating a letter, he held it up and said, "like this," leading the interviewer to believe that the letter had something to do with Fisk.

Long associated with interracial organizations, he is a Quaker, and according to Quaker theology, is unprejudiced, he said.

$200 Salary Unexplained

Unable to explain just what services he rendered Fisk University that were worth "around $200 a month," he said, "I do not work for Fisk. I have my own law practice. I get the money from them for my expenses."

Baltimore, Md.

He does not travel for the university, it was learned. His expenses cover other things. He has been with Fisk for 25 years and will continue no matter what happens, he said.

Denies Quaker Influence

"I am the only Quaker on the board. Some modicum of the school's finances comes from Quakers, but most of it derives from other sources."

Sat. 7-27-46

For example: $263,000 came from the Rosenwald Fund, $125,000 in anonymous contributions, "some of whom may have been Quakers," and $17,000 from "Lady Gabriel," a wealthy woman Mr. Wood introduced to the University. "Quakers neither dominate nor want to dominate the school," he declared.

Says Assets Are Good

Mr. Wood was unable to explain the report of the university's financial status as disclosed by John Jasper in the AFRO-AMERICAN (July 13).

However, he stated that the bonds which the university holds are sound securities, some being Government bonds and others equally guaranteed papers.

Proud of Profit

Stating that the securities pay about 4% (generally considered a fair profit), he said, "We are very proud of the fact that the school is $500,000 on the right side of the ledger."

Businessman

Regarding the election of a colored president, Mr. Wood said, "Some colored people want the presidency are white, Mr. Wood president of the school to be also said that the applicants are being a leader of the NAACP. Others studied and a report will be made want him to be an educator." by the Fall.

Result Expected by Fall

Declaring that many of the persons he works with, it is better to preferred a non-businessman edu- let a financial committee handle cator, one who would leave busi- a fortnight, he these affairs."

No Personal Choice on Matter

Then declaring that "there is no reason that the president should have to know all about the school's finances," he asked, "Do you want the president to be a financial expert or an educator?" Whether or not he ought to know," he explained, "depends on the type of

President, Not a Businessman

To Be Made Public

Asked the names of the securities pay Both keys being needed to open and the AFRO will be invited to inspect them within a few days.

The actual investment of the money, it was learned, is handled by Mr. Wood or Charles Haydock, both of whom have keys to the safety deposit box in which the securities are kept.

The complete list of securities is available to authorized persons and the AFRO will be invited to inspect them within a few days.

whether he is white or colored Mr. Wood will continue to work for Fisk, he promised.

DuBois Backs Dr. Wesley for Fisk U. Post

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-14-46

NEW YORK — Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, would be an excellent choice as president of Fisk University, says Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in the Nation Magazine this week.

Writing on "A Crisis at Fisk," Dr. DuBois, director of research for the NAACP, says that for "obvious social and psychological reasons" a colored man should head a colored school.

Alumni Want Him

Dr. Wesley, he points out, has practically the unanimous backing of Fisk alumni but when his name was presented to the board of trustees at its June meeting, selection of a new president was postponed.

Failure of the trustees to select a president then stems from two reasons, according to alumni charges, Dr. DuBois reports. The first is "the objection to giving the colored man a voice in the financial affairs of the university and second, fear on the part of the white South at encouring intelligent and liberal leadership of colored people by men of their own race."

Continuing, Dr. DuBois writes: "Fisk has an endowment of about three million dollars. No colored trustee is on the financial committee and the financial affairs of the university are known in detail to few trustees. It has been charged that the administration of university funds is unduly costly.

Expenses Cited

"One trustee is said to receive some $22,000 annually for handling the portfolio of investments and it is alleged that the office of the vice-chairman of the board receives $12,000 annually for 'promotion and publicity.' The auditors in thier last report declared that they had not examined the portfolio of investiments.

"The board of trustees and its vice-chairman, Mr. Hollingsworth Wood, may be able to allay this unrest among the alumni by inviting investigation and giving frank explanation. The Afro-American

"The Northern white trustees hesitate to put a colored man into the presidency; they would prefer a complacent, even if second class white man. Baltimore, Md.

Don't Want a 'Radical'

"The Southern white trustees would consent to a colored president provided he was amenable to their guidance and not 'radical,' that is, not an advocate of FEPC, the abolition of the poll tax or any New Deal policies. It is rumored that they are in partial agreement on a man of this sort."

In calling attention to the success of Dr. Wesley at Wilberforce in reducing its debt, increasing its attendance and raising its scholastic standards, Dr. DuBois adds that Dr. Wesley is a "man of breeding and excellent appearance, against whose character no word has ever been said." Sat. 9-14-46

In his conclusion, Dr. DuBois points out that students and alumni must bear more and more of the cost of education instead of depending upon gifts from the North and co-operation from the South.

There cannot be dictation by Northern financiers "who are not frank," and by "so-called liberal Southerners who are trying to stop the colored man from thinking," he reasons.

Dr. Charles Wesley Expected to Turn Down Fisk to Stay at Larger School

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-26-46

Choice of Alumni, Wilberforce President Anxious to Continue at Ohio Institution

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

NASHVILLE—A celebrated professor at Fisk University here will resign if a colored president is elected to fill the existing vacancy, according to current rumors here.

XENIA, Ohio—The Fisk alumni's choice for president, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, will turn down the bid to become the Nashville university's first colored head, according to the Dayton (Ohio) Herald.

While the Fisk post would give him more money, it is said, Dr. Wesley "feels that Wilberforce offers him at least an equal opportunity to pursue his educational aims and is north of the Mason-Dixon Line."

Twice as Large as Fisk

A great part of the feeling that Dr. Wesley considers himself no candidate for Fisk University's presidency is the fact that Wilberforce could put two or three Fisks inside its campus.

Wilberforce has 300 acres and 30 or 40 buildings.

It has had already a State appropriation of a million dollars for new buildings, and is likely to receive an additional million four hundred thousand from the State in the next legislature.

While the Fisk alumni favor stopping the succession of white presidents, the trustees are fighting any change.

Wants Freedom of Speech

For one thing, they contend that left-wing influences are strong in the institution and use their argument as a reason for not wanting to turn it over to a colored man.

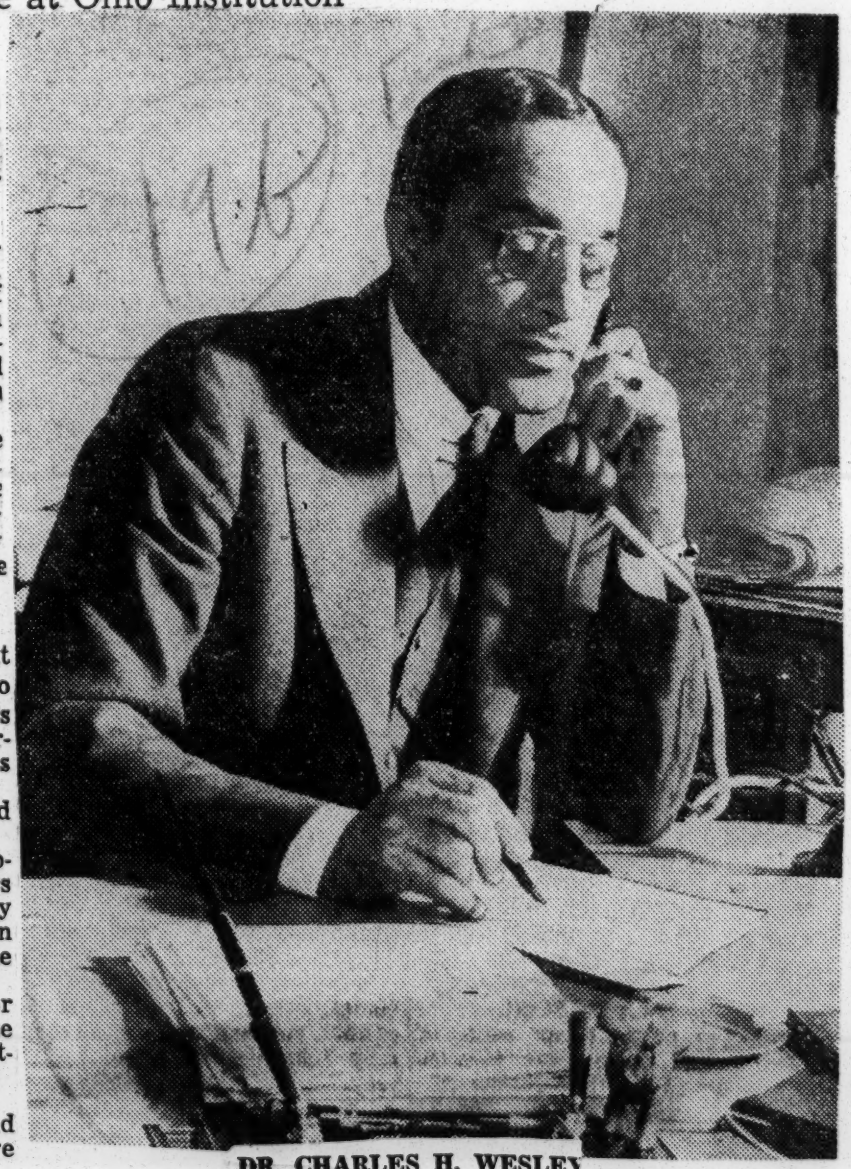
While not commenting on the "left-wing" angle, Dr. Wesley has said:

"I feel that a university president should be able to speak his mind at all time. I am afraid that opportunity would not be afforded me down there."

University Developed

The first educator to head Wilberforce, which is controlled by both the AME Church and the State of Ohio, Dr. Wesley during his four-year regime has seen the following:

1. Removal of a $125,000 mortgage incurred in 1923.
2. Enrollment increased from 900 to 1480.
3. Wilberforce accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges.
4. The three boards of trustees united in a joint committee.
5. Wilberforce included for the first time in its history in the bulletin of the Ohio College Association, with Dr. Wesley the first Wilberforce man to serve on the association's executive committee.



DR. CHARLES H. WESLEY

19b 1946

Fisk University (Nashville, Tennessee)

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Native of Bristol Elected as President of Fisk University

Times-Dispatch Richmond, Va.
Sun. 11-17-46

By Lucile Wheeler

Sociologist Charles Spurgeon Johnson, Virginia Union University graduate and a native of Bristol, has been named president of Nashville's Fisk University, the first Negro to hold this position.

One of the country's top sociologists and an expert in the interracial field, Dr. Johnson has been head of Fisk's social studies department since 1928. He is now in Paris as a member of the Allied Education Commission, having recently returned from Japan, where he served on the 26-member commission of education requested by General MacArthur to make recommendations on the Japanese school system.

Every member of his family was graduated from Virginia Union, including his father, the Rev. Charles Henry Johnson, who was pastor of the Bristol Negro Baptist Church for 44 years, and after whom the Johnson Court housing project was named. A sister, Mrs. Lillie Epps, is associated with the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the YWCA.

Graduated from Union

He graduated from Union University in 1916 with what Dr. John Ellison, president, described as a "brilliant record." In 1928, the Richmond school awarded him the doctor of letters degree.

The new Fisk president helped pay his way through college by working as a stevedore, ditch-digger, mess boy, night watchman and waiter. During several Summers of his college years, he and Wiley Hall, executive secretary of the Richmond Urban League, worked for the Fall River Line. He received his bachelor of philosophy degree from the University of Chicago in 1918.

On his return from France and the battle of the Meuse-Argonne in 1919, he became intensely interested in race problems, his interest growing out of the Chicago race riots in which he, himself, was shot at. The outgrowth of this was his 600-page report on the "Negro in Chicago," made under the auspices of the Illinois Commission on Race Relations.

In 1923 he founded "Opportunity," a Negro journal, described by Richmonders as the one thing "which led to the culmination of the Negro Renaissance in 1926." The magazine published the works of such men as Langston Hughes and James Weldon Johnson, besides giving extra stimulus to the works of Composers W. C. Handy and William Grant Still.

He has written such books as "The Negro in American Civilization," "The Economic Status of the Negro," "Shadow of the Plantation," "Preface to Racial Understanding," "The Negro College Graduate," "Growing Up in the Black Belt," "Patterns of Negro Segregation," and "To Stem This Tide."

Dr. Johnson is a member of almost every group in the United States dealing with racial problems, and has been director of the Institute of Race Relations at Swarthmore College since 1933. He was United States delegate on the League of Nations Commission on Liberia, which helped abolish slavery in the African republic.

Some three years ago, Dr. Johnson invited a group of whites to live at Fisk for three weeks, a thing almost unheard of in this country. It worked out so well that it has now become an annual thing at the Nashville school. His feeling is that the different races must be brought together in order to study each other.

It's his belief, as expressed by his Richmond friends, that "you must get the facts first. The Negro must move in the light of facts and not on his emotions or sentiments. For if he moves on reason, his actions will be permanent."



—Bachrach Studios

Charles S. Johnson
New Fisk President

THE HORIZON

Some Notions About Choosing A President for a So-Called Negro College

By P. L. PRATTIS

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 9-21-46

DURING the past twenty-five years, the selection of leaders or presidents of the larger Negro colleges has become more and more involved by the intrusion of partisan, delicate and often extraneous issues. During the early twenties when the voice of the so-called "New Negro" was making itself heard, there was much clamor about putting Negroes at the head of Negro institutions of learning. There were two implications: first, that white heads of Negro schools had subtly sold Negroes down the river by subterranean dealings with Northern philanthropic and financial interests and with "liberal" Southern whites; second, that to continue to place whites in as presidents of these institutions was a reverse way of saying that there were no Negroes competent to run them, that Negroes had not grown up enough to be able to control and develop them. As a result of the feeling generated, a demand pattern was set, a pattern which required that every time a white president died, resigned or was fired, Negroes should insist upon his replacement by a Negro.



Mr. Prattis

I have no doubt (without wishing to add to the confusion) that the job of selecting a new president for Fisk University is complicated by three factors: (1) the prestige and influence of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the Department of Social Sciences; (2) the injection of the race issue in the form of a demand for a Negro president, and (3) the obvious necessity of placing at the head of the school a man equipped to do the job which lies straight ahead.

• • •

IT IS NOT my intention to embarrass Dr. Johnson. The subject of the presidency of Fisk University is one that I would not even discuss with him. But is a subject which cannot be discussed without naming him. Fisk has had the good fortune or the misfortune to have won fame during two periods of its history by two of its schools. The first was the music School which sent the Jubilee Singers abroad. The second is and has been the Social Sciences School. In each period, the public has come to think of the university as a whole in terms of these important parts. There is little question that Dr. Johnson is the best-known person, from the standpoint of being an educator and scholar, connected with Fisk. He is given full credit for the high position which has been won by the School of Social Sciences. The question is naturally asked by his adherents: "Since he has done so much for one part of the school, why not put him in charge of the whole, so that his splendid abilities can be used to develop the entire institution?" It is not necessary to emphasize here that the job of building the Social Science Department and that of building the university as a whole might call for different talents. But one must raise the question as to whether Dr. Johnson would want to give up his present work, into which he has put so much, in order to take on the more onerous responsibilities of running the university. As I know him, I doubt that he would. But I think he has done enough for Fisk to win the right of consideration for the larger job, and I think the trustees should recognize this by offering the job to him. It would be good for Fisk if Dr. Johnson would accept the offer. But I am confident he would not. That would remove him as a complicating factor.

• • •

I THINK the "You-gotta-name-a-Negro" line is evil bunk. I could understand it twenty-five years ago when it looked like white folk had us covered wherever we tried to open a book and there was room for doubt as to whether they believed we could manage our affairs. But I don't believe there exists any further room for doubt among whites or among ourselves as to competence. We know there are Negroes who can do the job, and they know it. There is no need now to argue the point or to clamor to set examples to prove it. It's a sort of unimportant point based on a feel of inferiority. We have grown too big as a people to continue to use some of the psychological devices employed a quarter of a century ago. We have demonstrated that we can handle our own educational affairs. The next step is to see that Negroes as educators and administrators are integrated; that is, that more and more of them teach in mixed colleges and universities and that some of them ultimately become presidents of such institutions on the basis of merit, not race. I can think of plenty of "big-name" universities which could use Dr. Johnson as the head of their Social Sciences Department right now. Out of respect to our expanding intelligence, I believe that we should remove the race issue as a factor in choosing the heads of our educational institutions.

• • •

WHICH certainly brings us to the point that an effort should be made to obtain the best man possible, in the light of the school's needs, for the money that can be offered. I don't know what criteria

In treating the first, DuBois says: of investments, and it is alleged

Mismanagement Charged

"Fisk has an endowment of about that the office of the vice chairman of the board receives $12,000 annually for promotion and public-licity. The auditors in their last report declared that they had not examined the portfolio of investments.

Fisk alumni representatives have been examining the Fisk trustees are going to use in choosing a new president. But, from where I sit (which isn't a close-up view), Fisk, physically, looks like an old man sitting out in the sun, mellow with reminiscences of the past, indifferent to the future. Fisk looks like it needs a builder, a man who has not only the administrative ability to keep its various schools and departments functioning, but also one who has the vision and the capacity to lift Fisk out of the past and build, build, build. Physically, Fisk is far behind the times. There is hardly a first-rate or even second-rate school in the South which does not have more to offer from the standpoint of physical structures for its faculty and students than Fisk. It's going to be the job of somebody to find the money and backing to change this picture. I do not know whether such a man would have the qualities which the trustees expect to find in a president, but that is the kind of man I would look for and I wouldn't give a hoot about the color of his skin.

Cites Reasons For Fear Of Negro Prexy

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 9-14-46

Huge Endowment Mismanaged, Says Scholar In 'Nation'

NEW YORK — A Negro president of Fisk university would break the trustee clique that is "wastefully administering" the university's $3,000,000 endowment, and give Negroes "intelligent" leadership, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, distinguished American scholar and Defender columnist, charged this week in a blistering attack on the institution's trustees.

In carrying the hotly debated question of a Negro president for

involved in finding a man with the (Pa.).

However, it is in ex

charges made by the Fisk body of some 3,500 gradua DuBois reveals some startli

Alumni representatives that the trustees have tried step the question for two (1) An objection to giving gro a voice in the financia of the school, and (2) th decai Johnson at Howard and South's fear of encouragin ligent and liberal leader Negroes by men of their ow

of the Nation, made these startling allegations needed training and experience, To date discussion of the question the scholar refuses to accept the has been confined to the Negro theory that it is impossible to do press. so and sets forth the qualifications

Maintaining that "as long as segregated colleges are necessary, a colored man if properly trained, should head a school for colored students," Dr. DuBois blasts the myth that a Negro president could not handle the job.

While admitting the difficulty Horace Mann Bond at Lincoln

white trustees hesitate to put a Negro into the presidency; they would prefer a complacent, even if second class, white man. The white southern trustees would consent to a Negro president provided he was a Negro amenable to their guidance and not 'radical' —that is not an advocate of the FEPC, the abolition of the poll tax, or any of the New Deal policies. It is rumored that they are in partial agreement on a man of this sort."

Old Race Question

Another reason for possible objection to a Negro president that is not touched by Dr. DuBois has to do with the interracial character of the faculty. There is but little doubt that the sensibilities of many of the southern and perhaps some of the white trustees would be offended by a situation where a Negro would be in a position superior to a number of whites in the South. Sat, 9-14-46

DuBois' conclusion states a realization toward which many of the race's thinkers have been moving. It is this: Chicago, Ill

"Perhaps the time has come," says DuBois, "when Negro higher education can no longer depend upon gifts from the North or cooperation with the white South, but must be supported by the students and alumni themselves. It would be a hard task, for education today is costly, and the alumni and students of Negro colleges are almost entirely in the lower-income brackets. But whatever the cost, Negro education cannot be dictated to by uncandid financiers in the North and by so-called 'liberal' southerners who are trying to stop the Negro from thinking."

PAYS TRIBUTE TO FISK PREXY. The Courier Pittsburg, Pa. Sat 12-28-46

NASHVILLE, TENN.-- In a pamplet soon to be mailed to all 23,000 ministers of the Methodist church, R. B. Eleazer, a secretary of the Methodist Board of Education, with headquarters here pays the following tribute to Dr. Charles S. Johnson new president of Fisk University:

"In 1928, Dr. Johnson was asked to reorganize and head the Institute of Social S Studies of Fisk University. This he has developed to a status and importance comparable to those of the Universities of Chicago and North Carolina. In this connection, he has taught regularly, directed innumerable field studies, compiled endless reports, held important annual institutes, and written no less than eight major books. He is now also a trustee of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Co-director of its division of Race Relations, and director of the National race relations program of the American Missionary Association.

"Dr. Johnson has been consultant of numerous Governmental agencies, served on the League of Nations Commission to investigate conditions in Liberia in 1928, and ir in 1945 was sent by our Government to Japan to assist in drafting a new educational program for that country.

rovide Half Million or Florida Buildings

LAHASSE, Fla.—One half on dollars was provided here day by the governor and cab- of Florida for the immediate ruction of buildings at Flori- . & M. college after hearing ppeal from Dr. Wm. H. Gray, president of A. & M., for aid roviding for emergency build- needs to meet the demands of st war educational program. e special appropriation made week provides for the erection \$300,00 prysical education ing and gymnasium; a 000 for enlargement and re- tion of the college dining into a modern cafeteria.

. Gray came to the presiden- Florida A. & M. College less two years ago at the age of and, prior to launching the e of the school's building pro- , had obtained a 67 per cent ase in appropriations for the ge from the state legislature.



DR. WM. H. GRAY

Fla. College President Delivers History Making Radio Address

TALLAHASSEE, Florida— In one of the most unusual events in the history of Florida, a Negro, Dr. Wm. H. Gray, Jr., was heard in a radio address on the same program with Honorable Millard F. Caldwell, Governor of Florida on a state-wide hookup here recently closing three-day Governor's Conference on Juvenile Delinquency.

The broadcast originated in the House Chamber in the Capitol of Florida, and marked not only the first time that a Negro had appeared on a state-wide network, but also the first time in the state's history that a Negro had appeared formally as speaker on program with a governor of this southern state.

Dr. Gray, president of the Florida A and M college, was introduced by Judge Lincoln C. Bogue of St. Petersburg, Chairman of the Conference. The college president spoke in behalf of the twenty-seven Negro delegates who participated in this conference. Judge Bogue gave an additional summary of the conference's recommendations and Governor Caldwell responded to both speakers by pledging that the Cabinet would receive with favor the recommendations. President Gray called on the state and municipal officials to employ Negro probation officers, social workers and Negro police to help curb delinquency among the race and urged Negro Churches to undertake a program designed to meet the needs of youth.

Florida A&M gets a $1,000,000 grant

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. —Florida's state cabinet has given a special grant of more than \$1,000,000 dollors to Florida A&M college here, making over \$2,500,000 which has been made available to the school in the past 10 months. The grant provides for a \$125,000 student union building, marking one of the few times that such a huge sum has been earmarked for a building of this type at a southern Negro college.

Another Million For Famcee

The Florida A. & M. College, under the leadership of its new President, Dr. Wm. H. Gray, is announcing its second million dollars from the Legislature within a 10 months' period. Add to this, the previous grant from the State Cabinet, and we get a total of \$2,500,000 for the immediate expansion of the physical plant. Further, if we add the large appropriations which the college has been receiving, almost consistently over the past 10 or 15 years under the leadership of the late President J. R. E. Lee, then we have a record which all southern states can follow with profit. It is a grand record and we congratulate the students and faculty of the Florida A. & M. College. And we commend the action of the State Cabinet to other state legislatures.

Let us all hope, now that this money is flowing freely, that the officials will not be lured by the high sounding talk of a Graduate School, like so many of our ther institutions are doing. It takes all these gifts and others too, to make a first class college, such as Negro youth in Florida are entitled to have.

Registrar



W. E. COMBS, newly elected president of the Florida State Teachers Association, who has recently been appointed registrar of the Florida A. and M. College, according to President William H. Gray Jr., of the institution. He will begin his new duties this month.

Famcee Starts Expansion Program

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.— (ANP). Florida Agricultural and Mechanical college, headed by Dr. William H. Gray, Jr., one of the youngest Negro college presidents in the country, is in the midst of a million-dollar expansion program.

Dr. Gray, who is only 34 years old, believes the post-war construction, which he describes as "the most generous consideration ever given a Negro institution in so brief a time," will help give A. & M. its rightful place among higher institutions of learning.

The 1945 Florida legislature's appropriation for A. & M., Dr. Gray points out, was 67 per cent greater than any other in the history of the school. The salaries of the college's 145 teachers have been increased substantially. Certain curriculum revisions and expansions have been made possible.

MUCH RECEIVED

Since Oct. 15, the college has received \$1,182,500 in state funds to apply on these projects:

Construction of gymnasium and physical education building, \$325,000; library (under construction), \$285,000; new hospital, \$250,000; moving and renovation of present hospital, \$12,500; erection of girl's dormitory, \$150,000; renovation of dining hall, \$65,000; barracks for 130 married veterans, \$60,000; barracks for 250 single veterans, \$25,000; renovation of science hall, \$10,000.

AUGUMENTATION SOUGHT

The college hopes to augment the \$250,000 hospital appropriation from some other source and build an 80-bed hospital which would be adequate for instructional purposes, as well as provide medical care and campus residence for student nurses. The A. & M. hospital also serves the Negro population of a large area surrounding Tallahassee, Florida's capital city.

Dr. Gray and a faculty committee are working out an extensive revision of the curriculum designed to provide an educational program which will meet the practical and specific needs of Florida's Negro youth.

In the nursing program, an affiliation has been entered into with the Duval County hospital in Jacksonville. This provides for reducing the residence period for student nurses at the college from five years to four. An additional year would be spent at the Duval hospital under Miss Dolly Mack, R. N., of the A. & M. faculty, as clinical instructor.

24,437 Students Enrolled In 33 Institutions In United College Fund

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK—A total of 24,437 students were enrolled in the 33 institutions comprising the United Negro College Fund in the 1945-46 school year of which 90 percent came from southern states, according to F. D. Patterson, president of the Fund.

The State of Texas sent 2,235, by far the largest number of students from a single state to the various colleges, the study reveals. North Carolina with 1,927, Georgia's 1,894, Virginia's 1,444 and South Carolina's 1,091 followed in that order.

Students coming from 11 northern states numbered 2,010.

OUTSIDE UNITED STATES

There were 208 students from outside the United States attending these schools. The British West Indies provided the largest single group, followed by British Guinea, Panama and the Virgin Islands.

Howard University showed the largest enrollment of any of the colleges with 4,490 students.

"We can expect this trend in student enrollment to continue upwards in the years ahead," Dr. Patterson said. "The readiness of exservicemen to avail themselves of the educational provisions of the GI Bill of Rights is but one of the factors accounting for this trend.

"Another very significant reason is the fact that parents who earned good salaries as warworkers are sending their children to college. This conclusion is borne out in part by a study made last year by the Research Institute of America which shows that Negro families were using their war savings bonds for the education of the children more than for any single reason."

Sat. 5-8-46

The Fund is in the midst of a campaign to raise $1,300,000 toward the current operating expenses of the 33 member colleges which are being burdened by the new demands being placed upon them by the increase in student bodies. Frank M. Totton, vice president of the Chase National Bank is national campaign chairman.

Hearings Held On Location Of Negro College

Clarion-Ledger
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 8-10-46

Hearings were held Wednesday at Greenwood and Thursday at Greenville in regard to a location for the proposed colored Mississippi Vocational college, E R. Jobe, secretary of the state college board, said Friday.

Interest was evinced a the hearings by citizens of Greenwood, Vicksburg, Greenville, Sunflower county and western Tallahatchie county, Jobe said. Dr. H. M. Ivy was in charge of the hearings.

Formal applications for the college will be requested and studied by the committee at a later date.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 10-27-46



TRUMAN GREETS COLLEGE HEADS—WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Harry S. Truman is shown posing with a group of Negro presidents of land grant colleges in the rose garden after he welcomed them during a visit to the White House. The Negro college heads came to Washington for their annual conference. — (INP)

Truman "Interested" In Work Of Seventeen Land-Grant Colleges

Wants School Work Prosecuted For Advantage

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 10-27-46

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA)—President Truman last Tuesday told a delegation representing nineteen institutions, including seventeen land-grant colleges Howard University and Tuskegee Institute, that he was very much interested in the work the schools are doing.

In a prepared statement read to him by President John W. Davis of West Virginia State College in behalf of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-grant Colleges in its twenty-fourth annual session, held at the Agriculture Department October 22-24, the aid of Mr. Truman was sought in a program of improvement involving the coperation of the Agriculture Department Extension Service.

Mr. Truman told the college presidents that the work of the land-grant colleges was important to the country as a whole and he wanted it prosecuted in the future to greater advantage.

Specifically, the group asked the President's aid in securing expansion of personnel and support of the Extension Service, organized research in the colleges and access to agriculture experiment station facilities on the campuses of white land-grant colleges, activation of additional reserve officers' training corps units, and in making more easily available surplus property, buildings and lands.

STATEMENT

The statement of the Presidents of the Land-Grant Colleges said in part:

"The members of the Conference of Presidents of Land-Grant Colleges for Negroes are profoundly grateful to you for granting us this audience. Please accept the assurance that our consuming interest in the liberal education of all of the success of our democratic pattern of government. Our faith in education prompts us to lift the aim of citizenship in our democracy from the level of equality to quality.

Daily World

"The Land-Grant Colleges for Negroes here represented can and must aid in the development of the leadership necessary to this educational task. These colleges have made significant progress within the last few years. The future, because of predicted enrollments of 3,000,000 students who will soon be seeking collegiate education, will place upon these institutions an especially heavy burden as the percentage of Negro youth requiring that training will be proportionately greater than for the Nation as a whole. For greater service and in the interest of the general welfare, improvements needed in these institutions include the following:

"1. The expansion in personnel and support of the cooperative agricultural and home economics extension work for needed programs in adult education.

Atlanta, Ga

ORGANIZED RESEARCH

"2. Provisions for organized research in the institutions themselves and appropriate access to experiment station facilities within the respective states to the end that current information essential to sound agriculure and rural life may be readily available to the constituency which the Land-Grant and associate colleges serve.

Sun.

"3. The activation of additional R. O. T. C. units in the interest of military preparedness and peace.

"4 Making more easily available equipment, surplus property, buildings and land to meet the demands being made on these institutions for the training of World War Veterans.

10 - 27 - 46

19b 1946

General

H. U. Students Superior to Southern Whites

Afro-American - Baltimore, Md.

Lincoln, Fisk Also Rate Above Many White Schools in Intelligence Tests

DR. HORACE MANN BOND SAYS—*Survey shows Lincoln closer to national average than other colleges. Lower general rating of colored schools due to environmental problems.*

Lincoln's new president lists advantages and disadvantages of both mixed and colored colleges and cites need for more teachers with graduate training in the latter. Says our schools should not necessarily include "special subjects for colored students," but thinks Lincoln should offer a course in history of the colored race. Educator tells how he started to become a biologist, but changed to field of education because of high laboratory fees. Says South needs more professional men.

1-26-46

By MICHAEL CARTER

NEW YORK—While intelligence tests show that students in all colored colleges are below the level of students in all white colleges, those at Howard, Lincoln, Fisk and several other top-ranking institutions are considerably superior to the students at the Universities of Alabama, Texas and Louisiana. 1-26-46

These facts were revealed in an interview with Dr. Horace Mann Bond Jr., president of Lincoln (Pa.) University, who made available to the AFRO statistical evidence to support his contention.

The examinations which revealed this condition were conducted by the American Journal of Education and Psychology, Dr. Bond said, and "Lincoln was closer to the American level than any other school—I modestly state."

Despite the national average, Dr. Bond made it clear that colored students in mixed colleges were on the same level as their white co-students.

H.U. Tops White Schools in South

"The lower intelligence rating in the colored schools is due entirely to environmental problems. The tests showed that Fisk was superior to the University of Alabama, and Howard to virtually all the Southern white schools."

This is Dr. Bond's first year as president of Lincoln University, the school from which he was graduated in 1923. When interviewed, he was stopping at a local hotel, and had with him a collection of slides showing the results of the tests he was discussing.

Lincoln Rates High

"We'll turn out the lights," he said, "and show the slides on this projector." As slide after slide was silpped into the machine, some of them upside down, he remarked about Lincoln's high position.

"The schools are not identified by name, but by code number. Our number was," and he mentioned Lincoln's number. It was always near the top.

Named for Abolitionist

To the question, why were you named "Horace Mann"? Dr. Bond replied:

"I was named after Horace Mann, the educator and abolitionist. There were two things Dr. Mann insisted on: co-education and the abolition of slavery. That combination of things probably got him fired from Antioch College."

Wanted to Be Biologist

In answer to questions calling for biographical information, Dr. Bond said:

"After I was graduated from Lincoln, I went to the University of Chicago hoping to become a biologist. I would have become one, too, if the laboratory fee hadn't been $60. So, I became an educator and not a scientist because the fees were lower.

"Later I became interested in intelligence tests and wrote some articles about them. As a result of one article, I got a job at Langston University. I made $1,800 a year." His Ph.D. degree came later at Chicago University."

1-26-46

Has Three Children

Dr. Bond married the former Julia Washington, and the first letter in each of their children's names is "J." They are Jane, 7, Julian, 5, and James, 1 year.

"It's just a coincidence that they are all 'J's'; we never noticed it until our attention was called to it," he said.

Since 1928, much of Dr. Bond's work has been between the University of Chicago and Fisk. He was also a dean at Dillard and was elected president of Fort Valley in 1934.

Mixed vs. Colored Colleges

Because so much of Dr. Bond's education had been in mixed schools, I asked what he thought of colored students' attending them in preference to schools like Lincoln and Howard.

"Let me consider my words," he said. "I recommend the best education a person can get wherever he can get it. I know those are weasel words, but if a fellow wants to go to an all-colored school, then let him. If he wants to go to a mixed school, then he should be able to.

"I personally believe in a free choice. If my sons ask me for advice, I shall tell them I am glad I went to Lincoln. It is good to be in contact with both white and colored schools, however.

Disadvantages Cited

"One thing wrong with mixed schools is that rarely do you find colored professors on their faculties. Being able to aspire to a faculty position at a college is a wonderful incentive to a student. Colored colleges hold out that offer. White colleges, in general, don't."

There are still many "shortages" in colored colleges, he said.

"There's a scarcity of teachers with graduate training. The field is wide open for colored teachers with Ph.D. degrees. Anyone with a Ph.D. can get a $3,000 or $4,000 a year job at almost any school. Why, schools are stealing one another's Ph.D.'s."

South Needs Lawyers

There is also a great need for colored professional men in the South and in the industrial Northern cities to which colored people have just migrated, the educator said.

"Mississippi," he pointed out, "has one colored lawyer for every 40,000 of colored population. Maybe that's all the economy will support, but it's not enough."

There is a "concentration of doctors and professionals" in the popular cities like Washington, Philadlephia and New York. "But only two colored men have been admitted to the legal bar in Georgia."

1-26-46

Obviously, he said, "there's something wrong with that."

Honorary Degrees

He does not feel that the practice of giving honorary degrees has been abused. "It's a well-honored academic custom," Dr. Bond stated.

Lincoln University, which has a student body of less than 300, is eager to reach the veteran, and many veterans are matriculating.

Dr. Bond said he believes they make better, more mature students than non-veterans, because they are older and more serious in their intentions.

View on Racial Subjects

He does not believe that colored colleges should necessarily include "special subjects for colored students" in their curricula.

"At Lincoln," he declared, "we inject racial problems into our courses by normal developments. We do not have a course in history of the colored race, but we should have one."

He does not feel that there is any "considerable gulf" between college-trained colored people and the masses.

1-26-46

Many Leaders L.U. Grads

Lincoln University, existing as it does in a State where colored students may go to the State or mixed colleges, is "justified because of our sense of mission," he said.

"We were founded as a school for missionaries, and though we have outgrown that, we still have a strong sense of mission. I think you'll find Lincoln men among the leaders of our race in every field."

The interview ended when several alumni called for Dr. Bond to drive him to a meeting where he discussed the "progress of Lincoln University."

18 Colleges Allotted 409 of 75,000 Housing Units

Afro-American Baltimore, Md

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — With over 75,000 of the 100,000 emergency units in the nation already allocated, 409 units last week were allocated to eighteen colleges, the Federal Public Housing Administration announced Friday.

Sat 2-16-46

Tuskegee topped the list of schools receiving the temporary structures getting seventy-five units, while Florida A. and M. College received the second highest, being allocated forty units.

Other colleges allocated units were Morehouse College, 20 units; Morris Brown College, 20 units; North Carolina A. and T. College, 35 units; Fayetteville State Teachers College, 10 units; Johnson C. Smith University, 15 units; North Carolina State College, 15 units; Fisk University, 15 units; Bluefield State College, 10 units; West Virginia State College, 25 units; Kentucky State College, 15 units; Wilberforce University, 30 units.

Lincoln Given 15

Bethune-Cookman College, 25 units; Lincoln University (Pennsylvania), 15 units; Florida A. and M. College, 40 units; South Carolina State A. and M. College, 25 units; Atlanta University, 10 units and Fort Valley State College, 10 units.

Sat 2-16-46

A breakdown showing the number of houses allocated to municipalities for occupancy by colored people was not available.

The FHA state that regional offices making the allocations had failed to indicate in their reports how many of the temporary structures were for colored occupancy and that it would be unable to give this figure until the houses were ready for occupancy.

The FPHA is supposed to study [illegible] minority groups before making allocation to any educational institution, municipality or local community.

Officials indicated that before the end of the week the entire 100,000 temporary structures will be allocated.

Negro Colleges Bursting Seams; Outlook Doubtful

Georgia Courier New York

PROGRESS

Negro colleges, which have been outgrowing themselves rapidly during the past decade, are now faced with the most serious crisis of their history.

The growing demand of Negroes for a college education has outpaced facilities so fast that it appears that nothing short of Federal government intervention will suffice to relieve conditions. With dwelling quarters and instructional facilities already overtaxed for the normal civilian applications, the onrush of veterans who wish to take advantage of the GI Bill complete their education makes far worse.

The larger colleges and universities report that they are turning down applicants by the hundreds because there is no living space for them, and, in some cases, instructional facilities are inadequate.

The rush to college is caused by [illegible] Negro colleges are in the problem of a college Negroes is much more Many of the states one publicly-supported tion of higher educa-

2-23-46

Since most Negroes in the South, the problem education for Negroes veterans have already the school and 277 applications spring quarter have rejected due to lack As of January 15, the student body of 1,493. its history.

Howard University, which tops all the Negro institutions of higher education in enrollment, had a student body of 4,780 last year and expects probably a thousand more to apply before this year is out. Already 380 veterans have been enrolled and at

Insufficient housing and lack of instructional facilities are Hampton's problems. Forty veterans are enrolled at present and 150 have applied for the next term. During the last three months in 1945, 1010 veterans inquired about admission to the institute.

HOWARD'S OUTLOOK BETTER

Howard University, which tops all the Negro institutions of higher education in enrollment, had a student body of 4,780 last year and expects probably a thousand more to apply before this year is out. Already 380 veterans have been enrolled and at

With more female students registered than ever before in its history, with the returning of male civilians and of veterans, Tuskegee's problem of accommodation for students at present appears practically insolvable unless efforts to obtain temporary housing units from the Federal government are successful.

Hampton Institute's enrollment is now 1100, which is far above pre-war figures; and the school expects to have to turn away at least 150 veterans and 100 civilians who have applied for admission for the next semester.

least 500 are expected for the next quarter.

With its Federal government connections, Howard's outlook for housing students is probably more favorable than the other schools. The National Housing Authority has allotted thirty units for married veterans and eighty dormitory units for single veterans from surplus housing. Congress has appropriated money for specifications for two new dormitories for women.

Although these additional facilities will be of some assistance, school officials report, they will not be adequate since they are the first additional facilities for Howard in five years, during which time the enrollment has more than doubled.

Fisk University reports a swelled enrollment of 712, with more students expected for the spring quarter. Its normal student body is 500. Students have been discouraged from registering, officials report. Only 23 veterans have been enrolled thus far, but many more are expected to apply in the spring.

War Vets Back to Classes

Pittsburg Courier Sat 4-6-46

Enrollment in Negro Colleges Hits Peak

Pittsburg, Pa.

WASHINGTON—The annual survey of enrollment in Negro college and universities, conducted by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, Department of Education, Howard University, reveals that student enrollment has reached the highest point in the history of these institutions. One hundred eight institutions report total of 43,868 resident college students during the fall term of the current school year, including 41,741 undergraduates, an increase of sixteen per cent over the same term of last year.

A gain in enrollment over last year is reported by almost all institutions. Although some gain in male undergraduate attendance is reported, male students constitute only twenty-two per cent of the total, whereas in pre-war years they were about forty-five per cent of the total enrollment. Fifty-four per cent of the total enrollment is in private institutions, and sixty-two per cent in fully accredited institutions. An enrollment of approximately 70,000 resident college and post graduate students is reported by the institutions for the full school year 1944-45.

WAR VETS STUDYING

The survey reveals that an appreciable number of discharged war veterans are returning to the colleges for further education. Eighty-seven institutions report a total of 1,310 veterans of college level and 663 of below college level enrolled under the provisions of either Public Law 16 (vocational rehabilitation) or Public Law 346 ("GI Bill of Rights"), as of November 1, 1945. The hundreds of veterans who have entered college since this date are not included in the tabulations.

Enrollment in graduate and professional curricula totaled 2,127 students during the fall term 1945, and 3,907 students during the full school year 1944-45. Largest fall term enrollments were graduate, 556 (fourteen institutions); medicine, 497 (two institutions), dentistry, 242 (two institutions); social work, 229 (two institutions); and law, 108 (three institutions).

Among the 1944-45 graduates were 5,213 with a baccalaureate degree, 248 with the masters degree, 136 in medicine, 56 in social work, forty-four in dentistry and fifteen in law. Sat 4-6-46

The typical institution has an enrollment of only 310 students. Howard University is the largest institution reporting with an enrollment of 3,087 students during the fall term 1945, and 4,780 students during the school year 1944-45.

The survey is reported in the forthcoming Spring issue of the Journal of Negro Education, published by the Bureau of Educational Research, Howard University.

For Higher Education

The Courier Journal

In December, 1945, a Southern Governors' Conference was held at New Orleans, and reciprocity among Southern States in furnishing higher education to Negroes was planned as the principal discussion. In view of the fact that the study of Paul Hughes and others has revealed the deplorable lack of adequate educational facilities for all Kentuckians, one wonders if it is possible to publish the plan agreed upon at that conference for Negro Kentuckians in the reciprocal set-up for Negro schools in the South.

AMELIA B. RAY.

Louisville Louisville, Ky

For Higher Negro Education

Courier Journal Louisville

The article by Paul Hughes in The Passing Show of April 28 on the Negro college of the University of Louisville is to the point. For 20 years my first duty in the State Department of Education was to the Negro schools. I gave what encouragement I could to the establishment and promotion of this college, but never regarded it as the final solution.

My vision is of a program of co-operation by the State and City, by the State Board of Education and the Board of Trustees of the University of Louisville to provide an improved and diversified service in higher education for all the Negroes in Kentucky in full compliance with federal laws and educational standards. For this service the campuses at Frankfort, Louisville and Lincoln Ridge may be used for departments of training for which they are respectively best suited and the universities in Lexington and Louisville for such graduate and technical courses as may not be duplicated for small numbers.

Somerset, Ky. Times Herald L. N. TAYLOR.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

Daily World

MAGAZINE FETES NEGRO

Atlanta, Ga

NEW YORK — The entire April issue of The Journal of Educational Sociology, published by the Payne Educational Sociology Foundation, Inc., is devoted to "The Negro College — Its Place In Democracy." Wed

William J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund, in one of the 6 articles and select bibliography has reviewed the short history of the organization. He reveals the basis upon which allocations of gifts received are made among the 33 participating institutions.

In the foreword, President Horace Mann Bond of Lincoln University observes that the Negro college is "the source of a great and priceless ferment in the Negro people, shot through a leadership constantly growing in intelligence and in devotion to the welfare of the man lowest down."

MAYS' COMMENT 6-5-46

Discussing the financing of colleges, President B. E. Mays of Morehouse College declares that—"although we may expect to receive more money from the Negro student, the picture is not too bright. Negroes can hardly stand a tuition greatly increased beyond what they are now paying." Commenting on the United Negro College Fund, he says that this organization "frees the college heads from individual current worries but leaves the responsibility with each institution to build up its endowment and capital resources." He calls it "the most significant development in Negro education in the last quarter of a century."

"There appears to be no abatement of the trend requiring advanced degrees as an evidence of scholarship for Negro college faculty members," Dr. Charles S. Johnson, noted sociologist and Fisk University faculty member, says in his piece on "The Faculty." The raising of standards, he adds, with the demand for advanced degrees and evidences of scholarship, and along with this a higher salary range, have had the effect of forcing even heads of Negro colleges to seek well-prepared white teachers for fields in which Negroes have not yet been adequately prepared.

Other articles were contributed by: Dr. Charles H. Thompson of Howard University, "Control and Administration of the Negro College"; President Robert P. Daniel of Shaw University and Dr. Walter G. Daniel of Howard University, "Curriculum of the Negro College"; and President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University, "The Student in the College for Negroes." Dr. L. D. Reddick, Curator of the Schomburg College of the Harlem Library, New York City, prepared a Select Bibliography on Negro Colleges.

College Commencements

The season of college commencements is with us. All over the land diplomas, degrees and awards are given out by the colleges to men and women, signifying the completion of required study and the entrance of the recipients into the group of graduates. Afro-American

The most sought-after among all the awards is the college diploma, the bachelor's degree. Young people have spent three and four years in college with the ambition to become college graduates. Many of them have studied hard, being students in colleges that require hard study. Many have engaged in hard manual labor to earn their way through college. Baltimore, Md.

Some, there are always such, have discovered ways to "get by" without much of any kind of work. On the whole, however, our college graduates represent a group of young people who have struggled for their education.

These graduates are going out to face the world and its problems. No longer will discussion of the issues of life as lived in this confused world be an academic discussion behind sheltered walls. 5-25-46

The terrible tasks of making a living, making a life worthwhile, rearing a family, contributing to the wider social movement through the ballot, through community enterprises and through the struggle for rights and privileges, all these will be immediate and practical daily problems to be solved. Sat

The colleges have done their best for them. It is easy to make a list of criticisms of our colleges as of every other institution in human society. Whatever may be the weaknesses and needs of the colleges, they have given to the young people the best within them; and many of these graduates will use, as they have used in the past, what their colleges give them to make great contributions in life to human well-being and to civilization.

At the commencement exercises there will be speakers. It is an American custom to have speakers to give to the graduating youth a final word of inspiration. Sometimes the speaker will use the young folks before him as a sounding board to get off ideas to the larger world, or to express some purely personal pet views. 5-25-46

Better are those speakers who can talk straight to the young people and give them some word they can remember and use as they go forth. This latter is not always done, and commencement speeches are notoriously dull. The students often are not listening; they want to get hold of their diplomas and shed their hot gowns.

The commencement speech, however, is a high opportunity for the speaker if he will take the time to have himself inspired in order to inspire those before him who will at the close of his address make the great cross-over from the academic walls to the battlefield of life.

Business Group Elects Officers

Courier

RALEIGH, N. C.—(ANP)—Thirty-eight representatives of thirty educational institutions attended the seventh annual meeting of the Association of Business Officers in Schools for Negroes at Shaw University here. Officers elected included G. Leon Netterville, Jr., Southern University, president; I. T. Creswell, Fisk, vice president; V. D. Johnson, Howard, secretary; G. Cletus Birchette, Delaware State, treasurer, and L. H. Foster Jr., Tuskegee, placement officer.

Among the conference visitors and speakers were Dr. C. O. Spaulding, insurance executive; J. L. Thompson, racial relations adviser, National Housing Agency, Atlanta; and T. N. Sheehan, chief, contract division of training facilities service, Veterans Administration.

Pittsburg, Pa.

White Colleges Advance Negro Schools Stagnate

Defender

Announced changes in the curricula of Harvard and Columbia Universities this week spotlighted the trend toward increasing experimentation by institutions of higher learning, a trend conspicuously absent in Negro colleges and universities. 6-1-46-Sat

While such schools as Howard, Fisk, Atlanta and Lincoln have shown reluctance to abandon traditional methods and curricula, Harvard and Columbia, leaders among institutions of higher learning in the United States, are boldly moving to inaugurate new methods and courses. Chicago

The changes in the Harvard curricula, based on a report of the university commmittee on the objectives of a general education, include three courses in the humanities, two in the social sciences and two in the natural sciences.

The courses will be optional during an experimental period, which shall continue until methods and materials have been perfected.

Columbia's curricula changes are more far-reaching. They include a required two-year science course for all students, four years of physical education, a year of music and art, and greater emphasis on English composition. 6-1-46

These changes also are based on the results of a protracted study, which is being published under the title of "A College Program in Action." In the Columbia plan, freshmen and sophomores will have fewer electives, while students in the upper two years will have more leeway in their choice of subjects. 6-1-46 Sat.

The requirement for a two-year science course will apply to all students who are candidates for a degree from Columbia. It is not a survey course, but is expected to provide a thorough foundation in the field of science. The course will be taught as a single unit, disregarding the traditional boundaries between physics, chemistry, geology and other sciences.

Far-reaching in its implications is the emphasis Columbia is placing on the mastery of English. The report declared the writing of "a very large proportion of our high school graduates is bad writing." Hence, instruction in English composition is to be the responsibility of all instructors, not merely those conducting courses in English. Beginning in 1947, all candidates for Columbia will be required to pass a comprehensive examination in English, which will be a continuing course throughout the four years of college. 6-1-46

The Columbia curricula also will include an intensive elementary course of ten hours a week in foreign languages, five hours of which must be devoted to oral practice in small groups. Saturday

Other Columbia innovations are a more flexible selection by students for specialization in the upper two years of the academic course, and the screening of students at the end of the second year. Chicago, Ill.

Results of a broad survey of the Negro educational scene show that experimental projection into new fields of learning and teaching techniques is negligible, if not entirely lacking. Leading educators feel this tendency to neglect progressive developments in favor of the hidebound classical methods will operate as a severe handicap to graduates entering competitive fields.

Colleges in a Democracy Sociology Journal's Topic

Afro-American

NEW YORK — The April issue of the Journal of Educational Sociology, published by the Payne Educational Sociology Foundation, and edited by Horace M. Bond of Lincoln University, is devoted to the place of colored colleges in a democracy.

William J. Trent Jr., executive director of the United College Fund, in one of the six articles, reveals the basis upon which allocations of gifts received are made among the 33 participating institutions. 6-1-46

In the foreword, Horace Mann Bond observes that the colored college is the source of great ferment in the people, shot through a leadership growing in intelligence and devotion to the welfare of the down-trodden. Baltimore

Fund Contribution Praised

Discussing the financing of colleges, B. E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, declares that the colored student can hardly stand a tuition greatly increased beyond what he is now paying; and he comments that the college fund is immeasurably helpful. M.

"There appears to be no abatement of the trend requiring advanced degrees as an evidence of scholarship for colored college faculty members," Dr. Charles S. Johnson, noted sociologist, says in his piece on "The Faculty."

Other articles were contributed by Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Howard University; Robert P. Daniel, president of Shaw University; Dr. Walter G. Daniel, Howard University; and Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University.

Negro Colleges Fill Journal Issue

The Defender
Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-15-46

NEW YORK—The entire April issue of the Journal of Educational Sociology, published by the Payne Educational Sociology Foundation Inc., is devoted to the Negro college and its place in democracy.

The issue, edited by Horace Mann Bond of Lincoln University, contains an article by William Trent Jr., director of the United Negro College Fund, explaining how funds are allocated to various schools.

Articles by several other Negro educators appear in the magazine. Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Howard; Robert P. Daniel, president, Shaw University; Dr. Walter G. Daniel, Howard University; Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University; and Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg collection of the Harlem Library, are among the contributors.

Negro College Grads Inferior, Says Writer

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio
Thurs. 9-19-46

New York—Arthur P. Davis, in a thought-provoking article, discusses Negro scholarship in the August issue of The Crisis, an NAACP monthly publication. Dr. Davis' article will certainly stimulate fevered discussion when he states, "Our coleges are turning out graduates in practically all of the academic fields . . . We are getting the quantity; a college degree is almost as common among us as a grammar school certificate was forty years ago. But what about the quality of these students we are sending into the world? Are they thoroughly educated? Are they scholars"?

Mr. Davis continues, "If this question were asked of the professors in Negro schools, ninety-nine per cent, we are certain would answer no. Our schools they feel, are grinding out sub-standard graduates. National tests would corroborate this opinion.

Mr. Davis paints a dark picture, not without optimism however. During the course of his discussion he reveals many interesting educational sidelights, among them the fact that "Harvard University alone has an educational income larger than the 100 colleges listed in the U. S. Department of Education Biennial Survey." Davis also points out, "It is interesting to note that Russia, our greatest rival for world power, spends $13,000,000,000 or twenty per cent of its national income on education; with all of our wealth we spend $3,000,000,000 or two per cent."

Almost 70,000 have graduated college since 1820

Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif.

NEW YORK — Negroes are growing to be an increasingly educated group, according to NAACP's Crisis magazine.

There have been 69,581 Negroes graduated from Negro and mixed colleges and universities in the United States since 1820, when the first Negro received his college degree. The first was John Russwurm, who graduated with honors from Bowdoin college. Sat.

From 1820-1919, about 2,717 Negroes graduated from U. S. colleges; from 1920-25, about 2,221. In 1926, the graduate roll for the first time numbered over 1,000 with 1,300. The 2,000 record was passed in 1929, when 2,169 donned their gowns and mortars. By 1938, the number had swelled to 3,079, and 1942 surpassed all other years with 5,164. 10-12-46

The 1941 figure has not been passed since, although the number has been increasing every since 1942. Last year, the graduates totalled 4,145. At last count, the enrollment in 77 Negro colleges was about 52,173. The graduate list this year included 4,341 from Negro colleges and 72 from 29 white colleges. The total Negro enrollment in white colleges was 857, bringing the total to 53,030 for 1946.

69,000 Graduated From Colleges in 126 Years

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-28-46

5,000 in 1941 a Record; 53,000 Students Now in 106 Colored, Mixed Institutions

NEW YORK (ANP)—The colored American has made considerable strides in education, mastering classical languages, intricate science formulas, and political and social theories despite the stigma he had to bear as a so-called inferior race with limited brain powers.

This is revealed from facts disclosed in the educational editions of The Crisis, official NAACP or-

1946 Report

99-Year Progress

degrees. By 1938, the number had passed the 3,000 mark with 3,079 degrees, while 1941 surpassed the 5,000 mark with 5,164. The August report for The Crisis reveals that the enrollment was 52,173, and the number of graduates 4,341. The remaining 72 graduates were from 29 white colleges.

From 1820 to 1919, there were 6,717 colored college graduates from American colleges and universities. By 1929, the number had passed the 1,000 mark, when 1,300 graduates annually has been increasing since 1942, with 4,413 as the first time. The total colored enrollment in The Crisis figure for this year. The in these white colleges was 857, bringing the total number of college degrees.

The 2,000 mark was reached in 1929 when 2,160 received college number was 4,145 last year.

ored students in American colleges to 53,303 for 1946.

Howard Leads Van

Howard University with 5,000 students had the highest enrollment of any colored institution in 1946. A. and T. College was second with an enrollment of 1,740.

Virginia State College with 191 graduates led all colored colleges in this respect, with South Carolina State College second with 174 graduates, and Howard third with 160 graduates.

The figures for graduates relate to those receiving A.B. or B.S. degrees.

Reports in Demand

The Crisis reports are so nearly complete since the magazine began publishing the education number in 1912, that foundations, educational bodies and survey groups rely heavily on the data presented in these issues.

With the exception of Elizabeth City State Teachers College, N.C.; Virginia Theological Seminary and College, Lynchburg (which has no rating even as a junior college), and a perhaps one or two others whose rating may be questionable, The Crisis list is complete.

Mixed Colleges

O the mixed colleges reporting on colored enrollment and graduates, Indiana University with an enrollment of 287 led the list. The University of Kansas was second with 152 students.

Ohio State graduated 22 to top the mixed schools with colored graduates. The Crisis report listed ten colored graduates receiving the doctor of philosophy degree.

Degrees Won This Year

The number of colored graduates receiving the master of arts degree this year as reported in The Crisis was 341. They graduated from 13 colored and seven white schools. Statistics presented from the professional schools of Howard and Meharry for 1946 show that there were 60 graduates in dentistry and 123 in medicine.

Howard had five graduates in engineering and architecture and eight in pharmacy. Six finished at Howard in law, 14 in religion, 10 in oral hygiene and 15 in music.

Four completed the course in clinical laboratory technology, four in dental hygiene, and 21 in nursing at Meharry.

Youth Aware of Need of Education,

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Afro's First High School Survey Shows

Sat. 7-20-46

Nearly 1,000 in 10 Segregated Institutions Questioned; Three-fourths to Attend College

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON

The trend of young America is definitely upward, according to a sampling survey of high schools in areas serviced by AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers where segregated high schools are the custom.

The survey recently completed, covered 10 high schools, three of which were vocational high schools. The schools were located in Petersburg, Alexandria, Richmond, all in Virginia and in Washington and Baltimore.

Nearly 1000 students then slated for graduation in June were asked a few simple questions relative to their desire to continue their education by going to college.

75% to Continue Study

According to sex, the students questioned were:

Boys	Girls	Total
369	610	979

Indicating a desire to go to college were 293 boys or 79 per cent of all boys; 443 girls, or 70 per cent of all the girls for a total of 736 boys and girls, 75 per cent of all graduating.

According to their ages, they were grouped as follows:

14 years	1	3	4
15 years	1	12	13
16 years	32	75	107
17 years	139	275	414
18 years	138	181	319
19 years	13	35	48
20 years	9	7	16
21 years	12	7	19
22 years	8	3	11
Over 22	2	2	4
Total	351	604	955
Unknown	18	6	24
	369	610	979

Youngest in Academic Schools

The youngest group was found at Armstrong High School in Richmond. It has been said that Armstrong which is not a vocational school, gets the best boys and girls in Richmond.

In Washington, the youngest age group was found at Dunbar High School, and the highest at Phelps, a vocational school for boys. In addition, Armstrong a technical school, had a higher age grouping than Cardozo, a business school. 7-20-46

Medicine, Teaching Favored

Among the male students, the first 10 subjects chosen as for future careers were:

Medicine	45
Education (Teachers)	32
Physical Education	27
Music	23
Engineering	22
Business Training	12
Architecture	7
Chemistry	6
Dentistry	5
Electricity	5

Among the girls, the first 10 chosen were:

Education (teaching)	155
Business training	48
Nursing	48
Social Work	26
Music	22
Physical Education	18
Home Economics	16
Medicine	12
Journalism	9
Pharmacy	3
Law	3

While boys indicated a desire to study many other subjects, aviation, undertaking, meteorology, orthopedics, trades and such, none expressed interest in religion.

54 Colleges Listed

Girls, at the same time, sought the same fields in some instances as did the bys and even indicated a desire to study theology.

In indicating their preferences to colleges, the pupils named 54 colleges, 24 colored and 30 white, scattered all over the country.

The top colleges and the numbers naming them:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Howard University	86	93	179
Miner (Washington)	11	76	87
Virginia State	31	46	77
Hampton	36	23	59
Morgan	19	18	37
Virginia Union	10	22	32
Lincoln (Pa.)	22	—	22
Coppin (Balto.)	—	20	20

Then followed the usual run of schools some in the deep South, others in the Middle West, but all showing that the students were giving this consideration as well as what they wished from these schools.

Bennett and Spellman were among the girls' schools selected by students, while Fisk, Tennessee State, Shaw, Wilberforce and even Lincoln in Missouri were on the lists preferred for certain courses.

No Reason Given for Choice

There was no indication as to what guided the choice of school selection, especially in the matter of the white colleges. Moreover, some listed are hardly known.

However, one youth selected Antioch College, one of the best-known old small colleges in the country, while two widely separated boys chose glamourous University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

Most of the white schools chosen have had colored students in the past and ranged from rock-bound Vermont down into Pennsylvania and out through the Middle West to the coast.

Planning Evident in Youth

All in all, the colored colleges were preferred as far as the tentative choices are concerned, eight colored colleges showing a prospective enrollment of 513 or 215 boys and 298 girls, with the remaining 154 boys and 312 girls apportioned among 46 colleges of varying size and race.

Guidance, it was found, has played an important part in the selection of these schools.

The AFRO's first annual high school survey proves beyond doubt that the coming generation is thinking and planning in spite of the dire things predicted for them by their elders.

AROUND THE SCHOOL BEAT

Defender

Johnson Accepts Fisk Presidency

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 11-16-46

Faculty and students of Fisk University last week honored University President Charles S. Johnson with a special program in the chapel and an informal reception in Jubilee Hall. The celebration followed Dr. Johnson's acceptance of the office as the first Negro head in Fisk's 80 year history.

At Hampton Institute, the newly formed local of CIO United Office and Professional Workers of America began contract negotiations with school heads last week. . . . At Lincoln University (Pa.) the Parva Dees Club donated a memorial scholarship to the institution honoring Lt. G. H. Jenkins. . . . Florida A. and M. College recently announced appointment of three experts in the field of humanities to the faculty . . . Applications from Texas College and Leland College for surplus buildings to be used for classrooms and laboratories were recently approved by the Federal Works Administration.

Steering clear of discussion of army policy toward Negroes, War Secretary Patterson, accompanied by Aide Marcus Ray, recently addressed students at North Carolina College . . . In Washington, the Citizens Federal Committee on Education is preparing series of reports on the critical condition of the teaching profession . . . Connecticut Governor Raymond E. Baldwin last week spoke during the 75th anniversary celebration at Bennett College . . . A. and T. College is the home of the largest Negro campus vets association claiming 1100 members in the unaffiliated organization.

Invite Mackay

In New York, Columbia U.'s press institute has invited Cliff Mackay to adress its three week editors' seminar, next month . . . Prairie View University recently received a citation from the government for its work in training servicemen during the war . . . Fisk University and A. and I. State College at Nashville have begun an adult education program to wipe out functional illiteracy . . . Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo., recently named Clyde Winkfield, Chicago pianist to the music department faculty.

Wilberforce University will soon receive surplus government buildings enabling it to enroll 215 additional veterans . . . Dr. Willard B. Givens and Dr. William H. Gray will be principal speakers when

Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity at Florida A. and M. College recently ended their annual observance of Better Business Week, designed to stimulate business enterprise among Negroes.

Fights Illiteracy

Fort Valley College is extending its adult training program designed to wipe out illiteracy . . . Negro and white education experts met at Jackson, Miss., recently to discuss plans for fuller use of educational resources, during a four day workshop . . . Sir Hubert Wilkins, scientist and explorer, recently gave an illustrated lecture on Australia to

Honor Johnson recently honored Dr. Mordecai Johnson on his 20th anniversary as school president . . . South Carolina State College recently paid last respects to Miss R. A. Alston, who served as an education instructor for 16 years.

11-16-46

19b 1946

Georgia

Atlanta Colleges

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 10-6-46

Seven Atlanta Colleges: Morehouse, Morris Brown, Clark, Spelman, Gammon Theological Seminary, The Atlanta School of Social Work, and Atlanta University, have good reason to be proud of the influence they exert, both in Atlanta and throughout the Nation. For their enrolment, as will be seen in another section of this issue, truly reflects the extent of their prestige and influence over the Nation.

Reporting a combined enrolment of over three thousand young people, these colleges, all of which are working together in a cooperative effort, hold the promise for the greatest single educational experiment anywhere in the world for Negroes. This enrolment figure is exactly 1,310 more than the combined enrolment for all Negro colleges in the United States in 1916. To be specific, Negro colleges in 1916 showed enrolment figures of 2,637, as against 45,000 in 1941.

This, we repeat, is an impressive trend, toward which more and more of our young people are tending. Of course, while we rejoice with the achievements here for Atlanta colleges, it must be remembered that these are all privately supported institutions, representing a tremendous outlay of monies for Negro education for which the state must eventually come to bear.

Negro education, both secondary and higher, does not have the backing it must have. Monies alloted to Negro institutions in the southern states are far below any proportionate figure based on relative Negro and white population. Salaries paid in these schools of higher learning are in general far less than those in the white institutions. The physical plants of white and Negro institutions cannot be compared in value of property and equipment. The discrepancy is particularly great in graduate work. Not a single Negro institution grants a Ph.D. degree; a few can offer a Master's degree, except in a very limited number of fields.

Negro Colleges Open This Week

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 9-22-46

Atlanta's four Negro colleges will open this week with increased enrollments.

Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College will hold registration at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. tomorrow in the University Library. Classes will begin Tuesday.

Clark College will hold registration for sophomores, juniors and seniors tomorrow and Tuesday, with classes beginning Wednesday. Freshmen registered last week. An enrollment of 800 is expected.

To alleviate crowded conditions at Atlanta University, two units which will house 250 veterans have been erected, and additional units for married veterans have been provided near the campus.

Georgia State College (Ga.)

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER

The Tribune has tried to make it plain it has not conducted a spite fight on the college nor on anybody connected with it. We have been interested in the education of our youth to the extent that they should get what education the college has to offer in an atmosphere free from the frustrating effects of an allegedly poorly operated institution. We have been contending for an investigation to find out whether certain rumors have any basis in fact. Some of them have been so persistent that we think, as we have stated again and again, that either the president or the Board of Regents should call for an investigation. The delay in doing this proves nothing, settles nothing. It does lead persons to wonder if the delay or refusal to do anything is indicative of the policy Negroes must expect of those who run their schools. We have said before, the rumors are of such a nature that they should not be ignored. Some friends of the college do not understand why an investigation should be feared. No, our fight is not personal. We are not trying to oust anybody. We are not trying to put out all of the instructors. We are asking for an investigation of conditions they have complained of. Only those whom an investigation would involve need have any fear.

HUBERT IDEAL EDUCATOR

Head of Negro College Demonstrates Theories

By BILL BORING
Constitution Staff Writer

SPARTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College for Negroes, at Savannah, has no patience with the members of his race who spend their time at the "wailing wall," lamenting that they are down.

And neither can he go along, he says, with the segment of the white race which continuously harps on "the lack of opportunity for the Negro."

He believes that all of this is just a "mouthing of words" which, in effect, tends to hold the Negro down rather than help him.

He does not believe that in America there is unequal opportunity for any races of people. He does not believe this, he says, because his whole life refutes it.

Born in Hancock county, the son of freed slaves, Hubert today is living in substantial middle-class comfort. He has everything, he says, that he wishes. He is a landowner and a stockholder. He has degrees from Morehouse, Amherst, the University of Minnesota and Harvard.

TAKEN FOR GRANTED

"I am never reminded," he says, "as I go about among my acquaintances of both races that the color of my skin is different. People just take me for granted, for what I am."

It was such a philosophy as this which led Hubert, in 1932, to establish the Log Cabin Community Center in Hancock county as a demonstration to Negroes, in particular, and to thinking people everywhere that Negroes, with the right kind of stimulation and far-visioned leadership, can make their own community life attractive and thoroughly satisfying.

Hubert said that he wanted to demonstrate to the members of his race the old adage that "if a man builds a better mousetrop, the world will beat a path to his door."

PROVED HIS POINT

He wanted to prove, too, he said, his theory that for the person of average means there is greater opportunity on the farm than in the cities.

He wanted to show his people, he said, that right here in Hancock county, as in other rural areas of Georgia, they can wrest a comfortable living from the soil.

In all of this, Hubert set the example. He purchased a small tract of land and from it he cut trees, splitting their logs in two and using them to build a house. It was an attractive house, with hardwood floors and everything making for home comfort, and it didn't cost much, for most of it came from the land.

Hubert didn't grow cotton on his land. He raised chickens, a fine breed of laying hens from the Rhode Island Red strain, and he raised pure-bred beef cattle and dairy cattle. He bought the first beef cow into this county, from Tennessee.

As his flocks of chickens and herds of beef and dairy cattle began to grow in size, Hubert began making money from the sale of eggs and milk and beef calves—all the while keeping his neighbors informed of his success.

Soon others began to catch on. Someone bought a tract of land and built a log cabin home on it and started raising chickens and cattle, just like Hubert. And then someone else, and someone else, until finally the Log Cabin Community Center came into being.

Today 25 Negro families of the community own their own farms. These farms are situated on an aggregate of 12,000 acres. They represent an organized community life.

In the community, there is an accredited Negro school with an enrollment of 200 and a faculty that's college trained. Ten years ago, the community had no accredited school.

ATTRACTIVE STORE

There was no store in the community prior to 1930. Today there is an attractive stone store carrying a full line of commodities for community needs, and it is patronized by both whites and Negroes.

The store is run on a co-operative basis. It clears some of the products of the Negroes' farms, such as butter and milk and vegetables, and the customers share in its profits. At certain periods the customers are refunded 2 per cent of the total amount of their purchases for the period.

There is a church in the community today, whereas there wasn't before Log Cabin Center came into being. The minister is university-trained, lives in the community, in an attractive parsonage built by the people.

A turn over of fifty instructors in nine years ought to play havoc with a progressive, continuing plan of education. This is an average of more than five per year. Such a turn over should be disturbing to any administration with which order, continuity and educational growth are important. The administration at the college is immune to any such disturbance. It is reported that at a recent faculty meeting, the resignations of eight instructors from one department were received with thanks. Are these resignations from "disgruntled instructors" and are they indicative of failure to secure the harmony that the public was led to believe would come when the "little clique" that caused trouble was liquidated?



CHANNING COPE

Experiment Station For Negroes Urged

Carey Williams, Editor and Publisher of the Greensboro Herald-Journal, makes the suggestion in this week's paper that Georgia establish an experiment station for Negroes. It would be the first experiment station devoted exclusively to Negroes in the whole United States. The proper site for the station would be the Log Cabin Center, in Hancock County, and it should be under the direction of the Georgia State College at Savannah, which is doing a fine job of practical training for Negroes. Moreover, there is land available for the station at Log Cabin, says Editor Williams, and the faculty is already trained through the work it has been doing with Negro teachers and children for the past 15 years.

Carey Williams is no boon-dogger nor is he the type of man who would want any sort of institution set up for any particular group of people unless he believed the project would be practicable and helpful.

THERE CAN BE no doubt that more agricultural research is needed. It is possible also that by staffing an experiment station with an all-Negro personnel, the challenge to the staff to excel would be such as to make it turn out an unusually creditable job. Another George Washington Carver might be developed. On the other hand, none of us, whites or blacks, are abreast of the truths already developed by research. "We're not doing as well as we know how now," as the farmer told the magazine salesman who was soliciting subscriptions to "Successful Farming."

Theoretically, the experiment stations develop facts through research and the extension service takes it to the farmer. The vocational agricultural teachers use the knowledge in teaching the high school students and the colleges of agriculture do the same for college students. Here and there are scattered demonstrations of various kinds, sometimes conducted by the experiment stations, sometimes by the extension service and sometimes by the teaching institutions. Many demonstrations are conducted by farmers in co-operation with the services or institutions. For instance, during 1946 there are being carried on more than 1,000 corn demonstrations within the State, under the direction of the extension service.

Maybe this is what Editor Carey Williams had in mind, for what he really wants is to help all of us who are now holding back the procession, to be put into position to help ourselves, through up-to-date information. And he is right.

Negroes Succeed In Georgia

Georgia State College Begins Its Fifty-seventh Year Tomorrow—Its History Is Highlighted By Constant, Concrete, Definite Achievement Through the Years—The College Is continuing to Pioneer for Both Race Groups In Georgia—It Is Fully Accredited By the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Many years have passed since the Georgia State College was established here in Chatham county. The college will begin on tomorrow its fifty-seventh year. The college was made possible by an act of the Georgia Legislature in 1890. According to the records, it was founded as a Land Grant College for the education and training of colored youth in agriculture and industry and science and normal arts.

It represents the first official recognition, by the state of Georgia, of the fact that black folks in Georgia have a right to education on higher levels, at the expense of the state of Georgia. Records indicate that Georgia State College was established in Chatham county largely because, at the time, no other section of Georgia was sufficiently courageous and willing to have a college for colored people in its bounds. Educated colored folks were regarded as a liability rather than an asset. But under the far-visioned and courageous leadership of the late Judge Peter W. Meldrim and Rev. E. K. Love, Georgia State College came into existence in Savannah. This college was planned to serve the whole state of Georgia.

The building of the college was an uphill struggle. For years this institution attempted to go forward with very limited funds. There were very few buildings. The federal government under the Land Grant Fund of 1862 made available $8,000 to Georgia for the education of colored youth. The state of Georgia simply added $2,000 to the federal fund which made a total of $10,000, the annual appropriation made by Georgia to the Georgia State College. This was all that Georgia State College received from the state of Georgia. This $10,000 together with the $1,666.66 from the 190 Federal Land Grant fund comprised the total of money received by the college up to and including 1927.

The College Moves Forward

In 1927 only seventeen students entered the college department. Approximately 200 students enrolled in the high school department. There was no library or librarian, nor a single book on hand. There was no natural science department and no equipment. Benches, without backs, were used in assembly and class-rooms. There was not a single cow, hog, hen, or mule. There was no farm machinery. The only dining hall was a first floor room in the boys' dormitory. There were only about twenty young women in the boarding department. There were no campus lights, no drives, no post office and a very few buildings with equipment. Buildings were not steam-heated. A pitifully small staff of instructors, without special advanced training attempted to carry on. The average salary for instructors was $70 per month.

It has been a most difficult and uphill job to build the college with relatively small financial support. But the college budget allotment from the state of Georgia has increased from $10,000 in 1927 to $125,000 for 1946-47. The total budget for 1946-47 for all divisions of the college is $317,249.50. The campus has been lighted, roads and walks have been built. There is a library of nearly 15,000 carefully selected volumes, and two full-time librarians are on the job. Georgia State College has become a recognized and fully accredited degree granting institution. Degrees are offered in arts, sciences, business, agriculture, home economics and technical arts. Special courses in trades and industries offer unlimited opportunity to people with less than high school rating who seek a future for themselves in Georgia.

Today there is a U. S. post office on the grounds—the only one in any college for colored people in Georgia. Three colored workers are employed in this office. The following buildings with equipment have been added to the college: Willcox Hall, a $50,000 gymnasium—the only one in any college for colored folks in Georgia; Camilla Hubert Hall, a $100,000 girls' dormitory, named for the president's mother; Herty Hall, a $60,000 science and agricultural building named in honor of Dr. Herty; A. Pratt Adams Hall, honoring the late A. Pratt Adams, a $60,000 dining hall; the group of trades buildings known as Sam Morgan Hall, in honor of the late Mr. Morgan, valued at $75,000; the College Training School — Willie Hill Powell Hall valued at $20,000; the incubator house and poultry plant—$20,000; the remodeled boys' dormitory, laundry and home economics building at a cost of nearly $100,000; the College Community House, $10,000. Steam heat has been placed in most of the buildings.

The farm has one of the finest registered Guernsey herds in the South-east. A tract of over twenty acres of land has been donated to the college. The Co-operative Shoppe organized and carried forward by students and teachers is the oldest, largest and most successful of any co-operative in any college by and for colored folks in the world. The full-time college student personnel is nearly 700. The staff of instructors and workers totals over fifty. Nearly 800 students study through the Georgia State College Correspondence School. There were 810 teachers in summer school at the college during the past summer. Georgia State College is the first college in Georgia to sponsor, fifteen years ago, an "Off Campus" school for teachers of farm children. This summer school and the community at Log Cabin Center, where the school is located, has received favorable national attention. The educational program sponsored by the college here is being copied all over the South.

It has been said by some that white folks do not trust colored folks to handle large sums of public money. But this has not been true at Georgia State College. In the early history of the college, white people approved all purchases, okeyed all bills and signed all checks. But today the college with an overall budget of $317,249.50 including all departments is completely in the hands of colored people. All purchases of every kind are initiated by colored personnel of the college. All checks for payment for goods and services are signed by the treasurer of the college and countersigned by the president. The state auditors each year after carefully checking the accounts of the college have complimented the officers of the institution.

Accreditation

In 1927 Georgia State College was not accredited, even as a high school, even by the State Department of Education of Georgia! In 1946, the college is accredited as a college by the State Department of Education and by the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges. This year the college has added experienced outstanding men and women to every division of its expanding organization. It is offering valuable special technical courses to veterans and to people who need to be rehabilitated to life. We cannot possibly accept and serve all of the hundreds of men and women who seek to prepare themselves in the common sense educational program sponsored by and carried forward by Georgia State College.

White and Black Work Together

Georgia State College is a concrete example of how white and black folks can work together with mutual respect and full confidence. Outstanding white men and women all over Georgia have voluntarily offered their commendation, their service and their money to push forward the program of the Georgia State College. This is evidenced by the liberal publicity given to both the resident and "Off Campus" activities of the college. The Associated Press and all of the Georgia daily papers have welcomed the opportunity to interpret to the people—white and black—the program and the philosophy of a college of educated common sense. With its ever expanding progressive program, the Georgia State College welcomes the opportunity to serve all of the people of Georgia.

Negro College Head Scores Touchdown In Tilt Over Names

Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 19—(AP)—President Ralph Jones of the State Negro College at Grambling, had a final and successful argument in asking a state education board committee to change the lengthy name of the school to Grambling College. 1-19-41

"Can you imagine," he asked, 'Hold that line — Louisiana Normal and Industrial Institute?' "

HAMPTON—Workshops N.Y. Times

Seven workshop courses will be featured in the summer school session of Hampton Institute which will open on June 18. Six semester hours of graduate credit will be allowed for four workshops at the Virginia institution in guidance, supervision of instruction, dramatics and audio-visual aids in education. Three courses, offering four semester hours of graduate credit, will deal with methods and materials in teaching the social studies, arithmetic and the health of the teacher. An English competence clinic also will be conducted in the summer school, in addition to the regular undergraduate and graduate courses. Sun 2-17-46

Hampton Institute Enrollment Up By 20 Per Cent

Washington Star
Washington, D.C.

Hampton Institute, Va., Feb. 17. Over 200 additional students, equal to about 20 per cent of the fall enrollment, have been admitted to Hampton Institute for the second semester, registrar's office has announced.

The first week of February found over 1000 student enrolled, as compared with an October enrollment of 978. 2-18-46

Of the new students 119 are veterans of War War II. Three are women recently discharged from the Wacs. Seventy of the 120 former servicemen are former Hampton students. The incoming servicemen and women bring to 160 the number of veterans at Hampton.

Hampton Now Offering New ROTC Courses

Portsmouth, Va.
Afro-American

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Advanced courses leading to officers' commissions in coast artillery defense will be offered in the ROTC unit at Hampton next year.

Replaced during the war, the regular basic ROTC instruction has already been resumed. Advance military courses will enable students to enter upon two years of additional training qualifying them for reserve commissions.

Fleming Heads Hampton Alumni

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA—G. James Fleming, secretary of the Race Relations Committee of the American Friends' Service Committee, was elected president of the Philadelphia chapter, Hampton Alumni Association, last Thursday night.

Other officers elected at the meeting, which was held at the home of the Rev. M. H. Jones, 5713 Girard Ave., were: 2-9-46

Charles H. Davis, first vice-president; Gertrude S. Llewellyn, second vice-president; James R. Davenport, recording secretary; Mrs. Ethel L. Banks, corresponding secretary; J. P. Banks, financial secretary; Mrs. Sara Griswold, treasurer; Charles Manley, chaplain; Thomas Long, custodian and Harry Banks, sergeant-at-arms.

The Hampton Dance Group

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Attending the performance given by the Creative Dance Group of Hampton Institute at the Memorial Auditorium Tuesday night was an exciting and memorable experience. My only regret is that it was no better attended by those who, through ignorance or indifference, and ashamedly, I must add, through prejudice, do not realize that such excellent display of talent and desire for cultural betterment are so vital in bringing about a needed understanding among the various groups of Louisville's citizenry.

We are greatly indebted to the Hampton alumni for making it possible for the group to appear here; and my only hope is that we will have the privilege of attending again, having overcome a part of the inexcusable lethargy in the meantime.

Louisville, Sat 4-13-46 WILLIAM J. WEDEKIND.

Ignorance The Answer

Observer

Hampton Institute in Virginia has just announced the addition of a course in Russian history to its curriculum. 1-2-46

"Three semester hours of credit," the announcement says, "will be given for the course, which will survey the development of Russian civilization from the tenth century down to the present, including Russia's role in World War I and the rise of the Soviet state."

This is one of the most encouraging announcements recently made by any college, for it means that educators are beginning to realize that the main cause of the misunderstandings between this country and Russia is that we do not know each other.

If one certain conclusion can be drawn from World War II, it is that two predominant powers have emerged from that struggle, and that, if we are to prevent a third such cataclysm, those two powers must learn to live together. Wed

American soldiers returning from central Germany, where they mingled as comrades with Russian soldiers, report that the Russians are a kind-hearted, generous, jolly people, altogether lovable because they are so much like ourselves.

Why, then, should there be so much bickering between the governments of these two peoples? Montgomery, Ala

Ignorance is one answer.

To the average American, Russia is an unknown land.

He would be puzzled for an answer if he were asked whether Ivan the Terrible preceded Peter the Great or which Czar it was that divided the continent with Napoleon at the Peace of Tilsit.

Our history books contain chapters and chapters about the western nations, but Russia is hardly mentioned. Yet it is with Russia that the United States must live for we don't know how many centuries in the future.

It behooves us to get acquainted with our nearest neighbor and partner in business.

Hampton Institute, therefore, is performing a public service in helping the next generation to get acquainted with the people with which this country will have most of its dealings in their time.—Charlotte Observer

Hampton Scholarship to Cover All Expenses

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Eight all-expense scholarships of $500 each are being made available at Hampton for freshmen enrolling at the college next September, according to recent announcement of the revised scholarship awards policy of the college.

Twenty scholarships of $250 each and 25 scholarships of $150 each will also be granted to incoming freshmen. 4-27-46

Applications Taken Now

Applications for the scholarships are now being accepted at Hampton from seniors in secondary schools of the District of Columbia, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky and Tennessee. Sat.

The time and place for the qualifying examinations for these applicants will be announced later. Further information about the scholarships at Hampton may be obtained by writing to the Scholarship Awards Committee of the college.

Reynolds Resigns From Hampton Inst.

Norfolk, Va.
Journal & Guide

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—President Ralph P. Bridgman announced recently that he had accepted the resignation of Clyde L. Reynolds, effective June 1, with hearty appreciation for his five years of service as business manager of Hampton Institute. He announced also that Benson L. Dutton was being appointed to serve as acting business manager pending election by the board of trustees of Mr. Reynolds' successor.

Sat 4-27-46

Mr. Reynolds indicated that he had accepted the invitation of the board of trustees of the Provident Hospital in the city of Chicago to become business manager of that institution.

Hampton Institute Offers New Summer Schedule

Baltimore, Md.
Afro American

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Seven special institutes, in addition to regular courses and workshops, will be featured in the summer school offerings at Hampton Institute this year, according to a bulletin issued this week at the college. Sat 5-11-46

All terms in the summer school start on June 18, the six-week term extending until July 30, and the nine-week session terminating on August 16. Workshops will be conducted from July 9 to August 16.

Hastie Foresees New Liberalism In the South

Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Hampton, Va., June 4 (AP).—William H. Hastie, governor of the Virgin Islands and the first Negro to be named to that office, has predicted that the twentieth century will see the triumph of a new southern liberalism. 6-5-46

He made the prediction yesterday in delivering the commencement address at the 76th annual graduation exercises at Hampton Institute, where he received the honorary degree of doctor of laws, the first honorary degree ever conferred by the college. 6-5-46

Hastie declared that already there are two souths, and challenged the Negro college to devote itself to training "top people," with minds disciplined, sharpened, and traned' 'for leadership positions which he said will open for young Negroes, and with the psychological equipment for non-racial living.

Other speakers at the exercises included J. Henry Scattergood, chairman of the institute's board of trustees, and Saul M. Perdue, president of the National Hampton Alumni Association. Wed.

Hampton Student Paper Wins Superior Rating

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Recipient last year of an honor rating of "excellent" by the Associated Collegiate Press, the HAMPTON SCRIPT, student newspaper at Hampton Institute, has achieved an All-American of "superior" from ACP for 1945-46, it has been made known at the college. The All-American or "superior" rating is the top award made by ACP.

In the classification of bi-weekly publications produced by students in four-year colleges, the SCRIPT received special commendation for its "interesting, informative" editorial column and its "sincere interest in vital topics of today." Sat. 5-18-46

O. Rudolph Aggrey, a member of this year's graduating class at Hampton Institute, heads the editorial and managing staff of the SCRIPT, Sat. 5-18-46

Hastie to Address Hampton Graduates

Times Dispatch
Richmond, Va.

HAMPTON, June 2—(AP)—An address by William H. Hastie, first Negro ever appointed governor of the Virgin Islands, will highlight the seventy-sixth commencement at Hampton Institute Monday. 6-3-46

Baccalaureate services were conducted today with the sermon by Dr. Charles E. Stewart, dean of religion at Wilberforce University. Monday

2 Officers Added to Hampton ROTC

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Two new officers have been added to the ROTC staff of Hampton Institute, Col. R. H. Grinder, professor of military science and tactics, announced, last week.

The new appointees are Lt. Col. Harry B. Reubel and Major Clarence M. Davepnort, both of whom served overseas for three years in the past war. Sat. 9-21-46

Lt. Col. Reubel saw service in the Hawaiian Islands and on Okinawa as commander of the 369th Gun Battalion; Major Davenport, a West Point graduate also served in the Pacific Theater.

The Afro-American

HAMPTON CREATES DEPT. OF APPLIED RELIGION Sat. 8-31

HAMPTON, Va.—Establishment of a Department of Applied Religion at Hampton Institute under the Division of General Studies, with Edward R. Miller, B.D., Ph.D. (Yale) as associate professor and chairman, has been announced by President Ralph P. Bridgman. Baltimore, Md.

Hampton Uses New Scholarship System

Times-Dispatch
Richmond, Va. Mon. 9-23-46

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Sept. 21—The nearly six dozen students who hold scholarship awards at Hampton Institute this Fall were gathered by a new process of scholarship selection for the college, which is calculated to attract top-ranking high school graduates from a dozen States.

Hampton has always sought high school graduates "of recognized character and ability," and financial aid has been provided for the enrollment of such candidates, so that the best students might be enrolled, regardless of their means. This year Hampton has set up two committees with well-defined areas of activity—one on financial air, and one on scholarship awards and prizes. The former deals with student applications on the basis of financial need, provided that scholarship is not below standard, and the latter, administered by the dean of students, sponsors tests given in various communities throughout the mid-Atlantic and Southern areas. Through these competitive tests the best scholars are attracted, and those whose interests and background are best suited to Hampton are selected for awards.

Continuing students as well as entering students are eligible for the scholarship awards, provided they attain a high honor roll status, make a "demonstrated contribution to student life in at least one significant area," and meet general behavior standards.

Twelve students—eight incoming students and four continuing students—won $500 "all-expense" awards for this Fall, and close to 60 others won scholarships of lesser amounts. Mon. 9-23-46

Dr. Tobias Heads Hampton's Board

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

HAMPTON, Va.—Dr. Channing H. Tobias of New York City, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and former YWCA secretary, was elected the first non-white chairman of the Hampton Institute board of trustees, which met Saturday at the historic school.

He succeeds J. Henry Scattergood (retired) of Philadelphia, noted Quaker philanthropist, who was made chairman-emeritus, after serving 16 years and who will round out 25 years of service as a Hampton trustee in another year. Sat. 11-2-46

International Leader

A native of Augusta, Ga., Dr. Tobias is a graduate and former professor of Bible literature at Paine College, in his home town. He received the B.D. degree at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N.J., in 1905.

He holds the honorary degrees of D.D. (1924) and LL.D. (1942) from Gammon Theological Seminary and Morehouse College, respectively.

As a YMCA executive, he has a long record of service and travel in Europe, Asia and Africa, where he was lecturer and delegate to many international conferences for the organization, and as race relations consultant.



DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS

Hampton Newspaper Gets All-American Rating Second Time

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

HAMPTON INSTITUE, Va.—Hampton Institute's student newspaper, semi-monthly Hampton Script, has been awarded the Associated Collegiate Press "All-America' 'honor rating for the second consecutive year, according to a recent announcement.

The newspaper scored 995 points out of a possible 1065 in earning the award, which pertains to the second semester of the 1945-46 school year, and received a special commendation for "particularly stimulating" editorials. Sat. 11-23-46

Collis Davis Named Dean At Hampton

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — Collis H. Davis, longtime faculty member, has been appointed dean of students at Hampton Institute, President Ralph P. Bridgman announced recently.

Davis, formerly chairman of the Department of Chemistry, will head student personnel services coordinating Health Service, Veterans Bureau, Admissions office and Testing Service.

A staff member since 1923, Davis is a graduate of Grinnell College and holds a masters degree from Columbia University. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and the American Association of University Professors. Sat 8-3-46

Texas Oil Chief Gives $100,000 to Negro College

Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Special Dispatch to The Post

Houston, Tex., Feb. 23.—H. R. Cullen, president of Quintana Petroleum Corp., has donated $100,000 to the building fund for the Houston College for Negroes. Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the University of Houston, announced today.

This donation matches an equal sum raised by the Negro committee for the building fund drive. The committee raised $93,000 in cash and holds pledges for the balance. Sun 2-24-46

In addition to Cullen's contribution, white citizens of Houston have given $50,000 in two contributions from University of Houston regents and $40,000 from a mail campaign. The total for the building fund thus stands at $290,000.

In a letter transmitting his check, Cullen declared that "it can now be said without exaggeration that the Negro race has progressed faster . . . than has any other race in a comparable length of time." He urged in race relations that "each should be as proud of his race as the other; and each should work toward building his race to the highest standard possible under this great democracy."

YEA! DIXIE

Chicago Defender

Credits South For Negro's Progress

Chicago, Ill

HOUSTON, Tex.—An official of the University of Houston this week gave the South a hearty pat on the back for the progress of the Negro race since slavery.

H. R. Cullen, chairman of the University of Houston board of regents, also extended $100,000 worth of Southern friendship to the Houston College for Negroes, Jim Crow branch of the University of Houston, to match $93,000 raised by the Negro committee in a financial drive for the college. Whites of the city raised $190,000.

Negro-White Contributions

In a letter to Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, university president, in which the check for the Negro college was inclosed, Cullen stated: Sat 1-19-46

"The white people of Houston has raised $190,000 and the Negro committee has raised $93,000. I make this comparison because I should like for these facts to be made known to the public, so that every Negro man and woman in this city will realize that the people of Houston and of the entire South are their friends.

"Two generations ago the Negro race came out of slavery and the people of the South taxed themselves to build schools and colleges for them. And they have continued this until now I think it can be said without exaggeration that the Negro race has progressed faster during this short period than has any other race in a comparable length of time.

"There are now many Negro bankers, lawyers, teachers, doctors and business men throughout the South, and it gives us southerners much happiness that this has come about. Sat 1-19-46

"God created the white, the black and the yellow races; and I think history shows that each race is much stronger when it has retained its individuality and has not mixed with any other race.

"Each should be as proud of his race as the other; and each should work toward building his race to the highest standard possible under this great democracy."

tion.

"Five hundred and thirty-seven persons have received degrees from the institution and its enrollment at the present time is the largest of any Negro college in Texas. There are five hundred girls enrolled and nine hundred men." Sat 8-4-46

In addition to disclosing this phenomenal growth, Dean Norton announced that classes and other college work will be conducted next Fall in the new college building now under construction. Dean Norton also referred to the fact that Houston College for Negroes was founded as "a college of community service." In this fact, doubtless, may be found much of the secret of Houston College's growth. Any institution which deliberately sets out to serve the community will find a similar response from the community, as Houston College has clearly demonstrated and proved.

Music Department At Houston College Offers New Courses

The Informer Houston, Texas
Sat. 8-31-46

HOUSTON — In response to requests from professional musicians and others wishing to major in music, the Houston college music department offerings have been greatly increased for the fall semester beginning September 9. Courses will be offered leading to the Bachelor of Science degree in Music Education with emphasis on instrumental or vocal music. Included in these offerings is a course in modern dance music arranging, planned for qualified musicians. Sat. 8-31-46

An orchestra and a band are being organized, and all qualified music students will be given an opportunity to gain practical experience in instrumental music. The band will play at all the games during the fall football season.

Among the new courses to be offered this semester are: diatonic harmony, chromatic harmony, orchestration (symphonic scoring), dance orchestration, senior and junior high school music methods, public school instrumentation and conducting.

Advanced piano instruction will be offered, with technical studies and repertoire adjusted to meet individual needs. Public school music methods, combined with piano courses are being planned for persons desiring to teach music in public schools and for those students who wish to play for school choral groups, programs, etc.

The college glee club, which has made an enviable record in programs throughout the city, will provide practice in vocal music for those who have talent.

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

Growth Of Houston College

The Informer Houston, Texas

The growth of Houston College for Negroes, as disclosed recently by Dean A. E. Norton, is nothing less than phenomenal. Here are two short paragraphs from a recent news item reporting Dean Norton's announcement: Sat 6-8-46

"Founded in 1927 as a junior college, in the fall of 1935-36 Houston College was accreditted by the Texas Association of Colleges and Universities (State Board of Education) as a four year institu-

Howard University (D. C.)

Howard U. Trustee Board Considered Too Large

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-4-47

Perpetuating Group of 24 Should Be Reduced to 9, Says Dr. Walter Dyson

WASHINGTON

Because responsibility for action is difficult to place when the board in control of higher education is large, the trustee board of Howard University should be reduced from 24 to 9, according to Dr. Walter Dyson, professor of history at the institution.

The above recommendation is just one of several made by Dr. Dyson in an article entitled "The Four Freedoms at Howard University," in which he calls for modernization of the board.

In addition, he suggests that the indefinite term of service of each member be reduced to nine years, that the nine standing committees be reduced to three and that the employees be represented on the board.

Wants All Groups Represented

Furthermore, he says, because Howard is a semi-public institution, the board should represent all groups involved and suggests the following apportionment:

The alumni by three, the employees by two, the people of the United States through the Board of Education by two, and two-at-large elected by the seven during or before the fourth regular monthly meeting.

Moreover, declaring that self-perpetuating boards are outmoded, Dr. Dyson calls for a sharper definition of the board and of the administration and asks that the former be made responsible to some outside authority.

Must Be Democratic

Admitting that self-perpetuating boards served a purpose in the infancy of higher education in this country, he points out that today they must be more democratic to conform with the national trend.

Outling the board as it now exists, he reveals that it has 24 members, including the university president and three elected by the alumni.

The 24 are divided into 3 groups of 8 members each, the terms of members of one group expiring each year. Each member may be re-elected as often as desired, adds Dr. Dyson, pointing out that some have served as many as 40 years.

Too Many Committees

The board proper, he states, meets twice a year, but may be called at any time in extra session. However, during the regular meetings, the affairs of the university are handled by the nine standing committees, chief of which is the executive committee.

Composed of five members, the executive committee exercises full authority of the board in its absence. Like all of the other divisions, it is appointed by the board chairman, who with the president, is a member ex-officio, of all committees.

Sat. 1-4-47

Then pointing out that only 9 constitute a quorum, Dr. Dyson adds that the control of a few which is found among large boards is made easier as a result of the small quorum.

Necessary to Other Freedoms

Finally, having stated that freedom of religion was guaranteed in 1869, Dr. Dyson asks that freedom from fear and want and of speech be guaranteed through revision of the setup of the trustee board.

Only by guaranteeing that all groups are represented, that control is in the hands of the entire board, he explains, can the trustee board carry out its job which is to make and enforce all of the rules and regulations governing the university.

19b 1946

Howard University (D. C.)

D. C. University May Lose Rating

Chicago Defender, 4-13-46

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Howard University officials were rocked this week by charges that the nation's top Negro school had hit the bottom in scholastic standing.

The bitter charge came from 275 teachers inside the famed university.

They warned that the 79-year-old institution may be dropped from the accredited list unless student standards are improved.

The explosive statement was hurled in the lap of President Mordecai Johnson by Howard instructors through the Education Committee of the Howard University Branch of Local 10 of the United Federal Workers of America (CIO). 4-13-46

The charge, which may have widespread repercussions in other Negro schools, warned that the educational program of the College of Liberal Arts is functioning far below any reasonable level of effectiveness.

It declared that neither the President nor the Board of Trustees had any program for alleviating "an obviously unwholesome" situation.

Students Drop Out

Evidence of the ineffectiveness of the educational program at the University, the committee charged, is found in the large number of students who are unsuccessful in their academic work.

The registrar's report of student failures in the University for 1944-45 revealed that 604 students in the College of Liberal Arts were dropped during the year for poor scholarship. 4-13-46

Specifically the committee charges the following as some causes of the ineffectiveness of the educational program at Howard University:

1. Large classes. In the fall quarter, 1944, according to the committee, there were 42 classes in the College of Liberal Arts with more than 40 students enrolled and 25 classes with more than 50 students enrolled. During the current year, there were 358 students enrolled in one humanities class, 110 students in a physical science class and 52 students in an English 3 class.

2. Inadequate student personnel service. The committee charges that the present counselling program is ineffective; the test results of students are seldom used; there is a minimum of guidance of failing students either during the quarter of their failure or subsequently; vocational guidance is largely absent; there is virtual absence of clerical assistance for student personnel work; there is no placement service; and there is little attempt at coordination of the several university agencies having guidance function. Sat.

3. Low faculty morale. The committee points out that the probable contributing factors to low faculty morale are: inadequate salaries and inequities in salary scale; promotional policy which permits rapid promotion of some individuals and slow progress on the part of other teachers of equal merit; bringing in outside people at level of full professor without regard for the qualification of present teachers in lower ranks; lack of administrative concern for living conditions of teachers; failure of the institution to attack basic problems; inequalities in provision for office space and teaching facilities; failure to enforce faculty regulations; failure of administration to advise faculty of action on faculty recommendations; feeling that central administration does not have confidence in the ability and integrity of the faculty; differential treatment of departments in matter of promotions. Sat.

4. Faulty admission policy. Too many students of very low ability are admitted to college.

5. Absence of definite and generally recognized objectives in the College. 4-19-46

6. Poor instructional procedure in some instances. This includes poor teaching, failure to meet classes as scheduled, failure to hold conference hours and absence of course content requiring sustained application on the part of the student.

Need Housing

7. Inadequate living facilities for students. Dormitories are overcrowded and many students live in the city under intolerable conditions.

8. Lax administration of faculty regulations. Examples given by the committee are failure to offer the social science survey course, late grade reports, teacher absences, and poor scheduling of classes.

9. The quarter system. The faculty, the committee states, believes that better educational results can be secured under the semester plan.

10. Failure to provide for faculty growth.

11. Inadequate supervision and regulation of the social and extra curricular activities of students. The emphasis on social life overshadows the academic atmosphere of the campus, the committee declared. Sat.

12. Lack of special curricular provisions for students of superior ability.

13. Lack of orientation of new faculty members.

14. Inadequate classroom and office facilities in some instances and failure to provide student assistants as readers and tutors.

15. Inability of many students to enroll in required courses, especially during the freshman year.

The committee points out that while the grievances are the outgrowth of the current educational situation existing in the College of Liberal Arts, the implications extend to other units of the university, especially the College of Engineering and Architecture and the School of Music whose students are enrolled in many Liberal Arts classes.

The committee has submitted a list of some 20 recommendations which it feels, if adopted, will provide a superior educational environment for the Negro youth of America.

Although some 275 members of the teaching personnel at Howard University are members of Local 10, UFWA, the union has not as yet been established as the bargaining representatives for the teaching group.

On the other hand, the Board of Trustees at their semi-annual meeting in late October, recognized the right of the non-teaching staff of the university to bargain collectively but at the time refused to recognize Local 10, UFWA-CIO as representing the majority of the craft. Subsequently an election was held, and Local 10 voted to bargain collectively with university officials on behalf of some 200 members of the non-teaching staff, including secretaries, librarians, and maintenance employees.

Soon after the establishment of Local 10 as the bona-fide representative, negotiation got underway in an effort to draw up a contract covering salaries, and conditions of work. Since employees of Howard are not Civil Service employees, measures have been included in the contract to protect the rights and the job security of the workers. 4-13-46

Contract O.K.'d

A contract which has finally been agreed upon will be presented to the Board of Trustees for final ratification.

FACULTY MEMBERS RAP 'UNETHICAL' NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Post

WASHINGTON—An emphatic denial that a state of revolt exists at Howard University was made this week by HU faculty members. The denial was an answer to a well known nationally circulated weekly newspaper's red-bannered headline—"275 Howard Professors Revolt Against Prexy."

Faculty members called the newspaper article "unethical and vicious" and "a glaring example of irresponsible journalism."

The denial was made by members of the Education Committee of Shop D, Howard University Branch, Local 10, United Federal Workers of America, CIO, Martin Jenkins, chairman, and the School of Music, Warner Lawson, dean.

ARTICLE BASED ON REPORT Sat. 4-20-46

The newspaper article was based on a report prepared as a point of departure for discussing certain improvements in the educational program in the College of Liberal Arts, members of the faculty union declared. "The union representatives have had, and will continue to have, very amicable and constructive conferences with President Mordecai W. Johnson and with Dean J. St. Clair Price concerning the subject matter of the statement," they said.

"In none of these conferences has there been the slightest degree of antagonism expressed by any of the parties concerned. Both of these university officials expressed their grave concern over the problems involved in readjusting an educational program which has been disturbed by the war and by the phenomenal growth in our enrollment and by the unprecedented demands upon our services."

RANSOM RESIGNS

While faculty members were busy denying the newspaper report, university officials were announcing two appointments and a resignation. George W. Johnson former executive director of the FEPC, was named to succeed William H. Hastie as dean of the law school; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson was appointed dean of the school of medicine, and Leon A. Ransom handed in his resignation as a member of the law school faculty.

Appointments were made at the annual meeting of the board of trustees. Dr. Joseph, head of the department of physiology, replaces Dr. John W. Lawlah, who recently resigned, but will continue at the university as clinical professor of radiology and in the practice of his specialty.

SELECTION SURPRISES SOME Sat. 5-20-46

The selection of Gerge M. Johnson as dean of the law school came as a surprise to some as they had expected to see Leon A. Ransom promoted to the position. Johnson has taught at Howard for six years, while Ransom has been on the HU faculty sixteen years.

In his letter of resignation to President Johnson, Mr. Ransom said: "I consider the failure of your administration to acknowledge my right to be elected to the deanship of the school of law as a deliberate affront, an act of base ingratitude and proof that devotion to a cause merits no reward at Howard University."

HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM

Mr. Ransom, who had been serving as acting law school dean, accused Howard of having "an administration system autocratically unfair." He concluded by saying he has "utmost confidence" in the new dean.

President Johnson, in a statement to the press, said: "The president and trustees of Howard University hold Leon A. Ransom in very high esteem. At the annual meeting in April, they voted to give him the highest annual salary ever awarded a professor in the history of our school of law. It is their hope that Professor Ransom will remain with the faculty for many years."

WARTIME LEAVES TERMINATED

The trustee board terminated all wartime leaves of absence of faculty members, except those in military service, which means that faculty members holding Government jobs will be required to return to their posts at the university Sept. 1. Among them are Robert Ming Jr., recently discharged from the Army as a captain and now employed as an attorney for the OPA, and Bernard S. Jefferson, also an OPA attorney. Both men were promoted to professors of law. Sat. 5-504

Other promotions were James V. Herring to professor of art; Frank M. Snowden, to professor of classics; Martin D. Jenkins, to professor of education; Mary Rose Allen, to professor of physical education, and Howard Fitzhugh, to assistant professor of commerce and finance.

NEW POST FOR AUZENNE

Gustave Auzenne Jr. resigned as assistant treasurer of the university and was elected associate professor of business and head of the Department of Commerce and Finance.

Judge Myles A. Paige of New York City was re-elected alumni trustee.

The School of Social Work was authorized to grant the professional degree of master of social work, and a gift of $5,000 was received from George M. Lightfoot, profes-

ed. Not only was the report twist-
ed out of its setting, but the rec-
ommendations included in the re-
port was signed by only six faculty members, the same six who sign-
ed the letter of protest to the
union."

He added that "the original re-
port was the result of our attempt
and the union committee denied that
"bitter charge" and "explosive
statement" and "we insist that an
unbiased report."

In a closing statement, the union committee said: "In the light of these facts we feel that the person or persons who furnished the paper with this document were acting not only in bad faith with the university, but also with the university at large."

OTHER DENIALS

Faculty members also denied the report was a "bitter charge" or an "explosive statement" and "we insist that an unbiased report."

The union committee said: "In no wise support the report of our committee will in no wise support "COMPLETE DISTORTION"

"It is clear," said the university secretary, "that the story of a revolt was a complete distortion of the facts in the case. No effort was made by the writer to check the president of the university; reading of the full report would have less than 100 faculty members; such an inference is ineffective. The secretary of the College of Liberal Arts, with approximately 50 persons or persons who furnished the story with university officials as might reasonably been expect-

Blames Prexy For Dictatorship

Chicago Defender, Illinois

Sat 4-20-46

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON — Lashing out at the "autocratically unfair" administration of President Mordecai Johnson, Leon A. Ransom, acting dean, this week submitted his resignation from the Howard University Law faculty.

Ransom's action, coming hard on the heels of the Defender's expose of charges by the Howard faculty that the institution is rapidly going downgrade is further indication of seething unrest at the university, an unrest which may lead to additional resignations unless action is taken.

Ransom released his three-page letter of resignation to the press after the announcement of the appointment last week of George W. Johnson, former deputy chairman of the FEPC, as dean of the law school. Johnson will succeed Dean William Hastie, governor-nominee of the Virgin Islands.

Prior to coming to Howard in 1940, Johnson was Tax Counsellor to the State Board of Equalization of California. During the period 1941-1944, he was on leave from the university, serving as deputy chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Ransom has served the university successively as instructor, assistant professor, acting vice-dean, associate professor, professor and acting dean. In a sharply worded letter he told President Johnson he was leaving the institution, "because of the feeling that I have been both humiliated and repudiated by the administration of the university."

"Deliberate Affront"

He said: "I consider the failure of your administration to acknowledge my right to be elected to the deanship of the School of Law as a deliberate affront, an act of base ingratitude, and proof that devotion to a cause merits no reward at Howard University." He added, "I am glad to end a period where petty politics and personal jealousies determine a man's progress."

Sat 4-20-46

In stating the reasons for his resignation, Ransom made it clear that his action was in no way intended "as any reflection upon Dean-elect Johnson or his capabilities." He said, "I have utmost confidence in him and am sure that he will continue the program which I and my predecessors have envisaged."

He added, "Were the moral principal other than I have indicated, I would have no hesitancy in working with Dr. Johnson," stating, "My resignation must not be construed as a refusal to cooperate with him."

Ransom pointed to the fact that "approximately 80 per cent of the Negro lawyers who are making any real progress in combatting the evils of racial segregation and discrimination have been, at one time or another, in the past 15 years, students of mine and have absorbed some portion of my philosophy."

In spite of university-wide petition from both faculty and student members, that he retain his post, a post which was rewarded by the Board of Trustees at the annual meeting last week with the highest annual salary to be paid a professor in the history of the law school, $5,600 per year, Ransom has stood by his determination to make his resignation effective immediately.

It is understood that his students support his position in this regard. He has offered, for their sake, to continue to teach his classes at his home until the end of the school year.

Born In Ohio

Ransom, who is 48 years old, is a native of Zanesville, Ohio. He was graduated Magna Cum Laude from Wilberforce University in 1920. He took his law training at Ohio State University where he graduated with record grades, and was subsequently elected to the Order of Coif, Honorary Legal Society, being the first Negro member to be so honored in Ohio, and the second Negro in the society's history. He came to Howard University in 1931.

Sat 4-20-46

Ransom plans to resume a private law practice here, where he says, "rewards are measured truly upon the scales of ability."

WASHINGTON — While the administration of President Mordecai Johnson thrashed feebly about in an effort to negate last week's expose of sub-standard conditions at Howard University, new facts came to light this week.

Chief concern of the administration seemed to be in determining how the Defender secured a copy of the report of the Education Committee of Howard University Branch, Local 10, United Federal Workers of America (CIO), which was the basis of the disclosures.

No university authority has denied that the conditions exist. No University official has disclosed any steps being taken to counter these conditions.

Sat 4-20-46

According to a local newspaper, Dr. James Nabrit, secretary of the University, called the entire statement "an unwarranted and vicious attack upon the university based upon a report by an internal committee to the dean and president." He charged the report had "surreptitiously" been obtained by the Defender.

However, according to the paper he admitted "It is true that many of the conditions mentioned in the report exist at Howard University such as crowded offices, large classes, lowered scholarship and educational problems." He asserts that comparable problems exist at all American institutions today.

Simultaneous with the Nabrit statement, the Education Committee wired the paper: "We wish to protest the unethical and vicious front-page article. We wish categorically to deny that there is any state of revolt against the present administration at the university. This was a harmonious discussion between the members, dean, and president."

According to reliable sources, immediately the article was brought to the attention of President Mordecai Johnson, he called the Education Committee in for a conference, reportedly to determine how the report got into the hands of a newspaper.

Typical of campus reaction is a statement from a veteran instructor, who admitted, "The students are secondary in the school's life."

Many Drop Out

This may account for the Education Committee's charge that in addition to the large numbers of students who drop out during the year because of unsuccessful academic work, "those who remain achieve, on the average, a low level in terms of national standards."

The committee bared the fact that "our advanced students have made poor average records on the Graduate Records Examination, the National Survey of Higher Education tests, and the Medical Examination."

In an effort to chart student reaction to conditions at the university, the committee quotes comments from the students to advisers of Kappa Mu, and to other faculty members, and concludes, "Many of the students of outstanding abiility are dissatisfied with the quality of their education."

The committee charges categorically, "The needs of veterans are not being met."

Sat 4-20-46

"Veterans," they argue, "are assigned to classes and curricula on the basis of inadequate guidance and measurement with the result that many of them are attempting programs at which they cannot possibly be successful."

They further charge that "the academic record of the Howard unit of the ASTP (Army Service Training Program) was highly unsuccessful according to national standards."

On the matter of veterans, the Committee recommends to the administration that the adoption of several recommendations made in terms of the general good of the entire student body would serve to make the program for veterans more effective. However, it makes clear that some needs of the veterans such as counselling, vocational educational and personal guidance, measurement, remedial courses, provisions for acceleration, and possible specialized curricula constitute an emergency.

Low Morale

Sat 4-20-46

Whether the university's administration will take the recommendations of the Education Committee under serious advisement and seek to remedy the conditions as fast as practicable is not known. There is widespread support for the contention that the primary concern of the university should be consideration for the welfare of the students. It is moreover asserted that alleged low teacher morale, brought on by such contributing factors as described by the committee will ultimately affect student development and progress.

Basic to much of the low teacher morale as pointed out by the committee is failure to compensate teacher achievements in terms of promotions and adequate salary considerations.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees last October, the Salary Committee of the College of Liberal Arts and the Graduate School presented to the board a proposed salary scale which they asserted had received the endorsement of 100 per cent of the faculty members in the several ranks.

At that time the Board of Trustees was asked to effect a program of salary increases to provide for more regular increases of salaries within ranks.

Low Salaries

The Salary Committee pointed out then that the salary payment approved for the College of Liberal Arts by the United States Congress—since approximately 65 per cent of Howard's operational funds come from the Federal government—were inconsistent with the policies of salary payments approved by the Congress for the District School teachers, and the faculty at Miner Teachers College, in spite of the fact that the qualifications of the Howard teachers were usually superior to those of public school teachers.

Moreover, the committee contended that these salaries were inconsistent with those paid Federal employees of comparable professional standards. And finally, that these salaries were lower than the salary scale of college and university faculties in communities with comparable living costs.

What steps have been taken to remedy this matter of teachers' salaries at the university since last October have not been made known.

Sat 4-20-46

A salary contract agreed upon by representatives of the administration and Local 10, UFWA-CIO, bargaining representative for the non-teaching personnel at the University was not ratified by the Board of Trustees in annual meeting here last week, Mr. Nabrit told the Defender. He said the contract has been re-submitted to the committee of the university and the union for further negotiations.

Howard U. Electric Lab Perils Life, Prexy Says

Chicago Defender

By VENICE SPRAGGS

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Howard University's engineering stu-

Sat 5-11-46

dents are in actual danger of being electrocuted because of inadequate facilities, President Mordecai Johnson tes-

tified before a House Appropria-

tions sub-committee recently.

Describing the lack of space and facilities for operating the School of Engineering and Architecture, which has been limping along since 1915, President Johnson stated, "Our laboratory for teaching purposes is not an accredited, D. C. and A. C. electricity is half as large as this room (indicating the committee room.)

"The electrical equipment is so jammed up that the students actually have to be very careful in order to avoid being electrocuted," he declared.

It was such circumstances as these which probably evoked the statement by the Howard University Education Committee of Local 10, United Federal Workers of America declaring academic record of the Howard unit of the ASTP (Army Special Training Program) was unsuccessful according to national standards."

Earlier in his testimony, Dr. Johnson had admitted, "If I had a Bushrod Washington, an early Supreme Court justice and the first president of the American Colonization Society which sponsored the colonization of Liberia, I would send him to Howard."

Liberian UN Delegate Visits Howard Campus

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 12-7-46

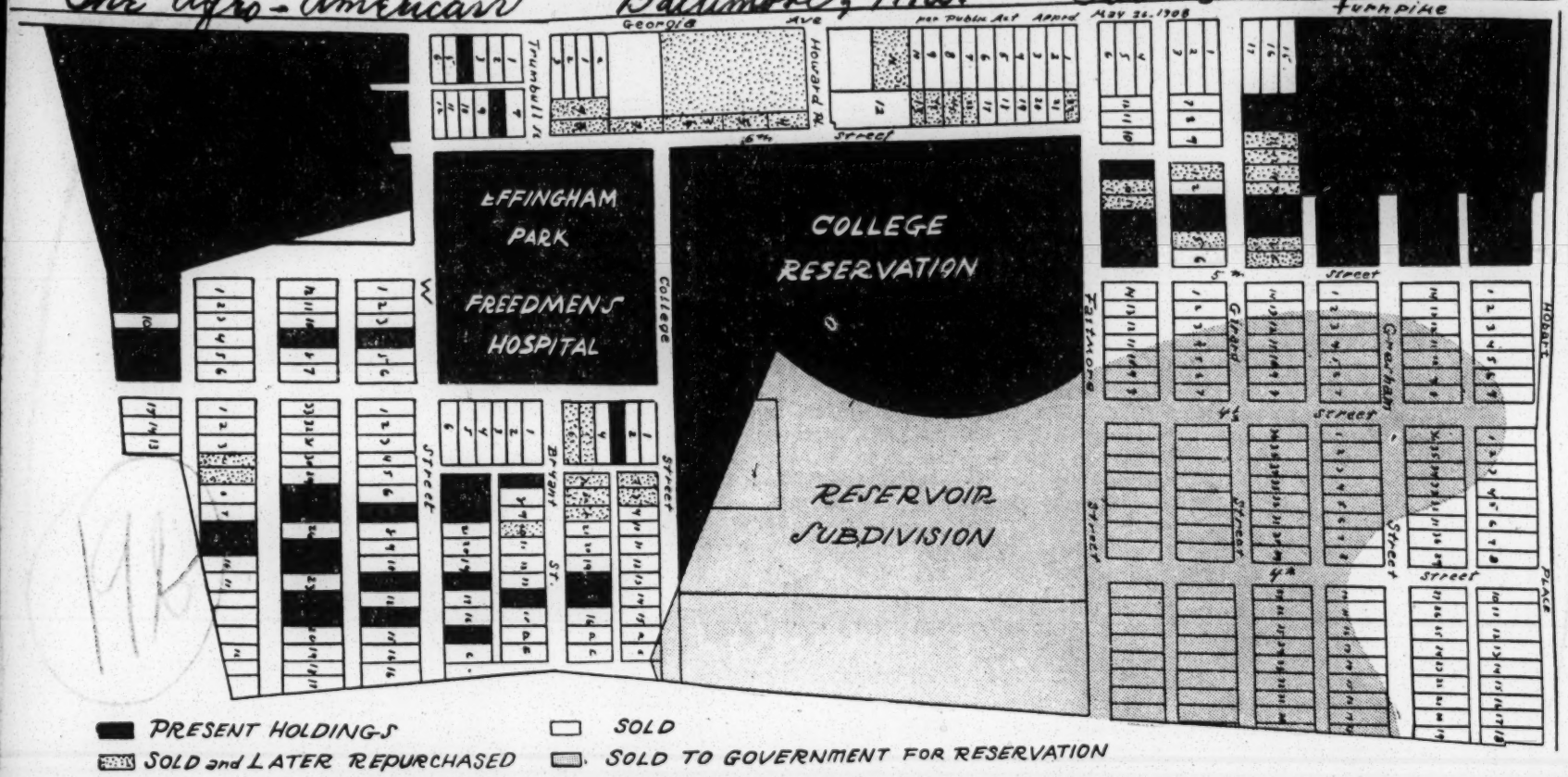
WASHINGTON — Atty. Gen. C. Abayomi Cassell, chief Liberian delegate to the United Nations, presented a Liberian flag to Howard University at a ceremony conducted in the Founders' Library on the campus Tuesday.

Following the presentation the Liberian group went to Mt. Vernon where H. Fayette Harmon, UN delegate and advisor to the president of Liberia, placed a wreath on the monument to Judge Bushrod Washington, an early Supreme Court Justice and the first president of the American Colonization Society which sponsored the colonization of Liberia.

19b 1946

Howard University (D. C.)

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-10-46



The black spaces are what Howard University in Washington, D.C., now owns. The dotted parts show what the university sold but later bought back, and the white blocks are what Howard sold to private owners. The shaded area shows what Howard sold to the Government for a reservoir.

The map is the plan for the survey and division of Howard University Lands when it was called Mount Pleasant and Smiths Vacancy and located on the east side of the 7th St. Turnpike in Washington County, D.C., in 1867. It is taken from the booklet "Land Possessions of Howard University" by Miss Beulah H. Melchor. This whole area was once an Indian reservation.

One hundred and fifty acres were purchased by Howard in 1867 and 1868 at $1000 an acre from John A. Smith, who originally had paid only $3,000 for the entire land. The white area on the accompanying map designates property which was once owned by the school. The Reservoir Subdivision which is on the map was purchased from the university by the Government in 1884. Effingham Park, between College St. and W St., the site of Freedmen's Hospital, is a holding of the university.

Originally purchased from Mr. Smith in 1867, the property was ceded to the United States for Federal aid. The agreement contained the clause that so long as the land remained a public park, the title would remain with the Government. Upon the erection of Freedmen's Hospital, the title reverted to Howard.

Negro School Facilities Hit By Howard Prexy

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 7-13-46

WASHINGTON—While explaining the need for a director of publicity at Howard university, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson threw a verbal hand grenade at Negro educational facilities in the South, in a heated debate last week with Rep. Butler B. Hare, (D., S. C.).

Appearing before the House Labor-Federal Security appropriations subcommittee, the Howard president requested $4,520 for a director of publicity. Rep. Hare, chairman of the committee, contested the request.

Informing the subcommittee that Howard university was one of few institutions of its type in the country without a public relations department, Dr. Johnson further stated:

"It is unwise for the university to rely upon haphazard and voluntary efforts to acquaint the public with its educational policies, its scientific, technical, literary, dramatic, musical, and athletic achievements.

"An individual is needed for this position who is capable of understanding the policies of the university and of acquainting the public with them," Dr. Johnson added.

Characterizing himself as belonging to that school of philosophy "that does not believe it the primary function of the federal government to provide an educational system for the people throughout the country generally," Rep. Hare hinted that the proposal has a waste of the "taxpayers' money."

Johnson retorted by referring to Hare's state of South Carolina as one that "has not been able, out of its own resources to establish a school of medicine that would admit Negroes."

"Now," Johnson continued, "I am certain that the governor, members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State . . . are deeply interested in the health of the Negro population . . . and they are eager for them to have good physicians . . ."

On this basis, Johnson added, "I feel that every public-spirited man in South Carolina would be glad that he is able . . . to make available such a greatly needed resource which the state . . . has not been able to make available."

Unable to answer Dr. Johnson's line of reasoning, Rep. Hare resorted to the strategy of blaming the Federal government.

Name Mrs. FDR Trustee To Bolster Howard Prestige

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 11-2-46

WASHINGTON—In a move, reportedly made to recoup the dwindling prestige of Howard University, President Mordecai Johnson last week named Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to the institution's board of trustees.

Announcement of the former first lady's acceptance of the membership was made by Dr. James C. Nabritt Jr., university secretary. She is expected to attend her first meeting when the board meets in April of next year.

Under Dr. Johnson's presidency, Howard University has been frequently dragged into the spotlight of unfavorable public opinion. Most recent charge against the university's prexy is one of irresponsible administration in naming to the heard of the department of zoology, Dr. Tage U. H. Ellinger, a man whose published racial views parallel those of Nazi Germany.

Exposed by Defender

Investigation of Ellinger, exposed by the Chicago Defender, has been launched by a university committee selected from the college of liberal arts that has already been accused of stalling until the end of the year when his contract expires to prevent the necessary firing Ellinger.

However Dr. J. Sinclair P... dean of the college, said the investigation would take enough time to be thorough and gather all the facts.

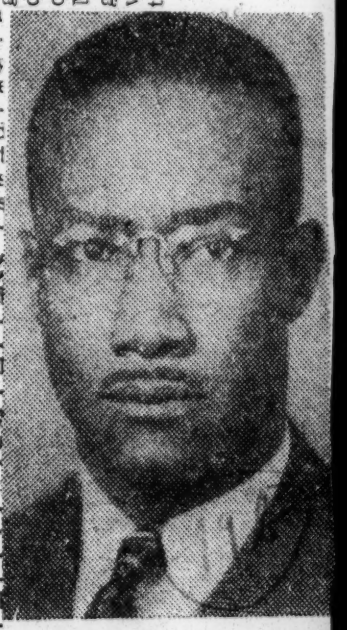
While the university has shown no inclination to move quickly in this case, a record was set in the dismissal of Hiwarden Just, son of the late Dr. Howard Everett Just, eminent scientist, whom Ellinger replaced. Young Just was dismissed in compliance with a policy against two members of the same family being employed at the institution. This policy is invoked by Johnson whenever he finds that it serves his purpose. Young Just's sister, Margaret Just Wormly is employed as an instructor of English.

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Block Vet Center

Last spring the generally bad situation at the university was described in a report of the committee on education, United Federal Workers of America, CIO, comprised of faculty members from the college of liberal arts. Sat. 11-2-46

These findings and recommendations were aired by the Defender. Though 1,600 of the record enrollment of 5,423 students are veterans, it was learned authoritatively this week that university officials have steadfastly refused permission for the Veterans Administration to establish a counseling center for veterans on the campus. VA is reported ready to put $75,000 in such a center.



DR. KELSO B. MORRIS

Dr. Kelso B. Morris Accepts Howard Position

The Informer Houston, Texas

HOUSTON.—Dr. Kelso B. Morris, native Texan and guest professor of Chemistry, Atlanta university summer session, has accepted an appointment as member of the staff of the Department of Chemistry at Howard university, Washington, D. C., beginning this fall. 8-3-46

Former head of the department of Chemistry at Wiley college, Marshall, Texas in which capacity he served two years, Dr. Kelse has been a member of the Wiley college faculty since 1930.

He received his M.Sc. in 1937 and his Ph.D. in 1940 from Cornell university. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, American association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, (national honorary scholastic society) Beta Kappa Chi (national honorary scholastic society) and the Texas Academy of Science.

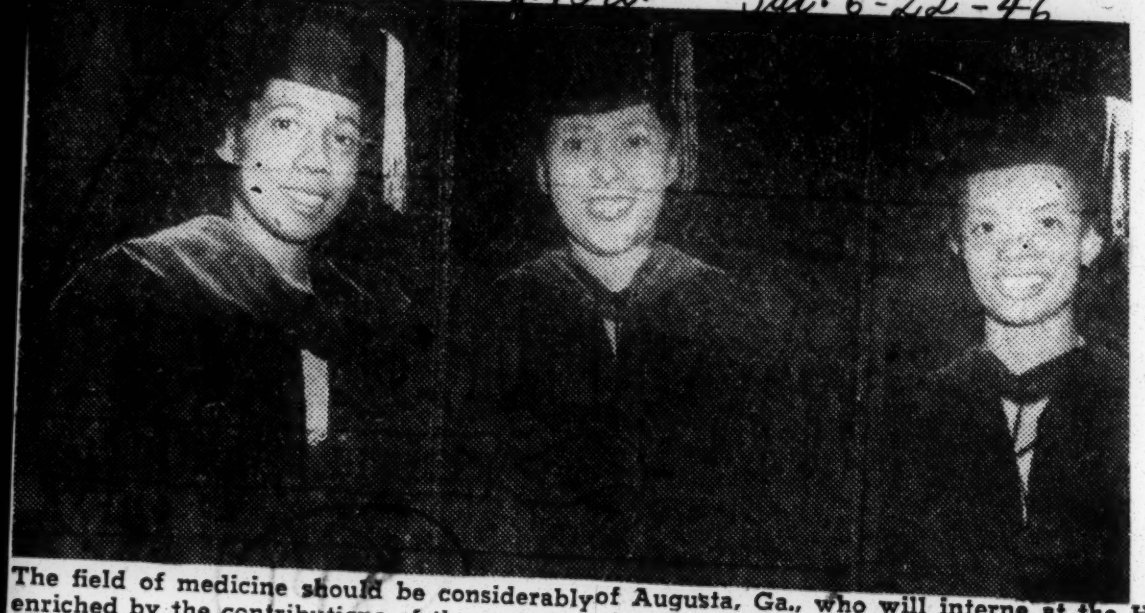
Born in Beaumont, Texas he is president of the Wiley College Alumni association and is listed in the latest editions of "American Men of Science" and "Who's Who in Colored America."

Having many friends thr... the southwest, Dr. Kelso and his family will leave for Washington early in September to begin residence in that city. 8-3-46

"The decision to leave Wiley formake in view of my numerous Howard was not an easy one to friends throughout the state to

Three Charming 'Medical Misses'

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-22-46



The field of medicine should be considerably enriched by the contributions of three charming misses who completed their medical training and were awarded the degree of M.D. from the Howard University School of Medicine at the 78th commencement. Shown left to right are: Misses Robbiesteene Josey of Augusta, Ga., who will interne at the Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.; Leona A. Turner of Washington, D. C., who will interne at Harlem Hospital, New York, and Catherine Roett of Houston, Texas, who will do interne work at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

The Defender Chicago, Ill

No Comment On Nazi Article

Sat. 10-12-46

WASHINGTON — Despite "official" knowledge of the published Nazi-like race theories of Dr. Tage U. H. Ellinger, head of Howard university's zoology department, President Mordecai Johnson has steadfastly maintained silence on the entire affair.

Contacted by the Chicago Defender this week to determine what steps the university expects to take in the matter, the Howard prexy had absolutely "no comment." Several university faculty members have charged Johnson with "gross irresponsibility" in hiring Ellinger, who was appointed by Johnson in 1945 on a two year temporary basis.

Dr. J. Sinclair Price, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, told the Defender, "The Ellinger case has been brought officially to the attention of President Johnson and is being thoroughly investigated as systematically as we could do so."

Form Committee

Dr. Price stated, "A committee which, it is understood, has been appointed among faculty members in the College of Liberal Arts, is making the investigation." He assured the Defender that the probe will be conducted.

In 1942, three years prior to coming to Howard university, Dr. Ellinger published in the Journal of Heredity an article on "The Breeding of Aryans" in which he glowingly justified as a science the Nazis extermination of the Jews terming it a "large scale breeding project with the purpose of eliminating from the race the heredity attributes of the semetic race."

He added, "It is a problem similar to that which Americans have solved to their own satisfaction with regard to their colored population."

Refuted By Authorities

Although the article received the attention of and was refuted publicly by two nationally known authorities, Dr. M. Ashley Montague, professor of anatomy at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and Prof. Richard Goldschmidt of the University of California, a genetecist of the highest authority, Dr. Johnson was reported by Dr. James Nabrit, public relations representative for the university to have "had no idea whatsoever" about Dr. Ellinger's controversial articles before he was employed.

The Defender

Some other university faculty members, however, charged that Dr. Johnson's failure to thoroughly investigate Ellinger's background including his writing was inexcusable and indefensible.

Chicago, Ill

Credits Mother And Wife With Achievements

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA)—Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, last Tuesday night vigorously affirmed that institution's right to freedom from political interference in academic affairs.

The educator addressed more than 500 persons who gathered at the Interior Department Auditorium in a testimonial to his completion of twenty years as president of the university.

Tues. 10-29-46

With his wife at his side, Dr. Johnson himself closed the program with a brief talk in which he partially disclaimed credit for the improvement and expansion of Howard.

"Whatever little contribution I may have made," he said, "has been the result of things I received from other persons. Most of it I got from my mother and almost all of the rest from my wife.

TO CONTINUE POLICY

He said he did not intend to deviate from a policy he established shortly after he took office, when he was requested by a high Interior Department official to make a political appointment to the university staff of a man obviously unqualified to hold the job.

Dr. Johnson said he refused to make the appointment and informed the official he would not do so in the future.

"I have not engaged in crooked politics to seek this position," he declared, " and I shall not do so in order to hold it."

Dr. Johnson, who became at the age of 36, Howard University's first colored president, has been a frequent target of congressional critics, some members of the university's Board of Trustees and of its administrative staff and faculty, and alumni.

WOOD CHARGES

As early as 1931, Representative John S. Wood, Democrat, of Georgia, charged Dr. Johnson had 'outlived his usefulness' at Howard University, because of alleged statements praising Communism. To this charge a student mass meeting countered with threats to leave the university if their president were forced to resign.

Daily World

Again in 1935, the stocky, intellectual Howard University president was in trouble with Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes on a charge of irregularities in the handling of public works funds by university officials.

The Dies Committee in 1938 heard an accusation that Dr. Johnson was advocating communism to his students. Two years later, a member of the Howard University Alumni Executive Committee presented a petition asking for Dr. Johnson's removal on the same grounds.

Atlanta, Ga.

Each time Dr. Johnson has been on the carpet for his political views or other actions which have displeased authorities, however, the great majority of his faculty and student body have rallied to his support, protesting outside intervention that threatened Howard University's academic freedom. And each time the president has been vindicated by his Board of Trustees —although not, he conceded last Tuesday night, without some anxious moments.

Tues. 10-29-46

James M. Nabrit, jr., secretary of the university, traced the "phenomenal strides" of Howard under the guidance of Dr. Johnson.

School Prexy Irresponsibility Charged In Case

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Biologist Appointed To Staff After Fascist Writing

Sat. 10-5-46

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University was charged with gross irresponsibiilty in administration when it was disclosed this week that Dr. Tage U. H. Ellinger, professor of zoology and head of the department of zoology at the institution, has a published article to his credit in which his expressed racial theories parallel those of Nazi-Germany at its height.

Recently brought to light is a publication "On The Breeding Of Aryans" by Dr. Ellinger, which appeared in the Journal of Heredity for April, 1942, in which he gives a brazen presentation of the apologia for the racial abominations of the Nazis, justifying them as science.

In a vein of cool effrontry, Ellinger accepts as science the Nazis' deliberate eradication of the Jewish elements in Germany as a "large-scale breeding project" which had as its ultimate end "eliminating from that nation the hereditary attribute of the Semitic race," and blandly states, "it is a problem similar to that Americans have solved to their own satisfaction with regard to their colored population."

Published During War

What is considered even more indicting is the fact that Dr. Ellinger's article was published more than a year ago after the United States had declared war on Nazi-Germany, at a time when Jewish people in Germany were being persecuted mercilessly.

Although Dr. James Nabrit, secretary and public relations representative for the institution, told the Chicago Defender that Howard University is "opposed" to the racial views espoused by Dr. Ellinger in the article, other faculty members charged that Dr. Johnson's appointment of Dr. Ellinger without a thorough investigation into his background, including his writings, was entirely indefensible and inexcusable.

It is expected that Dr. Johnson will be called upon shortly to initiate an investigation of Dr. Ellinger and that he will be pressed to take the necessary steps to force his resignation.

Nabrit said Dr. Johnson has already been apprised of the article, but it has not been "officially" presented to him for consideration. He confirmed that it is the responsibility of Dr. J. Sinclair Price, dean of the college of liberal arts to call the matter officially to President Johnson's attention. Dr. Ellinger is out of the city and has been since the university closed for the summer recess.

Ellinger was appointed to Howard University by Dr. Johnson in 1945 on a temporary appointment for two years, replacing the late eminent scientist, Dr. Edward Everett Just. He explained that war time conditions made it difficult to obtain qualified teachers.

Defends Johnson

Defending Dr. Johnson, Nabrit said he "had no idea whatsoever" about Dr. Ellinger's controversial article before he was employed. "The university would not employ a man if they knew he had these ideas," Nabrit stated. He pointed out that anti-Semitic ideas are against all that Howard University upholds and cited the presence of Jewish persons on the university faculty, board of trustees, and among the student body as evidence of the fact.

Nabrit refused to commit himself as to what steps Dr. Johnson intended to take in the Ellinger case. He sought to remove some of the heat from the Howard prexy's position by making leeway for broad expression on the part of faculty members as one of the privileges of academic freedom. This view is not widely shared among other members of the faculty.

At least two other members of the Howard University faculty whose opinions are highly authoritative and respected, asserted that in the realm of academic freedom there are limits to which a man

Praised German Scientist

Abel's principal work was in connection with the racial policy of 1939-40. Ellinger states: "It is a simple analysis to determine exactly what these Jewish features are, expressed quantitatively in measurements, and what the are has a number of characteristics, not often combined in a non-Jew or 'Aryan.' "In addition, he may display certain mental characteristics you would soon notice by personal as-

Chicago, Ill.

10-5-46

Sat.

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

3rd Howard Univ. Professor Quits

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

In the wake of disagreement over the selection of the new law school dean, Bernard S. Jefferson, associate professor at Howard University Law School, this week tendered his resignation, effective immediately, making the third Howard faculty member to resign within the past 20 days. Sat.

Confirmation of Mr. Jefferson's resignation was made Tuesday by James Nabritt, university secretary, but no reason for the severance of university connections Magnuson of Washington and given.

At the same time, Mr. Jefferson would not make public his letter of resignation, asserting that he preferred to have the university make the announcement.

Refused Promotion

Mr. Jefferson joined the faculty at Howard in 1934 as associate professor and was promoted to a full professorship at the annual meeting of the trustee board last week.

Instead of accepting the promotion, however, he elected to resign. Mr. Jefferson announced that he would continue to work with the Office of Price Administration, where he has been serving as associate director and counsel in the Food Price Division.

University officials announced that a successor to Mr. Jefferson would not be chosen until the next meeting of the university executive committee on May 10.

In Line for Deanship

Mr. Jefferson was one of the three men considered for elevation to the deanship of the law school, a post to which the trustee board named George W. Johnson, former FEPC vice chairman, at its last session.

The third, Leon A. Ransom, a professor who had been at Howard Law School for 16 years, resigned last week in protest against "an administration which is autocratically unfair."

Meanwhile, threats of a strike by law students petered out, but faculty members of the law school requested Ransom to reconsider his immediate resignation.

Reconsideration Urged

Expressing appreciation for the sentiment that motivated Ransome's action, eight members of the Law School faculty, in a letter, stated, "We do hope that you will reconsider your request that your resignation be effective immediately . . .

"We believe that you will agree with us that no person can undertake to complete your courses . . . in such a way as to avoid losing effectiveness in teaching and consequently serious injury to the students. Sat.

"Moreover, we think it important to consider that you are teaching seniors, many of whom will depend on this semester's work for the June bar examination and, at the other end of the scale, first year students whose entire success in law study must depend, in a large measure, upon the soundness of their training in fundamental courses . . .

Students' Welfare Primary

"We feel that for that reason, particularly in the line of your knowledge of the detriment that they would suffer, you would wish to make their welfare a paramount consideration."

The request was signed by Frank D. Reeves, James A. Washington Jr., William H. Hastie, George W. Johnson, George E. C. Hayes, Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, Louis Berry and A. Mercer Daniel.

Answering, Mr. Ransom, in a statement to the press, revealed that he would open a law office with Austin Fickling.

"As for the students," he said, "I can only say what I said to them, 'There is no compromise with evil.' I am afraid that you will lose respect for me if I remain. I am not a sore-head or interested in the financial angle but I have my self respect."

He said, however, that he would aid the students in their future studies with no compensation and added that if the faculty had made its expression prior to the trustee board meeting, he may have remained. 4-27-46

He revealed that his work at the school ceased definitely as of last Wednesday.

Lauds Miss Murray

Hints that probable appointment of Mr. Ransom to the deanship had been hampered by alleged pressure tactics by an alumni group headed by Miss Pauli Murray, assistant State's attorney in California, were denied by Lloyd K. Garrison, chairman of the trustees' law school committee.

In a letter to Miss Murray, made public Wednesday night, Mr. Garrison said:

"I can state with assurance that your activities on behalf of Professor Ransom, far from prejudicing his case, helped to give the committee and the board of trustees a clearer appreciation of the affection and esteem of the students and alumni for Professor Ransom.

"We were glad to have your reports, and we drew them to the attention of the trustees as a genuine expression of an important point of view."

Third Resignation

Resignation of Mr. Jefferson marks the third resignation of faculty members within three weeks, the first being Dr. John W. Lawhah, who quit as dean of the school of medicine, but remained a professor of radiology.

Expected to Get Law School Post

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Calls Administration 'Autocratically Unfair'

4-20-46

STRIKE FEARED

Medical School Dean Had Resigned Earlier

WASHINGTON.

Admittedly disappointed over Howard University's failure to name him dean of the School of Law, Leon A. Ransom, highest-paid professor in the school, last week terminated all connections with the institution.

His resignation followed by less than a month that of Dr. John W. Lawlah, who relinquished his administrative duties as dean of the Medical School but retained his status as full professor of radiology.

Strike, Revolt Feared

Meanwhile, as a result of the trustee board's action in elevating George Johnson to succeed William H. Hastie as dean, a student strike and a faculty revolt within the School of Law are feared, it has been revealed.

Terming his resignation a protest against "an administration which is autocratically unfair," Mr. Ransom, in a 3-page, 1600-word letter to Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, university president, outlined in detail the events precipitating his action. 4-20-46

Devotion Unrewarded

A member of the Law School faculty for 16 years, Ransom declared that "personal pride and belief in my own integrity" would not allow him to stoop to the use of "trite language" in making the customary expression of regret over his severance.

Pointedly, he emphasized, "I consider the failure of your administration to acknowledge my right to be elected to the deanship of the School of Law as a deliberate affront, an act of base ingratitude and proof that devotion to a cause merits no reward at Howard University." Sat 4-20-46

Wanted Unanimously

Moreover, Ransom stated that he had been advised that Dr. Johnson had been "informed that it was the unanimous wish of the law school faculty, the student body and the alumni that I should succeed Mr. Hastie as dean.

"Your ignoring of their views is but a further indication that there must have been some subterranean reason for the decision at which you arrived, and is proof that merit and self-sacrifice are not only not to be rewarded, but are to be publicly flaunted as unworthy of consideration."

He added, "Because of the feeling that I have been both humiliated and repudiated by the administration of the university, I must say that I am happy to tender my resignation, effective immediately."

Record at School

Ransom has served as instructor, assistant professor, acting vice-dean, associate professor, professor, and acting dean at Howard's School of Law, and, together with Charles H. Houston, William H. Hastie and "the invaluable assistance of Miss Ollie M. Cooper, as secretary," has had a guiding hand in building the school.

Reconsideration Urged

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"We believe that you will agree with us that no person can undertake to complete your courses . . . in such a way as to avoid losing effectiveness in teaching and consequently serious injury to the students.

"Moreover, we think it important to consider that you are teaching seniors, many of whom will depend on this semester's work for the June bar examination and, at the other end of the scale, first year students whose entire success in law study must depend, in a large measure, upon the soundness of their training in fundamental courses Sat 4-20-46

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Ransom Decision Final

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"As for the students," he said, "I can only say what I said to them, 'There is no compromise with evil.' I am afraid that you will lose respect for me if I remain. I am not a sore-head or interested in the financial angle but I have my self respect."

He said, however, that he would aid the students in their future studies with no compensation and added that if the faculty had made its expression prior to the trustee board meeting, he may have remained.

He revealed that his work at the school ceased definitely as of last Wednesday.

In tendering his resignation, Dr. Lawlah, who had been dean of the School of Medicine for six years, stated that his action was motivated by a desire to return to private practice.

A graduate of Morehouse College, the University of Wisconsin Medical School and Rush Medical College, he will retain his staff connection at Freedmens' Hospital . Sat 4-20-46

Dr. Lawlah, as dean of the H. U. School of Medicine, two weeks before had been named to the deans' committee of Mount Alto Hospital, marking the first time a colored man has served in this capacity at a Veterans Administration hospital.

Upon acceptance of the resignation and appointment of the new dean, the position will be filled by the successor as the committee is purely one of deans of local medical schools.

Resigns from Howard



LEON A. RANSOM,

Ransom to Remain at Howard Until June 30

Journal and Guide
Norfolk Va

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Leon A. Ransom, professor of law at Howard University for the past 15 years, who tendered his resignation last week because the Howard board of trustees did not name him to succeed Dean William H. Hastie, who has been appointed Virgin Islands governor, has promised President Johnson that he will remain at his post until the end of the school year.

On the basis of seniority Professor Ransom felt that he should have succeeded Dean Hastie. The appointment, however, went to Prof. George M. Johnson. In protest Prof. Ransom resigned. Sat. 4-20-46

Commenting this week on Prof. Ransom's resignation, President Johnson of the University said. The president and trustees of Howard University hold Leon A. Ransom in very high esteem. At the annual meeting in April they voted to give him the highest annual salary ever awarded a professor in the history of the school of law. It is their hope that Professor Ransom will remain with the faculty for many years."

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Chester, Pa. 12-9-46- mm.

Sirs:

Allow me to congratulate you upon your excellent feature article on How- (LIFE, Nov. 18) is an excellent one and indeed a fine I wish to ex- my congratulations. photographic May I add, ... r, that it is a sad commentary on American life that I should extend congratulations upon something that should be perfectly natural.

JACK H. DAWLEY
Lincoln University

● LIFE was in error. There are perhaps a dozen Negro universities in the U.S. of which Howard is the largest.—ED.

Sirs: Nice

The essay on Howard University by Moto J. Hubbell (LIFE, Dec. 2) is an excellent one and deserves to be read by everyone interested in Negro education. However there are several factual inaccuracies to which I would call your attention. Such institutions as Howard University, Fisk University, Atlanta University and Lincoln University might well take exception to your statement that "there is just one Negro university in the U.S." Chicago, Ill.

MOTO J. HUBBELL
Lincoln University

Sub-Standard Conditions Hurt Howard Univ.

Underpaid Teachers Cause Lowering Of Prestige

By VENICE SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Sub-standard conditions, overworked and underpaid teachers, poorly selected students, and danger of losing national accreditation are ghosts which haunt Howard University, all denials to the contrary.

As far back as March 22, 1945, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, testifying before the House Appropriations Committee in support of an increased budget for the operation of the institution warned of the danger of the university losing its rating, and implored that "the substandard salaries prevailing throughout the non-teaching staff should be built up, so that the institution can operate efficiently."

He pointed out that the faculty during that year had worked 12 months instead of the normal teaching year. Many of them carried both night and day shifts, he said, and "teaching loads have frequently been far above the maximum considered permissible by national accrediting agencies.

Mr. McNutt predicted that the upsweep in the university's enrollment experienced during the year, 1943-1944, showed every prospect of continuing. He said, "If this persisting upward trend should be accompanied by a movement to encourage a substantial increase in the proportion of students of superior ability and promise, the productive efficiency of the university would be further increased. He plead for funds which would permit the university to grant scholarships to students of "superior ability."

Testimony of President

These conditions were further borne out by testimony from President Mordecai Johnson appearing before the same committee on April 16, 1945.

Dr. Johnson, describing the increase in student enrollment for the school year 1943-44 to 4,196 students which represents an increase of 552 students over the previous year, or a total increase of 1,386 or more than 49 per cent since Pearl Harbor, attested to an overworked faculty, and dangers of losing accreditation.

He said that several of the colleges have enrollments greater than had been expected for years in advance, among them the College of Liberal Arts and the School of Medicine. He substantiated McNutt's statement that many teachers at the university, working both night and day were bearing teaching load, "far above the maximum which the national accrediting agencies have considered permissible."

He told the committee that all units of Howard University now are accredited by regular accrediting agencies, except one, and that is the school of engineering and architecture. "This means," Dr. Johnson continued, "that we have reached the minimum line of approval although in our school of medicine our per capita expenditure would be rated very low in the field of medical education."

5-4-46

Below In Dentistry

He further attested, "In dental education we would be rated low in per capita expenditures and very low in equipment and building, but very high in the quality of the faculty. "In their training our faculty in dentistry is among the first four in the United States," he continued, adding, "in general competence, the Council on Dental Education has rated the school as one among the best eight." He bemoaned the fact that "their salaries and equipment and facilities, are among the poorest in the United States."

It is this lack of equipment and facilities, low salaries, and lack of sufficient opportunity for promotion which is said to have added to the unrest among certain of the instructors, and the non-teaching staff in the Dental School and which it is predicted will cause the resignations of at least three instructors, and three of the non-teaching staff, come the end of the present school year.

Johnson further disclosed to the committee, "Our college of liberal arts is functioning at a per capita expenditure which is approximately one-half of what is considered the minimum adequate per capita expenditure.

"So far as our graduate school is concerned," he went on to say, "it is in its childhood stage. We have never had enough teachers for the college of liberal arts. So, the only way we can give graduate work is to overload the few competent teachers we have in the college of liberal arts . . .

"Our staff, on the whole, in the undergraduate and graduate schools is made up of a good many young men, and the principal reason for that is that we cannot afford to employ mature professors, so we have had to employ about 50 per cent of the number of mature professors that we need to carry on first-class undergraduate and graduate courses."

Turning to the Medical School, Dr. Johnson said, "I would say that any first-class examiner from the American Council on Medical Education would be able to tell you that the per capita expenditure per student at Howard University Medical School is low, and that indicates one of two things, or maybe it indicates both. In our case it indicates both—inadequate staff and inadequate salaries for the staff."

Low Pay Causes Loss

5-4-46

Johnson said the reason the Engineers Council for Professional Development took away the accreditation of the School of Engineering and Architecture was because of the low pay for the faculty, poor organization, poor equipment, and a poor building.

On the matter of quality of students enrolling in Howard University for the year 1943-44, Dr. Johnson testified that out of 1600 students attending the college of liberal arts, "about one-fourth of those students are students of very high mentality. When they graduate, they will make good anywhere. Three-fourths of those students are students who trail all the way down from medium mentality to bare ability to stay in school." While admittedly, Dr. Johnson's testimony covered the scholastic years 1943-44 there is little in the statement drawn up by the Education Committee of Local 10, Howard University Branch United Federal Workers of America, CIO, and submitted to President Johnson, and the dean of the College of Liberal Arts which would indicate that these conditions have been ameliorated. Indeed there is every reason to believe that with the influx of veterans, some of the conditions have been aggravated.

Howard Names New Deans For Law, Medicine

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 4-20-46

(Reprinted From Last Week's Late Edition)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — At the annual meeting of the board of trustees recently, Howard University elected George M. Johnson, J.D., S.J.D., University of California, and former executive director of the FEPC, dean of the School of Law to succeed William H. Hastie, newly appointed governor of the Virgin Islands; and Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, M.D., Ph.D., University of Chicago, professor and head of the department of physiology, dean of the School of Medicine, to succeed Dr. John W. Lawlah who resigned to accept a position at the university as clinical professor of radiology, and to engage in the practice of his speciality.

The university terminated all war time leaves of absence granted members of the faculties with the exception of those teachers in the military service.

The university announced the resignation of Gustav Auzenne as assistant treasurer of the university and his appointment as associate professor of business administration and head of the department of commerce and finance.

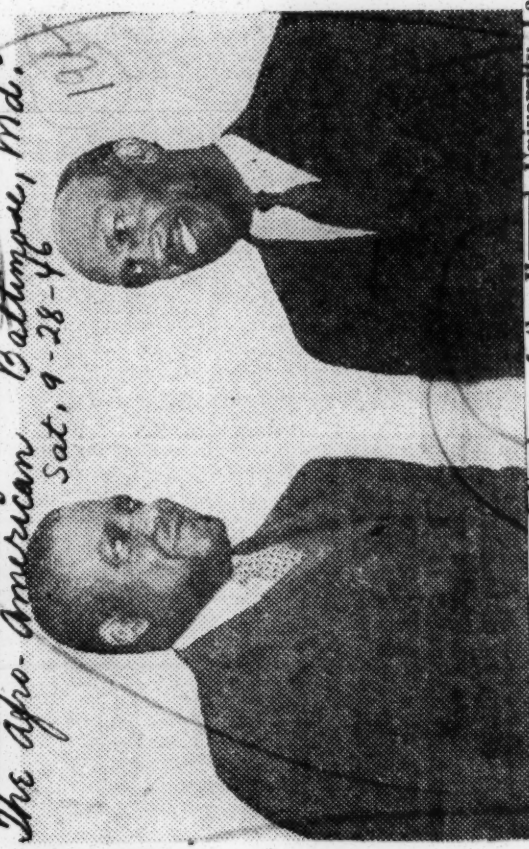
The School of Social Work was placed on a two year basis and authorized to grant the professional degree of master of Social Work. Sat. 4-20-46

According to the secretary of the university, James M. Nabrit Jr., Howard University has the largest enrollment in its history, including 447 veterans of World War II. The total now is close to 4,900.

Judge Myles A. Paige of the Court of Special Sessions, New York, was reelected alumni trustee.

The following trustees were in attendance at the meeting: Dr. Louise C. Ball, New York; Dr Jacob Billikopf, Philadelphia; Dr. Sara W. Brown, Washington; W. Justin Carter, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. Geo. W. Coleman, Boston; George W. Crawford, New Haven, Conn.; Victor B. Deyber, Washington; F. E. DeFrantz, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lloyd K. Garrison, Washington; Dr. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Arlington, Vermont; Dr. Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland; Dr. Richard W. Hale, Jr., Boston; Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.; President Mordecai W. Johnson; Lorimer D. Milton, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, New York City; Judge Myles A. Paige, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va.; and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, New York. Sat. 4-20-46

Mr. Young was elected chairman of the board for the fourth consecutive year.



Calif. Attorney Joins H.U. Faculty
The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-28-46

Dr. George M. Johnson, left, dean of the Howard University Law School, is shown here talking over plans with John W. Bussey, California lawyer, whose acceptance of an associate professorship at Howard was announced this week. A graduate of the University of California and Harvard University Law School, Mr. Bussey has conducted classes in law in Oakland and San Francisco for the past ten years. (Gorham and Brooks Photo)

Howard faculty denies revolt against Johnson

Tribune, Los Angeles, California

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The widely-circulated report that 275 professors at Howard university had revolted against president Mordecai W. Johnson was denied here last week by professor Martin D. Jenkins, chairman of the university teacher's union (CIO).

Dr. Jenkins said that "union representatives have had, and will continue to have, very amicable and constructive conferences with President . . . Johnson and with Dean J. St. Clair Price" concerning the teachers' several grievances about the present system of administration. Sat 4-27-46

Meanwhile, the Howard board of trustees terminated all war-time leaves of absence of faculty members, except those in military service, filled two deanships, and announced one resignation.

Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, physics department head in the medical school, was promoted to dean of the school to succeed Dr. John W. Lawlah, who recently resigned to devote more time to private practice and to accept a position as clinical professor of radiology.

George W. Johnson, ex-deputy FEPC chairman, was appointed law school dean to succeed William H. Hastie, who has been nominated governor of the Virgin Islands. Johnson is a graduate of the University of California.

The resignation was that of Leon A. Ransom, whom most had expected to be the next law school dean. Ransom, who has taught at Howard for 16 years, as against the new dean's six, wrote president Johnson a three-page letter of resignation, explaining that he considered "the failure of (the) administration to acknowledge (his) right to be elected to the deanship . . . a deliberate affront, an act of base ingratitude and proof that devotion to a cause merits no reward at Howard university." Ransom also charged that the present administrative system was "autocratically unfair." Sat 4-27-46

President Johnson made the following comment on the resignation, "The president and trustees of Howard university hold Leon A. Ransom in very high esteem. At the annual meeting in April, they voted to give him the highest annual salary ever awarded a professor in the history of our school of law. It is their hope that professor Ransom will remain with the faculty many years."

19b 1946

Howard University (D. C.)

Couldn't Lock the Doors And Didn't Call the Law

Gym too Small; Near Riot at H.U.

Washington Tribune, Washington, D.C.

BY AL SWEENEY

1-22-46

Howard University students expressed their dissatisfaction over Howard's gymnasium facilities in no uncertain terms last Saturday night by a display of ire, which saw several windows knocked out and doors beaten out in the Physical Education Building.

The disorder came as the result of the closing of the doors to a basketball game, which saw Morgan's cagers whip Howard's quintet, 39-21 denying admission to approximately 1,500 Howardies holding athletic books. The entrance to the Howard gym was ordered closed after some 600 students had filed beneath its portals to fill the tiny edifice to capacity.

This year on the "Hilltop," the interest in the basketball fortunes of the Howard Bisons is at fever pitch, because after many seasons of dwelling in the "coal hole" of the CIAA basketball circuit, it looks like Howard is about to emerge a power.

This keen interest of the Howardites to witness their cage team in action, is causing no end of embarassment to the officials of the institution, and is turning the spotlight on an unpleasant situation at Howard.

All Pay Fees

It seems, according to some of the disgruntled students, every person, who matriculates at Howard, is required to pay an athletic fee of $1.50 at the beginning of each quarter. The payment of the fee entitles the payee admission to all athletic events scheduled as campus or home games.

At the present time, the enrollment at Howard totals more than 3,000. The gym seats only 400. Approximately 600 can be packed into the imporium to the point of an overflow on the basketball court.

Thus, it is pointed out, potentially more than 2,000 Howardites can be turned away from each game, even though they are entitled to attend the athletic affairs.

Last week, several student committees consulted with the administrative officials in an effort to solve the problem. In the past, Howard has played their games in the more commodious Garnet-Patterson Junior High gym, but this year, because of a District recreation ruling, they have been barred from staging their basketball games there. 1-22-46

A Gym Promised

At a December banquet, honoring the football team, Dean St. Claire Price of the College of Liberal Arts, divulged that Howard was including the construction of a $1,000,000 Physical Education building and $500,000 stadium in their future building program.

However, in the request made by Dr. Mordecai Johnson to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, recently, the request for the athletic plant improvement wasn't included.

A high administrative official at Howard disclosed to The Tribune, that the request for athletic equipment will be submitted in 1947.

He informed the Tribune that Howard's building plans consist of three phases. The first phase which includes an Engineering building, women's dormitory units, Fine Arts building, and Dental building has been approved. Architects' plans have been drawn up, and the only deterring factor is the lack of supplies.

The second phase of the Howard post-war construction program, which is up for consideration by Congress this year, is the erection of a Law, Biology and men's dormitory buildings.

It is under the third phase that the construction of a Physical Education building and stadium comes. 1-22-46

About the Fees

The same official claims that the $1.50 athletic fees, which each student is required to pay every quarter, helps to underwrite the athletic program. If fees were returned, and only money received from basketball games be taken in, Howard's ambitious athletic program would be seriously hampered, the Howard administrative spokesman pointed out.

150 Vets' Homes To Howard University

Chicago Defender

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The Federal Public Housing Authority this week approved 150 units of Federal surplus housing for Howard University to be used for housing student veterans and their families. 2-16-46

The units, to be located at 5th street between Greshan and Hobarts Streets Northwest, are former army barracks and dormitories, and apartments of war workers.

Howard To Build With 3 Millions

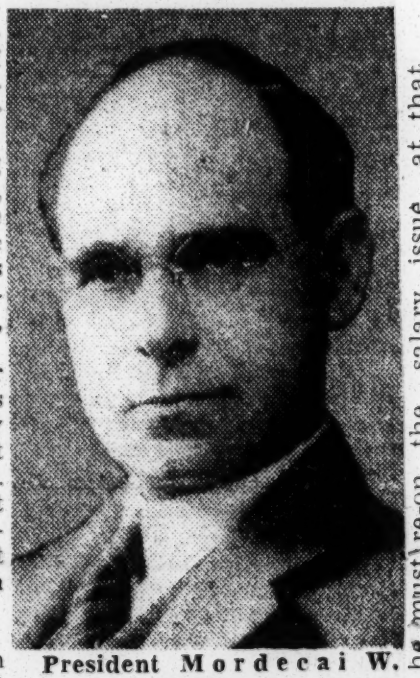
The Journal and Guide Norfolk Va.

Howard Expansion Program Announced

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) — Postwar building plans for Howard University include construction of four projects at a total estimated cost of $8,198,485. Congress has already appropriated funds for drawings and specifications.

Those projects are a building for the college of dentistry, $755,180; a building for the school of engineering, the same amount; two units of women's dormitories, $704,820, and an auditorium and fine arts building, $983,505. 1-5-46

In justifying an estimate for funds for plans and specifications for these buildings preliminary to the submission of a request for funds for construction, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university, told an appropriations subcommittee that these four buildings would be a part of a larger program.



President Mordecai W. Johnson, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., announced this week appropriations by Congress of $188,000 for basic increases in salaries for instructional administrative staffs, and $188,575 for plans and specifications for five new buildings, including two women's dormitories, new buildings for the college of dentistry, school of engineering and architecture, and a new auditorium, including special facilities for the fine arts, at an estimated cost of $3,198,485. The university's enrollment now exceeds 4,000. When the new building program is completed the physical plant of Howard will have been increased by approximately one-third. 1-5-46

WOMEN'S DORMITORY

He said work could begin on the women's dormitories in 180 days, work on the engineering building in 240 days, work on the dental building in 270 days, and work on the auditorium and fine arts building in 330 days after the availability of funds for advance planning.

The engineering school at present, he said is using the applied science building, "which was a hodgepodge of all the practical and technical things that we were doing at Howard University. 1-5-46

"It is a very small building, two stories high with a basement. The building is crowded with equipment, a great deal of which is subsidized equipment.

"Then we have our shops for mechanical engineering in the basement of Clark Hall, and our electrical laboratory, in part, in the basement of Therkield Science Hall, so we now have engineering scattered over three buildings of the university.

"Dentistry is being accommodated at present in the old building which, long ago, accommodated the medical school and Freedman's Hospital. When we got our new medical school building about twenty years ago we then renovated the two bottom floors in the old medical building and put dentistry there." 1-5-46

Howard now has three women's dormitories, Dr. Johnson said which, even with crowding, accommodate only 332 women and we have over 2,900 women in our student body.

400 WOMEN WAIT

"We have so many women of late," he said, "that we have taken one of the men's dormitories away from the men and given it to the women. Still we have 400 out-of-town women who want dormitory space and cannot get it." 1-5-46

The largest auditorium space now at Howard, he said, is the gymnasium which seats slightly more than 600. The freshman class alone, he pointed out, had 850 students in it last year.

"Another great negative aspect of this situation is that whenever we have a forum or a great musical event of any kind that depends upon paid admissions," he said, "we seat so few that we cannot sustain the enterprise."

He cited the appearance of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt during the forum series. He said every seat was sold a month in advance of her appearance.

Dr. Lawlah Resigns

Washington Tribune Sat.

Washington (ANP) — The school's administration over the dramatic resignation last week of Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of the school of medicine, will become effective April 9, unless the university trustees increased teacher salaries in long-smouldering feud with the school rules he must re-main at his post until the end of the current school term, or at the latest between then and July 1.

The former Provident hospital have climaxed ato have told Dr. Johnson to have climaxed around July 1.

Dr. Lawlah's resignation is said to have led to a reported to have been on the salary issue at that time.

ter struggle last fall by forcing university officials to recognize the CIO United Federal workers of America as bargaining agent for them.

Dr. Lawlah is saiid to consider the deanship of Howard medical school largely administrative, which takes too much of his time from the medical field. His resignation stated he would like to devote more time to teaching, research and to take care of his practice. He is reported to have begun planning to open an extension office where he can practice X-ray following his bitter clash with Dr. Johnson. Hum. 4-24-46

His new offices are slated to occupy an entire floor in a building now under construction, which will be occupied mainly by physicians. Dr. Lawlah may teach roentenology (X-ray) at Freedmen's hospital, now reported to be the hospital's most understaffed department.

Dr. Lawlah, the second Negro to be named dean of a medical college, follows closely in the footsteps of Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, the first Negro doctor to serve as dean of a medical school. Both served at Howard and both resigned.

As Howard Held 79th Charter Day Exercises



Annual alumni awards for distinguished post graduate achievement were given at the 79th Charter Day exercises of Howard University last week. Receiving awards were, left to right, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, in public health; Dr. Alethea Washington, who accepted the plaque in education for Miss Helen A. Whiting, Atlanta, and David A. Williston, in landscape architecture. Giving the awards is P. B. Young Sr., trustee while President Mordecai Johnson looks on. (McNeill photo

Howard medical students walk out on Nisei teacher

Los Angeles Sentinel Sat. 3-23-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because Dr. Richard Otagaki, Nisei part-time clinical instructor at Howard university's college of dentistry, was allegedly aloof towards them, 95 students of the two upper dental classes absented themselves from clinic in a three-day protest last week.

The students charged that the instructor assumed a curt and uncooperative attitude toward them in his routine dealings. They lodged a formal protest with college authorities and requested that the faculty confer with Dr. Otagaki with the aim of bringing about an adjustment in his manner of handling student problems.

Meeting later with the dean of the dentistry school, the students agreed to return to clinic, and the secretary of the university released a statement to the effect that the matter had been satisfactorily adjusted. 3-23-46

College Enrollment in '45 Found Highest in History

Afro American Baltimore, Md. Sat 4-6-46

7,000 Reported in 108 Institutions; Male Attendance Increasing but Low

The annual survey of enrollment in colored colleges and universities, conducted by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, department of education, Howard University, reveals that student enrollment has reached the highest point in their history.

One hundred eight institutions report a total of 43,868 resident college students during the fall term of the current school year, including 41,741 undergraduates, an increase of 16% over the same term of last year.

Male Enrollment Increasing

Again enrollment over last year's is reported by almost all institutions. Although some gain in male undergraduate attendance is reported, male students constitute only 22% of the toal, whereas in pre-war years they were about 45% of the total enrollment.

Of the toal enrollment, 54% is in private institutions, and 62% in fully accredited institutions. An enrollment of approximately 70,000 resident college and post-graduate students is reported by the institutions for the full school year, 1944-45.

1310 Vets in Colleges

The survey reveals that an appreciable number of discharged war veterans are returning to the colleges.

Altogether 87 institutions report 1310 veterans of college level and 663 of below college level enrolled under the provisions of either the vocational rehabilitation act or GI Bill of Rights as Nov. 1, 1945.

2,127 Higher Levels

The hundreds of veterans who have entered college since this date are not included in the tabulations.

Enrollment in graduate and professional curricula totaled 2,127 students during the fall term 1945, and 3,907 students during the full school year 1944-45.

Largest fall-term enrollments were graduate, 556 (14 institutions); medicine, 497 (2 institutions); dentistry, 242 (2 institutions); social work, 229 (institutions); and law, 108 (3 institutions).

5,712 Graduates

Among the 1944-45 graduates were 5,213 with a baccalaureate degree, 248 with the master's degree, 136 in medicine, 56 in social work, 44 in dentistry, and 15 in law.

The typical institution has an enrollment of only 310 students, while Howard University is the largest institution reporting, with an enrollment of 3,087 students during the fall term 1945, and 4,780 students during the school year 1944-45. 2-6-46

In the survey, reported in the forthcoming spring issue of the Journal of Negro Education, published by the Bureau of Educational Research, Howard University, Dr. Jenkins points out certain implications of the survey.

Based on Economy

Whether or not enrollment continues to increase depends on the health of the economic order, he says, with full employment resulting in expanding enrollment and widespread unemployment in a decline in the number of youths attending those institutions for colored persons are not now ready, in terms of sufficient physical facilities and adequately prepared teachers to accommodate an enlarged student enrollment.

Unless the educational handicap of colored students is to be further increased, institutions must either expand their facilities or limit their enrollment, he concludes.

Howard U. Loses Tax Case; Must Pay $6,000

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Howard University lost a tax case in court here last week, when the court ruled that Howard must pay a tax well over $6,000 on certain properties. Howard owns many parcels of improved and unimproved land near the institution which are not devoted to educational purposes. It is on these that the university must pay the tax. 3-30-46

At one time, in a court action against the school, it was said that Howard owned about a million dollars worth of real estate in Washington in desirable locations near the school. Many deals whereby the school acquired title to these pieces of real estate were revealed.

Howard U. 1947 Budget Raised

Chicago Defender

Freedmen's Hospital Also Gets Increase

WASHINGTON—(NNPA) — Due to rapid increase in the enrollment of Howard University, the government budget for the fiscal year beginning June 30, submitted to Congress by President Truman on Monday, recommends larger appropriations for personnel, repairs, alterations and library books at that university.

Appropriations recommended for the next fiscal year total $4,399,500. The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year was $1,280,575, which is $3,118,925 less than the budget estimates.

A total of $3,017,000 is recommended for construction of an engineering building, women's dormitory units, auditorium and fine arts building, and a dental building, under the construction supervision of the Public Buildings Administration. Sat 4-26-46

New Buildings Planned

The budget also carries a total of $154,800 for plans and specifications for three men's dormitories, administration building, law building, biology building, and greenhouse, and alterations to the science building.

For payment in full or in part of the salaries of officers, professors, teachers and other employees, the budget carries a total of $941,700, which represents an increase of $29,700 over the amount appropriated for this purpose for the current fiscal year.

The budget also recommends that the District of Columbia reimburse the federal government in the sum of $625,000 for the care of indigent legal residents of the district.

It is estimated that in the fiscal year 1947 the federal government's net share in the cost of operation will be about 35 percent. The decrease of about 10 percent in the cost is due chiefly to the completion of all items of the program to rehabilitate the physical plant.

For expenses, the sum of $286,000 is carried. This represents an increase of $99,000 over the appropriation for this purpose for the current fiscal year.

Freedmen's Budget Upped

At Freedmen's Hospital, budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947 total $921,000, an increase of $124,250 over appropriations for the hospital for the current fiscal year. This sum covers salaries and expenses

Says Vets' School Work Above Average

Pittsburgh Courier 2-23-46

Declaring that veterans approached their work with more seriousness than other students, Mr. Nabritt said the diligence of the 776 veterans attending Howard during the last quarter had raised the tone of the entire university."

Less than a dozen veterans at Howard received failing grades during the last quarter, he added

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(NNPA) — Classwork performed by veterans at Howard University is better than that of the average student James Nabrit secretary of Howard University, said last Friday.

Jackson College (Mississippi)

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE GIVEN SURPLUS BUILDINGS

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The Jackson, Miss., College for teachers was recently approved for surplus government owned buildings. Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-9-46

19b 1946

Kentucky State College (Frankfort, Ky.)

Five Colleges In State to Get More Housing

6-7-46 Louisville, Ky. Courier-Journal

Cleveland, June 6 (AP)—Five Kentucky colleges will receive additional housing facilities for war veteran students, the Federal Public Housing Authority said today.

In addition, the agency announced, 15 temporary dwelling accommodations for married veterans and their families will be delivered to Paris, Ky., from Lexington Signal Depot at Avon, Ky.

Murray to Get 64. 7 Vii

The housing authority said 64 temporary family dwelling units for married veteran students will be sent to Murray State Teachers College, and 50 such units for married veteran students will be delivered to Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College at Richmand. 6-7-46

The agency said contracts had been made for delivering 48 temporary housing units to Morehead State Teachers College; 32 temporary dormitory accommodations to Kentucky State College for Negroes, Frankfort, and 100 family and 208 dormitory units for the University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Negro College To Graduate 44 Tuesday

Louisville, Ky Courier-Journal

Frankfort, Ky., June 1 (AP)—Commencement exercises for 44 members of the graduating class of Kentucky State College for Negroes will be held here at 10:30 a.m Tuesday. 6-2-46

Dr. Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will deliver the principal address. Sunday

Baccalaureate exercises for the class will be staged in Hune Chapel at the college at 5:30 p.m. tomorrow. The Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., pastor of the Woodlawn A. M. E. Church, Chicago, will preach the annual sermon.

Cum laude graduates include Lucy Kelly Hayden, Paris (English); Dorothy Mae Williams, Stamping Ground (elementary education); Nell Elizabeth Green, Murray; Geneva Doris Stith, Petersburg, Va., (mathematics) and Anna Laura Irvin, Lexington (sociology). 6-2-46

HEAD COACH

Defender



Chicago, Ill. Sat. 9-7-46

BOB WHITE

Athletic Director at Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky., and named to succeed Bill Willis, former Ohio State lineman who quit to play pro football with the Cleveland Browns of the All-America League. White is a World War II veteran, has served as dean of men and assistant coach. He is visiting in Chicago.

Student-Vets Approve Negro Recreation Plan

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 18 (AP)—The executive committee of the Kentucky Association of Student Veterans approved today a plan for a state-wide drive for funds to purchase a veteran's recreation center for Kentucky State College for Negroes at Frankfort.

President Howard Bowles said the group sought to erect 100-by 100-foot, two-story building.

Bowles named a committee to head the drive Frank McDowell, University of Louisville, chairman; John Gherman, Centre College; Bill Barnett, Eastern, and Louis Carter, Kentucky State Collegs. Times 11-19-46

19b 1946

Kittrell College Observes 60th Anniversary

Norfolk, Va.
Sat 2-23-46

By LOUIS W. THOMPSON Jr.

KITTRELL, N. C.—The sixtieth anniversary of the founding of Kittrell College was celebrated here Thursday, Feb. 7, at which time the Founder's Day contribution by students and faculty members amounted to $1,215.24. Aside from the $400 Founder's Day contribution, the board of trustees, meeting on the day preceding, raised $800 for the institution.

Presiding over the exercises was Bishop M. H. Davis, presiding bishop of the Second Episcopal District, chairman of the college trustee board, who also made the principal address.

HISTORY OF SCHOOL

The history of Kittrell was related by Miss Mary Wilson. Also appearing on the program were the Rev. E. G. Dohart; Rev. Dr. Bryant, pastor of St. John AME Church, Baltimore, Md.; and Prof. C. G. Garrett of Columbia, S. C. Dr. E. F. G. Dent, president of the college, extended greetings from the student body and faculty and presented the bishop. The glee club rendered selections and Miss Hadsel Wilson sang a solo.

PRIZE WINNERS

Miss Juanita Winston, Chapel Hill, N. C., a 1945 graduate of the school of religion and a candidate for graduation from the college of liberal arts and sciences in 1946, was awarded first prize, a valuable wrist watch, for raising $85.67, the highest amount among students.

Miss Mary Russell, of Winston-Salem, raised $60, the next highest amount, and won a fountain pen as a prize. Among the faculty, Dean L. H. Middleton of the college of liberal arts, raised the highest amount, $110.

The total amount raised, $1,215.24, was the highest ever raised on a similar occasion in the history of the college.

S-2-23-46

In their sessions the trustees formulated plans to improve the physical plant as well as the curricular equipment of the institution. The high school department is now accredited by the North Carolina Department of Public instruction.

BLACK DISPATCH REPORTER TOURS LANGSTON UNIVERSITY

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Editor's Note—Below follows a continuation of articles describing deplorable conditions at Langston university, a school established by the Oklahoma Legislature, March 12, 1897, to provide, according to the constitution, "Separate, Equal Educational Facilities" for the higher education of Negro students who are refused admission to 17 tax-supported "white" colleges. The jim crow institution, described herein, falls nearly fifty per cent below North Central accrediting requirements, while the 17 lily-white schools are recognized by leading accrediting agencies in the country.

Sat 9-28-46

By MAL WHITBY

Of all the unplanned, botched-up, makeshift buildings placed helter-skelter over the Langston university campus, the worst of the lot is the gymnasium!

It is a long, narrow brick thing. The central portion resembles a two-story barn with one-story high projections on each east-west end, extending like stall sheds.

The east shed-like wing houses what is termed "The School of Music," truly a story in itself; and the west projection (still under construction after several years of state doodling) is supposed to accommodate the women's showers, lockers, etc.

The interior of the tall central portion is the basketball court and what the State of Oklahoma provides for "Equal, Separate" training in calesthenics and the multitude of other gymnastics for majors in physical education.

The truth is: Langston university's physical education department fails to meet even the Oklahoma Department of Education requirements for a state certificate in this field! Further, Negro Oklahomans cannot major in physical education in the state that collects their taxes!

Oklahoma has provided NO equipment whatsoever for physical education! Not even a floor mat! What is used there now was purchased through net receipts from well- supported football games; even though crowds of several thousand must stand throughout a game, as no seating is provided.

The basketball court is so narrow, seats can be placed only on one side—the north wall. Here, a bleacher type arrangement provides seating for about 300 persons!

Sat 3-12-46

How do the more than 600 students witness basketball games? you ask. That's easy, Bub. Visit-ing teams play two games and half the student body (upper classmen) attend the first night and the remainder see the second game. After all, 'tis relatively a small school, so the students can easily get together to tell one another about the game witnessed. By sundown the next day, every student on the campus has complete dope on the double-header.

Too, there are only three forms of reercation in this school: the athletic games, dances in the gym (music played on a rat-infested open piano that has only two side-boards left from the wood case); and movies in the crowded Page auditorium, built forty years ago for 600.

Students at Langston say a North Central Accrediting Association inspector looked into the barn-like gym, shook his head and exclaimed, "Well, it's well ventilated, if nothing else." He referred to broken window panes that have been out for the last four years.

There is hardly any semblance of general maintenance on the entire campus, as one would expect under a modern cost accounting set-up for a tax supported institution.

There are no classrooms for health education subjects, no dressing rooms, bathing facilities, lockers, nor rest rooms for girls!

Girl enrollees in physical education must dress in their dormitory rooms for gym classes, walk one and two blocks to this building, and after the exercise period, must walk back to their dormitories for changing dress, showers, and put soiled apparel anywhere space can be found in their rooms!

The director of the department is Coach Felton "Zip" Gayles, an extraordinary man indeed, who has developed athletic teams of national recognition in spite of years of ignored requests for essential equipment.

A makeshift 6x6 storage room for the old ROTC equipment during the early thirties, is Mr. Gayles' office.

The lavatory-shower room appears to have been decided upon after the main building was erected. It is a soot-smudged dungeon looking place that no human being should have to use. One old rusted stool was in working condition.

Heat for this smudge-pot shower room was supplied by an old type gas stove nearly three feet long, that is a virtual fire trap. The wall is scorched and smudged black from top of stove clear to the ceiling.

There is no place within blocks for spectators to find rest room conveniences. On rainy days, mud is slimy and knee-deep in places for several blocks as there are no sidewalks, only pig trails.

During last year's home-coming, women used the men's rest room in Marquess Hall (men's dormitory) a quarter of a mile east of the athletic plant.

Not a foot of sidewalk covers this distance!

A request for a modern plant and equipment totaling $208,000 was made during the 1945 legislative session by Coach Gayles. The Board of Regents allowed exactly zero.

Thus ends another chapter in "Why the NAACP is opening a war to completely rid Oklahoma of vicious jim crow schools."

Relocating Langston University

The Black-Dispatch Oklahoma City,

Everyone was rather dizzy up in Logan county last week when the report got circulated that President Harrison, of Langston university, had proposed the removal of that institution to some place in the state in close proximity to one of the larger cities.

It appears that the chairman of the board of regents, under which Dr. Harrison works ,recently announced to the public that Dr. Harrison made this proposal, and State Senator Ritzhaupt immediately leaped to the platform and shouted that Harrison should be kicked out of Oklahoma. Residents of the town of Langston joined in the chorus. Looks as though our political-minded white friends are attempting to confuse issues in Oklahoma, and as usual leave Negroes divided. Sat. 9-28-46

Seemingly, all of those who are currently running temperatures about Langston have the cart before the horse. One should at least acquire a slice of pie before he decides where he will eat it. Why start killing a lot of time deciding whether you'll eat a piece of pie in the dining room or on the back porch when one does not even have a piece of pie? That's the exact picture the Black Dispatch sees as we observe last week's red hot discussion.

Let's keep our eyes on the ball. The real and substantial question that stands out before the citizens of this state is whether or not we will give Negroes graduate training in Oklahoma. The NAACP has elected to say Negroes will acquire graduate and professional training at the University of Oklahoma, located at Norman. The Langston regent board and Senator Ritzhaupt were busy last week examining the mind of Negroes regarding whether there is still any considerable interest among Negroes in Langston university. Senator Ritzhaupt's influence has dominated and controlled While the regent head and the Logan county solon were talking the situation out Langston way.

But Senator Ritzhaupt must not alone take credit for ing they spent no time at all in discussion of equality in edadvances the institution has made; he must also take cation. But S for the institution's failure to advance. It's his mat-Negroes about where a school will be located which at the credit for ter, and the school he has bossed for many moons. If the present time is not worth two whoops in hell. The Black Dispatch somehow believes the current dis-

President Harrison this week on the front page of this school is unaccredited, run down and dilapidated and if teach-edition says positively and unequivocably that he has made ers get sub-standard salaries and the school is wholly unfit proposal to no one in official position to move the Langston for recognition by rating agencies, Senator Ritzhaupt must institution, which if true means that all of this furore re-also claim credit for this miserable condition. garding location has been foisted before the eyes of the elec-The torate for some other reason than the one assigned. If President Harrison has not made such proposal, who did make it cussion which has so violently divided Negroes, has been and for what purpose? Why has it been seen fit to charge to the fore for the purpose of easing up vital educa-Dr. Harrison with doing something which he did not do? tional issues, raised by the Oklahoma State Conference of the Who will profit by his removal from the institution? Most NAACP regarding education, between now and November. With the Ada Lois Sipuel case now on appeal before the Negroes look "at" rather than "through" propositions like supreme court, which raises the question of whether state Negroes and whites shall be educated together in Ok-or not lahoma, it will make it a whole lot easier for Roy Turner Olney Flynn if they can spend their time talking to a excited black folk about where Langston will be located. There's no separate school issue involved in such discussion, as a political proposition, who cares a hoot about the ful of Negro residents in the village at Langston, if in

It should be kept in mind that Senator Ritzhaupt has lahoma, it been in the state senate a long time. He has for many years claimed credit for securing all of the appropriations for the lot of excit institution. A great many of the Langston alumni have been There's no traipsing to Senator Ritzhaupt's door with the university and, as a problems for a decade, so that we all can safely agree that handful of

raising the issue about location, Negroes in such large towns as Muskogee, Tulsa, Oklahoma City and Okmulgee can be lined up behind a candidate who vaguely infers he'll move the school to a large town. There are not enough Negroes in Langston and Logan county to make any material dent in a state election, but the Negroes residing in the larger towns named might conceivably name the next governor of Oklahoma.

Examining the last week exhibitionism of Senator Ritzhaupt we can see nothing behind it but a political move on his part to ease the separate school issue for the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, while Negroes fuss about the location of the educational "dump" located between Guthrie and Coyle. It is known that the Republicans plan to offer a worthwhile, tangible educational program for Negroes in Oklahoma; it is known that some of the Republican leadership have even discussed the advisibility of openly espousing the viewpoint of the NAACP regarding higher education, and that Democrats are anxiously hoping and waiting for such pronouncement, so that a rush can be made into "Little Dixie" telling the denizens of that section that Republicans are attempting to get rid of separate schools. The Democrats of this state apparently can not get it through their heads that unless the state does something substantial about lifting educational standards at Langston, that the courts will get rid of separate schools, instead of the Republican party.

One of the reasons why the Democrats did not hold a state convention this year was to avoid the very controversial issue regarding education of Negroes. Leaders in the party knew this issue was bound to arise. They knew the NAACP would shove this hot potato across the boards to them, so the decision was made not to hold a state convention, and now to further shove this issue into the background we find definite attempt to divide and confuse Negroes about the location of Langston university.

Ask yourself these questions: "Why has this issue about moving Langston to some of the larger cities never been raised before?" "Why did the discussion of such a subject originate among white people?" "Why is it that no responsible Negro has ever made any such suggestion?" "Why did this discussion which is so controversial among Negroes arise in a year when the NAACP is attempting to enroll Negro students at Oklahoma university?"

Sober contemplation upon the suggested interrogations above will cause you to see that the old technique of "divide and conquer" is extant at this very moment. If Oklahoma Negroes develop an uproar during the next few weeks respecting this strange and foreign issue injected by white people into educational discussions of the moment, it will be a "natural" for Messrs. Turner and Flynn. These two gentlemen will not have to commit themselves on the very delicate separate school issue.

The Black Dispatch had assumed the Langston Alumni Society or the Negro Democratic Association would by this time have directed some pertinent questions to the gubernatorial candidates, and candidates for the legislature; but instead it appears Senator Ritzhaupt has arisen to ask a question not germain to the issues at bar. We shall wait a few weeks longer, and if no organization of Negroes in the state has the courage to propound solid and substantial interrogations to Messrs. Turner and Flynn, the Black Dispatch will assume this responsibility. Let's clear the fog in Oklahoma, recognizing that the paramount educational question in Oklahoma has nothing whatsoever to do with where Langston university will be located.

19b 1946

Langston University (Oklahoma)

BLACK DISPATCH REPORTER TOURS LANGSTON UNIVERSITY

Editor's Note: Below follows a continuation of articles describing deplorable conditions at Langston University, a school established by the Oklahoma legislature March 12, 1897, to provide "Separate, Equal Educational Facilities" for Negro students who are Jim Crowed from 17 state supported white colleges, approved by outstanding accrediting institutions. The Jim Crow Negro institution described below, falls nearly 50 per cent below North Central Accrediting requirements.

2-16-46

By Mal Whitby

The Power Plant of Langston University has received more student complaints than any other problem at the institution. Breakdowns causing stoppage of heat supply to dormitories and even classrooms during severe days have always been a part of student life 'on the hill.'

Water, Filtration An Ancient Problem

Careful analysis of these complaints lead directly to the supply of water.

For several decades heads of the institution have asked and asked and literally begged the legislature and the very dictatorial board of regents to eliminate the source of trouble by providing adequate water and a filtration system.

High Mineral Content

The mineral content of the water from meagre well supply is about 50 per cent above normal, according to analysis made last month by the Alken-Murray Corp., New York Water Engineer's

Heavy in Chloride

Chloride content, the biggest problem in the water, was found to be 191.5 parts per million gallons of water. Chloride content should be zero.

Silicates should be zero. But the Langston well water used, rates 12.5 per million gallons. Bicarbonates rate 280.0 parts per million gallons.

Total solids run extremely high to 24.9 parts per thousand gallons.

One Solution: New Water Supply

Engineers for nearly a half century have told Langston directors that the only solution to the big problem of constantly breaking steam conduits, etc, is a new source of water supply—a lake, reservoir arrangement.

2-16-46

The high mineral and incrusting solid content of the water at Langston deteriorates the inner lining of pipe 100 times faster than rust. Pieces of removed pipe found in the boiler room are almost completely filled with a solidified crust almost as hard as the original iron pipe. Just as an old hot water kettle collects mineral scale deposit, the Langston water supply, with its high mineral deposit collects a coagulation that gradually chokes off completely the flow of live steam. Eventually a weak spot in the steam conduit breaks under the terrific pressure and a geyser of steam shoots through the earth.

The two boilers are going full blast most of the time, yet dormitory rooms or a classroom building must "go dead" until excavation and repair is made on the underground conduit.

2-16-46

This has been a continuous situation at Langston for decades!

One piece of pipe four feet long and 3 inches in diameter was shown the writer that had filled up inside so to leave a tiny hole about pencil size for steam heat to pass. The pipe had been laid just six months previously, according to Leslie Seck, engineer in charge.

Ordinarily three boilers are placed in a power plant of this size. While one is in use for a few days, a second is given relief, and three days are required for it to cool off for cleaning. Then a third should be in perfect order in case of a grave emergency.

Grave Emergencies Chronic

Grave emergencies are chronic happenings at Langston, but not until last month did the State of Oklahoma supply a third boiler. In bringing it in from the highway it bogged down in the red clay mud slime for several weeks until the earth hardened for final dragging into a huge hole knocked out of the east wall of the power plant for its entry. It is being fitted for installation at the present time. With the high mineral content of the Langston water, the new boiler will certainly see service before winter's end. 2-16-46

Water From Coyle

The present water supply comes from Coyle, where an abandoned Santa Fe owned well is leased by the State. A 83,000-gallon tank on the campus is pumped full for supply. In case of a fire of large proportions, we leave to your imagination as to how long and far this would go to extinguishing a building blaze.

Deep Wells Show Same Mineral Content

Deep wells have been dug all around the campus and the same old mineral content is discovered in all the wells. Engineers say the supply is from the Arkansas river basin south of the campus [illegible] Co., and the only solution to the constant and ever more expense of ruined pipe replacement, repair to boilers and [illegible] high gas bill is [illegible] reservoir lake.

For many years [illegible] and substantial appropriation requests have been made by Langston presidents [illegible] are invariably cheerfully [illegible] portant item in the appropriation bill, or rather, income and [illegible] are appropriated by the Legislature to the distributed Board of Regents [illegible] cents a quick death.

From the power plant we walked westward toward the gymnasium. Passing up the dirt road, strewn along the sides with tall unkempt grassy looking foliage, we passed an old well that has been filled in and filled in for years. Evidently it should be longed down with heavy rock fill as the dirt in this big open 20-foot diameter pit is continuing to sink, making a fine nest for summer mosquito breeding. 2-16-46

Recently the president had the carpentry shop install a high board fence around the gaping 20 foot wide hole to somewhat hide the ugly appearance of this spot.

Next week we'll try to tell you about the physical education-health program at the State's "Separate, Equal Facilities" provision for the higher education of Oklahoma Negroes.

DISMAL PLIGHT AT LANGSTON FACED ON PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL; MINOR IMPROVEMENTS NOTED

Governor's Long Plea to North Central Committee Gets Rebuff

SAME OLD NEEDS RETOLD

Sat 2-23-46

"Faculty factions almost at war with each other; dormitories over-crowded and unsanitary; class-rooms over-crowded; a dairy herd infested with Bang's disease; inadequate one-well water supply; low salaries and loss of $5000 monthly income from the National Youth Administration" were some of the vexing problems faced by Dr. G. L. Harrison, president of Langston University, when he came to the state institution in January 1940, he declared Thursday night in a principal address to the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers at Douglass High school.

Then Comes War II

Not only did the president face this dismal plight, he reminded his hearers that in less than two years after coming to Langston, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and Germany and Italy went to war with the United States and almost all construction not related directly to war efforts was discontinued.

"Separate, Equal Facilities"

Langston University is a state institution established in 1897 to provide "Separate and Equal Facilities for the Education of Negro students of higher learning."

Salaries Reduced During War

"In spite of the rise in the cost of living," he continued, "the Oklahoma Legislature appropriated 10 per cent less for salaries for the colleges in 1943 than was appropriated in 1941." Sat 2-23-46

Turned Down by North Central

"During the 1943-45 biennium Langston University applied for accrediation by the North Central Association," related Dr. Harrison, and "a committee of two men spent a part of two days making a study of the university and compiled their study in a 68-page report," that pictured the university in an unfavorable light.

The president said Governor Kerr, President Bennett, of Stillwater, and the Langston president appeared before the board of review for one and one-half hours in the interest of Langston." Following, the commission on accreditation of colleges met three hours on the Langston application and subsequently voted to NOT accept the Oklahoma state school.

Urgent Needs At L. U.

The same urgent needs of the past forty years were re-told by Langston head. He declared the following as urgent: "Library building, additional books, periodicals, maintenance, repairs; physical education health building; engineering building, class-room space and a large amount of instructional equipment, and dormitories. Sat 2-23-46

The Langston president said that only $15,000 was allotted for equipment in the 1945-47 biennium when the school could easily use "ten times this amount."

Budget Officer "On Spot"

Dr. Harrison made it clear that he had actually presented to the Board of Regents for higher education ample requisitions and budget proposals to meet the needs of the state's Negro college, but the Oklahoma 'lords' virtually scrap-heaped all carefully prepared estimates and handed a half-loaf as the legislators are in the habit of doing.

Inner-Workings of Board Revealed

It was interesting to learn from Dr. Harrison how state appropriations are made to the various institutions. He added, "in 1941, a constitutional amendment was passed creating the board of Oklahoma regents for higher education. The constitution provided that all state-supported higher educational institutions would be placed under the board and the state appropriation officer for the Oklahoma regents for higher education."

Budget Officer Has Dictatorial Powers

"This officer (budget officer) is in position to change the budget submitted by the president and his board of trustees before it reaches the board of regents for higher education. This is exactly what happened to the Langston University budget requested by the 1945-47 practiced in making appropriations officer to separate schools, according to pittance of studies made by the regional conference of deans of southern graduate schools for white and Negro sion. Seventeen white state institutions received more than six and one-half million dollars during the last session.

Sat 2-23-46

If a semblance of equality was

Sat 2-23-46

Lopped-Off Million Dollars More than a million dollars in last year," said Dr. Harrison.

"The regents would then allocate money to each institution as they (regents) deemed best. Before appropriations are made by the legislature, each of the presidents, assisted by his board of trustees, formulates a budget for the college and submits to the budget

"appropriations should be based on the same ratio as the Negro population is to the total population." "Since Oklahoma Negroes constitute 7.2 per cent of the total population, then, 7.2 per cent of the total appropriation for higher education in Oklahoma.

On this basis, Langston lost more than $300,00 in the last sessions' allotment from the budget officer and the board of regents for higher education.

Fiftieth Anniversary Planned

Dr. Harrison concluded his remarks with an announcement of plans to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Langston University.

BLACK DISPATCH REPORTER TOURS LANGSTON UNIVERSITY

By Mal Whitby

Editor's Note—Below follows the second of a series of articles describing Langston University, the state's only institution for higher education of Negro citizens, established to provide "Separate, Equal Facilities," according to the Oklahoma constitution. A third article appears next week:

As I prepared to leave Page Hall, described in the succeeding article, I came back through the long, near 150 foot corridor on the first floor and looked eastward to note that the corridor was partitioned off about 50 feet from the east exit.

Open Boxes for Correspondence Records

I went over to examine this bad appearing arrangement and discovered that in this hallway were many rough-hewn tables bearing improvised file boxes made from plain boxes, resembling fruit crates. In these boxes (all open, collecting dust) were files from the state university's Correspondence School and Extension work!

Imagine! Important records of registrants from over the state, collected in such make-shift fashion.

About 1934 this writer enrolled in an advanced economic course through Langston's Correspondence school. The director died suddenly and from then on "the jig was up!" I made two trips out there to determine what was holding up the return of my assignments, but to no avail.

Now I know!

Clogged Toilets

I left the party of three others touring the school and inspected the men's rest room.

What a sight! An old commode setting right in open view—the door had fallen from its hinges and had been set on the wall to the right of the dirty bowl clogged with newspaper. Certainly no one would dare attempt to flush it for fear of flooding up the floor and building.

From here we darted through rain across a mirey pig-trail to the main road running north and south on the east of Page Hall. Carefully jumping off a two-foot embankment, I crossed the muddy, slushy road to the University Men's dormitory. In two separate places on the campus, geysers of steam rose in the air from broken steam pipes supplying various buildings.

Horse Manure Covers Entrance

The University Men's dorm has a south front about 100 feet wide. Completely circling the broad entrance are wagon tracks within six feet of the concrete steps. Strewn throughout these wagon tracks was horse manure, attesting to the frequent passage of farm animals.

Recreation Parlor

We entered the dormitory and found on the left a large room about 50x50, planned as a recreation room. Quite visible in the southeast corner, from the floor upward to the 10 or 12 foot ceiling was a wide crack in the plaster wall.

Such wall cracks often represent improper footing or too shallow depth of concrete foundation; and, even too much sand in the concrete mix. At any rate the state of Oklahoma accepted this construction in 1937, and today, nine years later it's greatly deterioated!

More Equal Facilities

The room itself, (mind you; a recreation room) was conspicious by the absence of recreational equipment. Only two settees of black leather upholstering and a wicked chair comprised the furniture. One settee cushion had come aloose around the stitching, allowing white inner padding to project about two inches. President Harrison embarrassingly tucked this cotton-looking material back into the cushion.

I later learned that the school offers a course in upholtering.

Equipment consisted of one wiggly ping-pong table and a billiard table much in need of felt recovering.

Showers Unusable

From here the party passed a first floor rest-room. A peek in here revealed shower partitions painted traditional Navy gray-slate. Just when they were painted last should never be told, for rust had eaten into sieve like fragments the lower foot of the metal sheets. On slightly tapping the upper part of the partition the floor was showered with confetti-like particles of rusted tin!

These partitions could not have been made of steel.

The old building axiom "best costs less" was thrown to the wind here.

No Bathing Facilities

All shower spray founts had been removed and caps were over the pipe outlet. Just how the 200 men bathed in this building was not explained.

One commode, or stool, was working; two others bore signs, "out of order." The urinals, standing about four feet high, were streaked with heavy dark rusty-looking stains and none of the water gadgets brought so much as a drop of water.

Do I have to say the stink was ghastly!

Remember now! The state of Oklahoma, just last Tuesday night January 22, told World War II Negro veterans at Douglass High school it offers "Plumbing and lots of practical experience at Langston."

No Room Closets

A look in the dormitory rooms brought the query: "Are all the rooms alike?" President Harrison answered affirmatively, attesting that none of the rooms have closets. There are two chairs and desks for the two room-occupants. Each door has an outside padlock contraption and doors are scared with plugged and up-plugged holes, once containing conventional Yale-type locks.

Yard Square Wind Hole

We ascended the stairs and on the first landing was a great hole a yard square, allowing great agusts of air, wind, rain, snow to blow into the building unmolested, and all above it on the plaster wall were patch plaster marks, representing many repairs of pipe leaks. Stained water marks reached fully 10 feet to the ceiling. Surely there was some serious defect in plumbing equipment.

50 Repairs in 12 Years

I asked the building custodian, Fred Williams, "How many times do you suppose this thing has been repaired?" He answered, "No less tha nfifty times in twelve years. That wall is being constantly broken out for pipe repairs; rather than install new pipe throughout the line." He added that present bottle-necks prevent replacement now; it was necessary to shut-off the entire water line to the upper and lower showers until the state remedies the situation.

Dirty, Filthy Closet

From this landing we continued to the second floor to look at the source of the water line trouble. Just on the right at head of the stairs was an open door to a small closet, built for a broom locker, etc. There was no light to find anything if there had ever been anything in it. A dirty, filthy looking, once porcelain-lined basin for mop-ringing was the only fixture.

No Showers Operate

Further on the right was the combination wash-rest room. Choking a decided odor we found two very rusty urinals with no running water; shower spigots had been removed and capped; all stools slushed but two seats were on the floor, having broken off from the hinges. The wall light turned on one small bulb to light the entire room, size 10x12. In the shower part floor was another hole from the chronic break showing on the stair landing wall.

The metal shower partitions were badly rusted and shook-off rust chips as the one downstairs.

The steam radiators here had no control valves, making it necessary to leave two windows open to relieve intense heat. Some of the dormitory rooms have the same situation.

In "Famous" Marquess Hall

From this building we went out the north or rear exit where a muddy pig-trail led to the second and remaining men's dormitory, Marquess Hall.

For a quarter of a century rumors of conditions in this building brand infamous the name Marquess Hall!

Recently a 1932 resident of this hall said if he was a relative of the former president, for whom the building is named, he'd take court action if necessary to change the building's name, which to him, is "a disgraceful reflection on Pres. Marquess' character."

Bed Bug, Snake Tales

The building is of brick, two stories, facing westward and extends north and south about 100 feet, housing about 40 rooms. It has had as many as 6 men to a room, sleeping on 3-decker type bunks. In 1932 there were rooms in which one stack of 3-tier deck beds were placed and a big old type brass, double bed cared for three other men.

Students in the early thirties tell all sorts of tales about snakes, bed bug armies and chinch battalions taking over Marquess hall after 'lights out.'

Women Occupants

On entering the building on this recent tour we found all description of doors used throughout the building. Temporarily, there are no men housed here, but several women staff members live here.

The combination toilet-wash room is a crude looking affair, just inside the entrance.

A sheet of white paper about 3 inches by 18 thumb-tacked on the wall reads in paint smeared letters, "LADIES TOILET."

I think most people will agree that such a room is no place to experience nervous anxieties; but how such could be avoided here is inconceivable.

Swinging Door On Ladies Room

The door is an improvised one; an old type swinging kitchen door that once had spring hinges for self-closing. The spring, self-closing feature was lacking and the door just dragged inward; some fault in the hanging of hinges prevented the door from closing. If it did close, the occupant would have to call someone from the outside to push it in to allow exit; for there was no knob on the door; just a metal hand or finger plate to avoid soil marks during its former use as a kitchen swinging door.

Vet Units, All 3 of Them

The south-east wing of the building, originally accommodating six rooms, is being converted into three (3) neat efficiency units for married veterans. Latest kitchen equipment and bathroom fixtures were in the process of installation.

Imagine! Only three units provided married veterans when county records show 1700 Negro vets have returned to Oklahoma County alone!

Urinals in Ladies' Room?

All the fixtures appear ancient, heavily rust-coated and one of three face bowls had a hot water fount. Two old rust-coated urinals heavily rusted radiators keeping about 3 feet long sure looked odd the rooms miserably hot. No re- in "the little girls' room." How- pair work on any other rooms had ever, this is temporary. But where begun at time of this visit. these temporary women residents Next week the Black Dispatch will live when men students re- will describe the Power turn to Marquess hall is a real reporter Plant. 'Seems there's been a little conjecture.

Power Plant Next Week

Splintery Floors

Floors in this building are terribly splintery; no closets, and trouble out here too!

LeMoyne Begins

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

76th Session

Tues. 9-17-46

By WILLIAM GORDON

MEMPHIS, TENN.—(SNS)—LeMoyne College swung into its 76th session as an institution of learning this week when students represented from various parts of the city and several states completed the initial steps of registration and settled down to the first "bloc" of classwork activity. There is no exact number as to the amount of students registering for the fall term due several who are to return from other states. However, it is roughly estimated that the number of applications accepted this year will be far in excess of what the school has seen during its entire existence as a college

For the student who has known the school during normal times when the enrollment looked something like a "small family organization", would get the idea that the institution has now become a "miniature university." The campus is quite colorful indeed with its blending of students from almost every part of the city as well as other states. The average visitor will get a feeling of perpetual youthfulness as he mingles here and there about the campus among the American citizens of tomorrow.

Many Girl Students Back

In previous years, and especially during the war many of the girl students interested in a college education failed to attend or return to the various colleges during the crisis. This however, has taken a definite turn since the end of the war. Today, the women have once more taken to the schools and colleges all over the country and LeMoyne College is of no exception. Many lay claim to the fact that many of the male students have returned and this naturally has brought about a change in interest. Today, the women are going right along with the men in almost all fields of study offered at the various schools.

Former Students Work at School

It has long been the policy of LeMoyne College to help increase the opportunity for its many graduates and in some cases give employment to those who have made fine scholastic records, especially if there are vacancies and where their services might be best utilized. This has been a part of the tradition for many years. Among those placed on the staff at the college at the beginning of the academic year are Miss Catherine Bryan and Miss Gloria Caple, both being graduates of 1946.

Veterans

The veterans of World War II make up a very large part of the student body at LeMoyne which is quite evident that many of the ex-service men are trying to take full advantage of the G. I. Bill of Rights. An interview with many of the men will reveal a representation of almost every theatre of operation during the conflict as well as the various branches of service. The interest of these men towards education has become very intense which also seems to increase with each new school session. The veteran as well as many of the regular students are taking courses in all fields offered that might involve both Natural and Social sciences.

This years' schools will include various subjects made up from the two sciences as well as many extra-curricular activities including football which has long been absent from the campus as a result of the war.

Lincoln Reports On Recent Law Grads

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, MO., (ANP)—Activities and whereabouts of a few of Lincoln University's law graduates were reported last week through the university's school of law.

Margaret Bush Wilson, 1942 graduate, has resigned her federal civil service position as attorney for the Rural Electrification Administration in St. Louis, to join her husband in Chicago. She was the first person of her race to receive such a distinguished civil service post. 3-2-2/3-46

Richard Burns, another 1943 graduate, has recently joined the legal staff of the regional office of the National Wage Stabilization Board in San Francisco. His wife, the former Clotiel Mason of St. Louis, has joined him there. Burns was formerly associated with S. E. Garner and later served as attorney for the regional office of the National War Labor board.

Charles Blagburn, an Army sergeant and 1945 graduate, has taken his bride, the former Elsie Gearin of St. Louis, to the "gold coast" also. He will do graduate work in law at the University of Southern California. Atty. Blagburn saw action in North Africa, Sicily Italy, France and Germany.

Timothy R. Veal, a war veterar and 1945 graduate, was admitted to the bar in Missouri last September and was admitted to the Illinois bar last January. Veal's wife is the former Olivette Powe of St. Louis. He saw action in North Africa and has been associated with Atty. Edwin F. Kenswil.

Dorothy Lorraine Freeman is a 1942 graduate. She is legal counsel for a leading Negro business firm in Chicago and was formerly associated with David M. Grant.

Another 1942 graduate is Atty. Aguinaldo Lenoir, formerly associated with S. E. Garner. He saw action in the Pacific theatre of operations as Army corporal. While making his plans for entry into the graduate department of one of the leading law schools in Massachusetts, he is resting in Tipton, Mo., with his wife and three children. He is married to the former Stella Ruth Collins of this city. 3-2-23-46

Edwin L. Patterson, 1943 graduate, will complete work on his master's degree at the University of Chicago this quarter.

Journalists On L. U. Panel

Pittsburgh Courier

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Mo.—In an effort to acquaint students in the School of Journalism with current trends in news writing and editorial policies among leading Negro newspapers, a round table discussion will be conducted Thursday, April 25, in Page auditorium. The panel will feature some of the country's foremost editors and reporters.

Percival L. Prattis, executive editor of The Pittsburgh Courier; Almena Davis, editor of the Los Angeles Tribune and winner of this year's Wendell L. Willkie Award for outstanding journalism; Curtis D. MacDougall, president of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, and Edgar T. Rouzeau, former Pittsburgh war correspondent and now reporter with the New York Herald-Tribune, make up the list of outstanding speakers. 4-22

The round table will be chaired by Foster Eaton, assistant city editor of The St. Louis Star-Times. The preparation necessary for success on the news-editorial side of the Negro weekly newspaper and factors determining the selection and writing style of news will be treated. Dr. MacDougall and Mr. Rouzeau will deal with the first phase and Miss David and Mr. Prattis will discuss the latter.

This event marks the first of an annual series of discussions under direction of the School of Journalism. Sat.

L. U. Registration Crowds Out Courses

Pittsburgh Courier

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.— Lincoln university's pre-registration, in addition to the large number of applicants for training in the annual summer school, shows a necessity for closing registration in certain courses, Dr. U. S. Maxwell, director of summer sessions, announces that the coming season promises one of the largest summer school enrollments in the past several years. Some classes are "crowded out," but efforts are being made to make facilities available for regular registrants.

Classes for the intersession scholars (available ONLY to those who must return to teaching in July) began June 3 with enrollment in education, geography, English (oral expression) and psychology. Regular summer session students will register June 10 to study in the areas of agriculture, art, biology, chemistry, economics and business administration, English, French, history, government, home economics, mathematics, mechanic arts, physics, psychology, sociology, physical and health education and music. 6-7-46

Lincoln professor will go to Ethiopia as advisor

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Dr T. Thomas Fortune Fletcher, professor of English at Lincoln university here, has accepted the invitation of the Ethiopian government to go to that country to aid in its educational rehabilitation, it was learned this week. He will sail from New York to England in mid-June and go to Ethiopia via London, Paris, Marseilles, the Suez Canal, and Cairo. 5-25-46

Missouri Association of Colored Girls Holds 23rd Session at Lincoln University

Call Kansas City, Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Tuesday morning, June 25, marked the beginning of another inspirational meeting of the Missouri Association of Colored Girls clubs at Lincoln university, Jefferson City. Tuesday 7-2-46

The convention theme: "Educating the Girl of Today for the Woman of Tomorrow."

The meeting was opened by singing "God Bless America." The presentation of the president, Miss Grace Estes, St. Joseph, was by Miss Margaret Robinson, State Supervisor, St. Louis. Prayer was led by Miss La Joyce Carroll, acting chaplain, St. Louis.

The president appointed the following committees: Music committee, Misses Virgie Robinson, chairman; Eloise Griffin; and Evelyn Scott. Credential committee, Misses Evelyn Scott, chairman; Rosa Lee Burton, and Suzzie Mae Allen. Courtesy committee, Misses Lois Jean Powell, chairman; Betty Finley and Mary Jane Cox. Appreciation committee, Mrs. Murphy, chairman; Misses Virgie Robinson and Elizabeth Bland. Financial committee, Misses Eloise Griffin, chairman; and Katherine Gooch. Resolution committee, Misses Violetta Richards, chairman; Virgie Robinson and Mary Jane Cox. Nominating committee, Misses Elizabeth Bland, chairman; Katherine Gooch and Suzzie Mae Allen.

Minutes were read by the acting secretary, Rosa Lee Burton of previous session held in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1944. Silence in Memoriam was held for Miss L. Viola Kenny, led by Miss Violetta Richard, Sedalia. Solo, "Save by Grace," Miss Virgie Robinson, St. Louis. Miss Katherine Gooch, Sedalia, gave a book review, "Silas Marner." The sponsors of clubs were presented by the Courtesy commiteee. Mrs. Ethel Tapp and Miss Jessie Wilkerson of St. Joseph, and Mrs. Fields of Kansas City consented to be sponsors of Girls clubs in their communities. 7-12-46

The Tuesday afternoon session opened with the president presiding by singing, "America the Beautiful," and prayer. The State song was sung, "Show Me," led by Miss Eloise Griffon. Reports were given by the committees. Miss Mary Jane Cox, Sedalia was appointed by the president to be the acting secretary throughout the session. Two musical selections were rendered from Lincoln university Music deparment, instructor, Dr. O. A. Fuller; instrumental solo, Joseph Trigg and saxophone solo, Mr. Walter Harris. The president introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Miss Lerosa Hampton, director of Student Recreation, Lincoln university. Her subject was "Educating the Girl of Today for the Woman of Tomorrow." Miss Hampton's address was resplendent with thought, research and highly instructive. 7-13-46

Miss Eloise Griffin received contributions from the delegates for Mother National at which the National Association of Colored Women and Girls celebrated the Golden Jubilee in Washington, D. C., from July 27 to August 2, which the president was selected to attend. Friday

At the evening session was the talent program. There was a procession of girls and sponsors. The State song was sung, prayer by Miss La Joyce Carroll. Miss Violetta Richards gave the tribute to Mother national. The presentation of National Association of Colored Girls and introduction of first vice president, Miss Virgie Robinson was by Miss Margaret S. Robinson, who in turn introduced the president, who presided over the program. Instrumental solo, Miss Katherine Gooch, Sedalia. Kansas City Mo.

Misses La Joyce Carroll and La Vera Carroll, St. Louis were the contestants for the Poetical contest. First prize, a silver loving cup and five dollars went to Miss LaJoyce Carroll and the second prize two dollars went to Miss La Vera Carroll. Solo, "Ave Maria," was by Miss Rosa Lee Burton of St. Louis. 7-12-46

The annual address was delivered by the president, Miss Grace Estes, the subject was, "The Responsibility of Negro Youth Today." Solo, "My Task," was sung by Miss Lois Jean Powell, St. Louis. The past presidents, sponsors, officers and guests were presented. Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university gave remarks. Instrumental solo was by Miss Mary Jane Cox, Sedalia. Presentations were made by Misses Elizabeth Bland and Virgie Robinson.

Wednesday, the meeting opened with prayer led by Miss La Joyce Carroll, with Miss Virgie Robinson, first vice president, presiding. Two musical selections were rendered from Lincoln university Music department, Dr. O. A. Fuller, instructor; vocal solo, Clarence Moore, and an instrumental solo, Miss Charlene Lee. 7-13-46

A symposium was led by Miss Virgie Robinson, subject, "Developing a Personality for Future Effective Social Participation," topics, "Health," Miss Elizabeth Bland, Chillicothe; "Education," Miss Violetta Richards, Sedalia; "Spirituality," Miss Grace Estes; "Charm, Grace and Proper Recreation," Miss Virgie Robinson. Miss Margaret Robinson presented the speaker for the morning, Von Avery, from the Office of Price Administration of St. Louis. 7-12-46

The afternoon session with the president presiding, was devoted to business.

There was election of officers for the ensuing year. They are as following: president, Miss Virgie Robinson; first vice president, Miss Elizabeth Bland; second vice president, Miss Violetta Richards; recording secretary, Miss Mary Jane Cox; corresponding secretary, Miss Evelyn Scott; treasurer, Miss Suzzie Mae Allen; chaplain, Miss La Joyce Carroll; pianist, Miss Katherine Gooch; historian, Miss Rosa Lee Burton; parliamentarian, Miss Betty Finley; chairman of executive committee, Miss Grace Estes.

The president introduced the speaker, Miss Arsania Williams, St. Louis, who gave an address about the "Heritage of the National Association of Colored Girls." Remarks were made by Miss Ardonia Abbott, Sedalia, past president. At 3:45 p. m. the Girls were presented to the senior body by Miss Margaret Robinson.

The next session will be in June, 1947.

Lincoln Confers Degree on Dr. Albert Einstein

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

(Photo on Page 20)

By J. W. WOODS

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Dr. Albert Einstein, world-famous physicist and propounder of the theory of relativity, received the honorary degree of doctor of laws here Friday afternoon an unusual ceremony.

But before he accepted the degree, the 67-year-old research scientist, a naturalized American of six years, having fled Hitler-dominated Germany because of Jewish ancestry, labeled the "separation" of colored people by white people a disease.

He further pleaded that international control be placed over the atom bomb, and exhorted "every individual" to urge the United States to lead in maintaining world peace.

5-11-46

Offers Peace Proposal

Speaking slowly, and with more than a touch of the guttural tone of his native Wurtemberg in his voice, he read off the United Nations as having no power and offered the following means of avoiding war:

5-11-46

"The only possibility of preventing war is to prevent the possibility of war.

"International peace," he continued, "can be achieved only if every individual uses all of his power to exert pressure on the United States to see that it takes the leading part in world government.

Sat 5-11-46

"The United Nations has no power to prevent war, but it can try to avoid another war. UN will be effective only if no one neglects his duty in his private environment. If he does, he is responsible for the death of our children in a future war.

Dr. Einstein said he believed his trip to the 92-year-old institution in Chester County was in behalf of a worthwhile cause. It was shortly afterwards that he declared:

Raps Segregation

"There is a separation of colored people from white people in the United States. It is not a disease of colored people, but a disease of white people. I do not intend to be quiet about it."

He did not elaborate upon this statement, but went on to discuss the miracle discovery of this century—the atom bomb.

"The situation of mankind today," he asserted, "is like that of a little child who has a sharp knife and plays with it. There is no effective defense against the atomic bomb. For our own safety, we must use it on an international basis. It can not only destroy a city, but it can destroy the very earth on which that city stood."

Harold F. Grim, dean of the University, before President Horace Mann Bond presented the honorary degree, read the encomium, in which the Princeton University professor was designated "an original thinker and investigator on the theory of relativity, an author, musician, philosopher and humanitarian."

Unusual Appearance

The presentation of the degree took place on one of Dr. Einstein's rare public appearances outside of the Princeton campus.

More than 400 persons from many parts of the United States crowded into the Mary Dod Brown Memorial Chapel to witness the ceremony, brightened by the gay colors of the hoods worn by members of the academic entourage on either side of Dr. Einstein on the speakers' platform.

Earlier in the day, sessions of A Pre-Inaugural Conference on Objectives had met in the chapel and in various other places around the campus. These sessions continued through Saturday. They were sponsored by the university's board of trustees, general alumni and faculty. At these meetings was discussed the post-war course the institution will follow. The findings will be released at a later date. The general committee on objectives consisted of:

President Bond, Dr. Charles R Whittlesey, professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania, chairman of the trustee committee; the Rev. E. Luther Cunningham, pastor of St. Paul Baptist Church, Philadelphia, chairman of the alumni committee, and J. Newton Hill, dean of the college, chairman of the faculty committee.

Sat 5-11-46

The inauguration of Dr. Bond, the first colored president of Lincoln, will take place June 4. The new president, formerly head of the Fort Valley State Teachers' College (Ga.), began his job during the current term, following the retirement last year of Dr. Walter L. Wright, who later died. He had been associated with the school as teacher and president for 50 years.

Dr. W. L. Wright, Former Lincoln U Prexy, Dies At 73

Chicago Defender

LINCOLN, Pa.—Dr. Walter Livingstone Wright, president emeritus of Lincoln University, died suddenly in his home this week.

The 73-year-old educator was appointed president of the institution in 1936, a position he held until October, 1945. He was succeeded by Dr. Horace Mann Bond, first Negro to head the university.

Dr. Wright received offers from universities and colleges throughout the country during his years at Lincoln, but declined them all with the explanation that he intended to die "among his boys at Lincoln."

Sat 1-26-46

Taught Mathematics

A professor of mathematics at Lincoln for 43 years, he served as vice-president of the university from 1926 to 1936 when he was made its fourth president.

His survivors include his widow, Mrs. Jean Carr Wright, two sons, Dr. Walter Livingstone Wright Jr., former president of Robert College and Istanbul Woman's College, both in Istanbul, Turkey, and George Carr Wright, former assistant Professor of Modern Languages at Lincoln and a daughter, Miss Jean Gray Wright.



AT DR. BOND'S INAUGURAL — Dorothy Maynor is pictured above extending felicitations to Dr Horace Mann Bond, inaugurated June 4th as Fifth President of Lincoln University, ninety-two year old Chester County, Pennsylvania, institution. Little Jane Bond smiles approvingly. Dr. Bond's inaugural address keynoted the theme of the self-respect and self-support which had led Lincoln men, during the last three months, to contribute $50,000 in cash, while pledging $45,000, additionally, toward the University's Building Fund Campaign.

Lincoln University Alphas Honor Marian, Ickes

Afro-American 5-25-46.



Jack K. Dawley, second from right, presents the Alpha Medallion to Miss Marian Anderson, noted contralto, and Harold L. Ickes, former Secretary of the Interior, Monday, at the Alpha Forum at Lincoln University, Pa. President Horace Mann Bond, of the university, looks on. The medallion is an annual award by Nu Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity "for outstanding contribution to the American people. Sat.

W. E. B. DuBois

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

New Day At Lincoln University

I HAVE JUST been attending a conference which marks the new day at Lincoln University under the Negro president, Horace Mann Bond. Lincoln University has always been a strong factor in Negro education and has graduated some splendid and influential men. But in the few remarks which I made as consultant I said, "I must say frankly that I have never liked Lincoln University nor the Presbyterian Church." I then explained that my dislike was based upon the fact that this dogmatic and often reactionary church had for years refused to put a colored man on the faculty of Lincoln University and in this attitude they were supported by a considerable number of Lincoln graduates. Such splendid men as Francis and Archibald Grimke, who would have been ornaments to any faculty, fought in vain and against their own fellow alumni to make the faculty of Lincoln University bi-racial. Francis Grimke wrote to Dean Johnson of Lincoln in 1916: "Do you realize the fact that it is the only university in the United States for colored people that has never had a Negro among its professors or on its Trustee Board?" Sat. 5-18-46



But that is water under the bridge. Today there are Negro professors and a Negro president and this conference reached a high water mark in frank and suggestive debate. Of course the great problem; and the reason that a Negro has been made president is the matter of finance.

Church Gives Little Support

IT WILL BE astonishing information to most people to realize that today the Presbyterian Church contributes less than one per cent of the income of Lincoln University and has not at any time during the twentieth century given as much as ten per cent. Here then is one of the oldest institutions for Negro education in the United States that has got to raise two hundred thousand dollars a year in order to do its work well. Twenty per cent of this comes from its small endowment and twenty per cent from the State of Pennsylvania. The students pay in a total of thirty per cent leaving thirty per cent to be raised by gifts.

I told the conference that what must happen in the case of Lincoln, Fisk, Talladega and Dillard is that these private institutions must either become state institutions or must organize the alumni so as to put the support of the institution mainly on the alumni. Lincoln, for instance, if she wishes to avoid further state control and refuse to ask for further church help, which is already nearly nothing, and increase scholarship funds for students, must raise among her alumni one hundred thousand dollars a year. Can this be done? Can these other private institutions do the same? Sat. 5-18-46

Can Alumni Do The Job?

At first the answer would seem to be emphatically no, and that the only refuge is to state control. I believe that state control in the future is inevitable for nearly all higher institutions white and black but I have been turning over in my mind the possibility of a small number of Negro colleges supported by their alumni, without dependence upon the state, and without begging boards and millionaires for contributions. The method of getting money from the rich is deadening. It fills the trustee board with men who have no personal interest in the institution, do not visit it, do not know its problems and have had the position thrust upon them because of the hope that they may give or secure funds for the college. This is unfair and humiliating to both sides. The practices should stop.

On the other hand can a body of three thousand alumni, such as Lincoln has today, raise an hundred thousand dollars a year? The answer is that they can if they are convinced that it is necessary. They probably spend at least a hundred thousand dollars a year on hats; they spend perhaps twice as much on luxuries that could be spared. If they had to face the alternative of either giving up some of their luxuries or not having their children properly educated, they could raise money enough to support these institutions. But it would have to be a hard effort and a deep conviction on the part of graduates that this is necessary.

The Winds Of Time

Controversy Brews

Does Lincoln 'U' Discriminate Against Southern Students?

Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 7-20-46

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Add to recent summer controversies: Is Lincoln University of Pennsylvania guilty of discriminating against Southern Negro high school graduates? "Yes," said Dr. G. F. Waters, prominent dentist here, whose twin sons were denied admission to the Northern institution. "No," said Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Lincoln president, who is right in the mid-Philadelphia Tribune, and Philadelphia's distinguished barrister, letter written by Dr. Paul E. Kreh J. N. Nix, all products of the ner, registrar. proud South? Not to mention

It all started when Dr. Kuehner three of Jacksonville's own sons: wrote George F. Waters Jr., in re- Capers Bradham, Maxie Wilson and sponse to an entrance application, Charles Simmons Jr.

telling the lad that owing to the "For your registrar to talk as type of work given at Stanton he did, reminds me that he is try- High School, of which he is a grad- ing to cast an aspersion upon the uate, that he (Kuehner) did not South and its schools," the parent feel George could handle the Lin- wrote. coln U. program. High here are accepted at How-

CITED PROMINENT SOUTHERN GRADS

The boys' father did not like it and F. J. Anderson, principal of Stanton High, did not like it. The former wrote Dr. Bond; the latter wrote Dr. Kuehner.

Dr. Kuehner did not back-track one bit. To the principal he wrote: "It has been my experience that students entering Lincoln from them schools do not do as well as students from other sections of the country."

Meanwhile, indignant Dr. Waters reminded perturbed Dr. Bond of some distinguished Lincoln men from the South who had managed to finish the four-year course of higher learning. "What about E Washington Rhodes, editor of The

ard, Fisk and Talladega, I do not feel, Dr. Bond, that Lincoln has more to offer. "Do you?"

STUDIES HARDER ON SOUTHERN BOYS

Apparently Dr. Bond now felt the need of a 'heart-to-heart talk with his registrar because he later wrote the father: "It was far from his (Dr. Kuehner's) intention to cast aspersion either upon the Stanton High School, Southern schools in general, or upon the intellectual qualifications of some. Certainly none of us here would wish you to feel that we made the under-rate the ability of the boys from the South." Add to your Southern list, he said, the name of Dr. Horace Bond.

The Courier

Sat. 7-20-46

DEFENDS REGISTRAR

Dr. Bond also asserted that he knew Howard, Fisk and Talladega recalled that during the graduates of those two schools say that Lincoln was a "better" myself only nine months ago," college than they are. said Dr. Bond, "I have found the think that Lincoln may claim some source of our students greatly distinctive features as may each changed as compared to my own student days here. While 25 per cent of the men at Lincoln came from the South twenty years ago, hardly 25 per cent are from the South now, the remaining coming from the Northeastern States. This does not mean that basically, myself, as and one in Philadelphia, where he had spoken on previous occasion. to thirty-five students—that Atlanta has approximately thirty- dent, I say, when put in a college three rooms in which some 4,000 freshman class with a boy who children are given a high school went to an elementary school education, while in Philadelphia where there were probably fifty to they had sixty-five classrooms, not seventy other children in the same to mention four gyms, four cafe- room with him, from the first grade terias, shops, libraries and the like. through the twelfth—is going to He wrote, "I know the children be 'smart,' ready, equipped with all at Booker T. Washington well, the tricks of the academic trade too. Basically, fundamentally, I the other boy never had the chance have every conviction that student for student, the Atlanta children are just as good as the ones in this standing does not reflect, I doubt this very much. Their the vastly superior elementary and high schools which they have attended. This does not mean, in fact, be more 'intelligent,' as they are more 'intelligent,' and they have to 'catch up,' and this does reflect, I think, Atlanta's superior elementary

CITES DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SCHOOLS

Dr. Bond also asserted that he knew Howard, Fisk and Talladega recalled that during the graduates of those two schools say that Lincoln was a "better" college than they are. think that Lincoln may claim some distinctive features as may each of these other institutions."

Sat. 7-20-46

Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE STRIKE

Star of Zion, Charlotte, N.C.

(An Editorial)

The student strike at Livingstone College is a very serious matter, not because there has been any violence, nor is there any serious threat of such. But the situation is serious, critically so, because of conditions which made the strike possible.

In the immediate aspects of the strike the administration has acted wholly within its rights and in accordance with regulations within the framework of its organizations for disciplinary action. That this is true is in no sense whatsoever a denial of the validity of complaints by the striking students, but it is clearly evident that the students acted without proper discretion, evidently being motivated by judgments not based upon good commonsense or correct Christian principles.

In a word, the strike is a symptom—it might be called a very bad boil, come to a head, or an equally bad headache—of a virulent and subtle disease, which can only be cured by drastic remedies. Indeed, it is almost inconceivable that such deplorable conditions of morale could develop in a Christian institution, where it is confidently expected that all persons, both faculty and students, at all times would act in accordance with the loftiest ideals of Christian ethics.

That this has not been the case is clearly evident from a review of the history of the strike and conditions existing prior to it. For instance, for sometime there has been "trouble in the air"; resulting in suspension of the Greek letter societies; and then followed (it may have begun before) a vicious campaign of annoymous circulars, the contents of which were disgraceful and in the propogation of which no self-respecting student could have been willing to participate or countenance. And to make bad matters worse, this abhorrent practice has continued with increased distaste since the strike began.

If the strike issued solely —from physical conditions complained of by the students, then it has not tenable bases, for President Trent immediately upon being informed of them, set about to correct the same. And a manifestation of a reasonable attitude on the part of the students could have forestalled the demonstrations prior to and the strike, which it is claimed resulted because of the dismissal of the Committee of Seven. Our own personal investigation convinces us beyond question that no expense has been spared to remedy conditions, which justifiably demanded immediate remedial measures.

But the fact is clearly evident that the demonstrations and the strike stemmed from defective morale, for which, it must be admitted, some faculty members and students are evidently responsible. In the first place the social attitudes, personal conduct and administrative conduct of every single member of the faculty should have been such as to command the unquestioned respect, confidence, even admiration of each student. That this was not true in every respect and to even a reasonably satisfying degree is clearly evident.

On the other hand, the students are not mere children; they are young men and women, many of the men being ministers of the gospel, supposedly from the best homes in the church and the race. They are capable of being on their own, forming opinions and judgments of fairness and justice, independently of outside influences. And, if they were the victims of unhappy conditions and unwholesome advice, they had recourse to their parents, guardians, pastors and friends for advice, prior to taking actions that they might easily have known would precipitate a situation of intense complications and grief for all concerned.

It all adds up to the fact that if there had been the maximum of friendliness, goodwill and Christian fellowship between faculty and students, each cooperating to the fullest extent, the demonstration and the strike simply could not have happened.

To review the facts: The students in Goler Hall, all young women, complained of conditions and selected the Committee of Seven to present their grievances to President Trent. This done the President gave his promise that conditions complained of would be remedied as circumstances would permit. And there is ample evidence, of which the students must be aware, that he has faithfully kept his promise, notwithstanding it was difficult to secure labor and materials required.

In the midst of efforts to correct the conditions, the students demonstrated, first, by refusing to eat their breakfast on a certain morning, claiming it was not clean and well-cooked, despite the fact that the same dietician has prepared the meals for a long period; second, by refusing to attend classes, without explanation; and third, by refusing to take semester-end examinations.

Seeking to discover the causes and reasons for the demonstrations, which already had proved demoralizing to the college, President Trent called the Committee of Seven into a conference, but they persistently, on two different occasions, declined to discuss the matter.

Now if it is claimed by the Committee of Seven, or the students, that this committee had not been instructed t make any statements upon conditions, which were now very serious, the committee might certainly have courteously explained this fact. And, if the committee wished or was willing to continue to represent the students, they should have requested instructions, knowing that an explanation had been requested.

However, when the Committee of Seven appeared for the second conference they were accompanied by a group of men students, who prior to this time had made no formal complaint of conditions, even though taking part in the demonstrations. The Executive and Discipline Committees in joint session refused a joint audience of the young women and men, whereupon the young women declined to attend the conference. This action was not only a clear case of insurbordination and disrespectful to the administration, but it was in bad taste, if they were sincere in their desire to have conditions changed as indicated by their original statement of grievances.

It is obvious that the two committees, representing the administration had no alternative but to take some disciplinary action against the Committee of Seven which was immediately in violation of regulatory procedure.

The unanimous action of the two committees in ordering the dismissal of the Committee of Seven was, it seems to us, thoroughly justifiable, for under the circumstances it was but natural to presume that they were the spearhead of the demonstrations, and, if not they should have and could have made this fact known.

But now an already tense and highly complicated situation was made worse by the calling of the strike in protest to the dismissal of the Committee of Seven, and when all efforts to settle the strike failed, the administration resorted to the closing of the college, which, manifestly was a necessary remedial action, some form of which was absolutely inevitable

It appears that the notice of dismissal to the members of the Committee of Seven did not state the cause of suspension, as the dismissal was afterwards interpreted to mean. This was unfortunate, and laid the ground work for the court order. And the closing of the college, it is claimed by the plaintiffs, was in violation of the contractual relations between the administration and the students made when they were accepted last Fall.

But the administration may well claim that the students had already nullified this contractual arrangement by striking and refusing to cooperate with constituted authority. Moreover, a so called "strike committee" presumed to take over discipline and direction of the students' movement, which was not only in violation of college regulations, but decidedly dangerous to the physical and moral welfare of the students who remained on the campus.

Therefore, what ever the decision of the court, and we cannot anticipate what that will be, we must preserve the institution and the only way it can be preserved is to sustain the authority of the administration. Order and authority must be sustained and maintained. President Trent has won and deserves the full support of the denomination and that he will have to the fullest extend possible. The rights of all students will be respected, but it is required of all persons that they come into court with clean hands. Otherwise there is no recourse in law, for the law is for the protection of those who respect and keep it.

Livingstone Drops 2 Tutors, 7 Coeds

Baltimore, Md. AFRO-American

SALISBURY, N.C. — The student strike at Livingstone College which lasted from Jan. 21 to Feb. 12, was settled with the dismissal of two faculty members and seven coeds, and suspension of 25 students for the remainder of the school term. 3-2-46

Disciplinary action by the administration came after the coeds, charged with leading the strike, agreed to drop an injunction suit against President William Trent and four members of the executive committee.

They reported that the board of trustees, which unanimously endorsed the action of the president and his aides, gave them assurances that the students' grievances would be given a fair and impartial review. Sat.

9 Dismissed

When asked about the case, scheduled to be heard Feb. 14 in Rowan County Superior Court, the clerk said: "The case has been continued until Feb. 20 on advice of counsel handling the suit."

Those dismissed were:

Faculty members — Harold A. Clements, charged with "aiding the strikers," and who ignored an administration's request to resign; and C. A. Benjamin, dismissed "for acts interpreted as aiding the strikers."

Coeds — Gwendolyn W. Cox, Chattanooga; Anna B. L. Dantzler, New York City; Geraldine G. Gordon, Charlotte, N.C.; Jerusha Tillman, Asheville, N.C.; Gordie M. Ziegler, Detroit; Gwendolyn J. Shelton, Chicago; and Vivian E. Williams, Roanoke, Va. 3-3-46

25 Suspended

Students—the Revs. George W. McMurray, Lancaster, S.C., and Russel A. Roberts, Worcester, Mass.; Macie E. Bailey, Pfafftown, N.C.; Mary J. Haywood, High Point, N.C.; Dorothy C. Little, Ansonia, Conn.; Edythe E. Williams, Washingtonton, D.C.; George L. Blackwell, Braddock, Pa.; William H. Coleman, Detroit; James W. Eichelberger, Chicago; Ernest F. Fisher, Evanston, Ill.; Sylvia L. Roberson, Pikeville, Tenn.; Letty M. Shaw, Washington, D.C.; Roberta Davis, Blacksburg, S.C.; Sedalia Anderson, Cherryville, N.C.; Silas C. Byrd, New Orleans; Arthur L. Hardge, JerseyCity, N.J.; Margaret L. Rowan, Herriman, Tenn.; Pearl E. Scott, White Plains, N.Y.;

Marjorie H. Tucker, Manhasset, N.Y.; Olivia B. Tucker, Louisville; Evelyn Anderson, Winston-Salem, N.C.; Clara Ellington, Detroit; Walter L. Fenderburke, Southern Pines, N.C.; John A. Greer, Louisville; and Richard Stacy, Osaka, Va.

Students' Complaints

The trouble started when the coeds complained of inadequate heat, badfood, improper wiring of the dormitories, and other undesirable conditions.

One of the administration's major charges against the strikers was, that they showed no interest in college regulations for the handling of grievances, and holding of meetings to air them.

They were told that Mrs. Hattie P. Flax was authorized to sit in on all student meetings to discuss grievances.

Progress Cited

The administration reminded the students that new heating facilities and improvements estimated at $29,500 have been ordered, and that the need is being met as rapidly as materials can be secured.

The officials said that food is being provided the students as good as that at other institutions and that provisions have been made for additional water supply.

Student Strike At Livingstone Ended

Chicago Defender

SALISBURY, N. C.—The student strike at Livingstone College has ended according to President W. J. Trent.

The announcement was made this week following a report of the student strike committee which declared the end of the walkout Saturday. 2-16-46

However, opening of the second semester has been postponed, and all dormitories remained closed. In spite of the closing order, several of the students, particularly those who live a great distance from the institution, have insisted on remaining on the campus. Sat.

Among students seeking shelter on the AME College campus are the seven girls ordered dismissed by President Trent for strike activities. Among them is Geraldine Gordon, daughter of Bishop Buford F. Gordon of Charlotte, accused by the administration of being a ringleader of the walkout.

The seven girls have secured a restraining order from the local court requiring President Trent to show causes why they have been ordered dismissed. Date of the hearing was set for Thursday, Feb. 14.

Failure to remedy a list of old grievances was given by the strikers as the cause for the walkout at the college last week.

Students Strike At Livingstone College, N. C.

Journal & Guide

SALISBURY, N. C.— Following dismissal of seven young women students as strike leaders at Livingstone College here, the entire student body went on strike Tuesday, Dr. W. J. Trent, president, told the Journal and Guide by telephone.

Dr. Trent, in making the statement, did not give the reason for the student revolt. The demands of the strikers have not been met he said, and up to late Tuesday afternoon the college authorities had not called for police assistance. 2-2-46

President Trent said that the boarding department of the school is still serving three meals daily and all boarding students are allowed to attend meals. He stated that the seven dismissed young women have refused to leave the college although transportation has been offered them.

Heating and electric service has been maintained, the president explained, and admitted that no committee of arbitration has acted on the situation.

Bishop W. J. Walls of Chicago, chairman of the board of trustees, and other members of the board arrived here Wednesday and went into a conference with administration officials in an attempt to solve the issues involved.

In a meeting with the faculty and student body, Bishop Walls pleaded with the strikers to return to their classes. The students refused, and Bishop Walls declared, "we will empty the institution."

The prelate also informed the students that the governing body would not tolerate "any devilish tactics," and there would be no demonstration on Founders' Day.

Students have wired trustees of the college asking them to persuade the administration to postpone dismissal of the students until Founders' Day when the trustees hold their semi-annual meeting.

Bishop Walls, on the other hand, declared the board of trustees will not meet on the campus Founders' Day.

Dormitories Closed At Livingston; Heads Call It A "Recess"

The Informer Houston, Texas

SALISBURY, N. C. — (ANP) — Livingston college is going through what its administration terms as a recess. Dormitories were closed Feb. 2. after parents had been notified to send for their children or to come for them.

Some Remain

In spite of the closing order, some students have remained on the campus. Many of the pupils who live in North Carolina or in towns not distant went home to enjoy the brief vacation. Most of the students who come from a great distance, probably 50, remained at the school. When the students asked for a court order to restrain the administration from moving to suspend the seven girls it accused as being strike leaders, that automatically prevented the closing of the dormitories.

2-16-46

A call for a trustee meeting to be held February 13, has gone out over the signature of Victor J. Tulane, secretary of the board of trustees. Mr. Tulane is a professor of chemistry at Howard university.

QUESTIONS CONDITIONS AT LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE

Ansonia, Conn.—Here are some inside facts concerning the strike at Livingstone College.

Goler Hall is on a short circuit which comes on the main line from the first floor. If the president would permit an inspection of the building, in place of having the campus patrolled by city police, he would find that the building should be ordered closed.

Bishop Walls has said that the students were receiving better treatment there than they received at some of their homes.

I do not believe there is any parent who would not provide better living conditions than those endured at Livingstone. 3-9-46

I sent a daughter to Livingstone in September. She weighed 138 pounds. She returned in February weighing 129 pounds. This means nine pounds lost in five months. Afro American

We understand that the school will be closed before the public is allowed to know what has been tolerated, such as insufficient amounts of food, which is poorly prepared, unsanitary conditions.

Would you call it Christian to take steps to prevent "dismissed" students from continuing their education in a better school because they dared to reveal the facts about Livingstone? Yet, we understand that Livingstone College is a Christian institution.

Would you also term it Christian to fire members of the faculty because they dared stand up for personalities who had been interwoven into the affair?—POWELL LITTLE.

Livingston College Prexy Blamed For Student Strike

Chicago Defender

In the meantime, a judge in the local court signed an order requiring President Trent to show causes why the students were dismissed. Date of the hearing was set for Feb. 14. 2-9-46

Refusal of the students to attend classes followed when President Trent and the faculty disciplined committee sought to interview the girls accused of fomenting the strike. The girls balked unless a grievance committee representing the male students was also heard.

Appeals To Parents

Other students declared that their seven girls, among them Geraldine Gordon, daughter of Bishop F. Gordon of Charlotte, did not create the strike, but were elected as a committee after President Trent had invited the group to send representatives to a conference.

President Trent, in an effort to settle the dispute made an appeal to parents of the students, informing them in letters that a state of violence existed at the institution.

Many of the parents rushed to Livingston, only to find that President Trent's statements were false, of other conditions, which, accordi[ng] to the students' bill of grievances, have failed to produce a satisfactory agreement.

The students claim that their grievances are of long standing. Many of the complaints were brought before the board of trustees the past year, and it is reported that orders to correct them were issued. This has not been done, the students declared.

Orders Dismissal

President Trent, speaking for the administration, said that it had ordered out after they had demanded better food, more heat in the dormitories, and the correction of other conditions, which, accord-ing

Livingston Strike To Court Feb. 14

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

Order Signed Forcing Administration To Show Cause For Girls' Dismissal

2-3-46

SALISBURY, N. C.—(ANP)—A student strike is in effect at Livingston college, the AME Zion school here. Classes have been disrupted for the past week, negotiations between the striking students and the administration having failed to produce an agreement or a resumption of the normal life of the institution.

A judge in the local court signed an order Thursday which presumably halted the dismissal of seven students charged with fomenting the strike. The order required Pres. W. J. Trent to show cause why the students were being dismissed. The date of hearing was set as of Feb. 14.

Better Food, Heat

The strike began Jan. 24, the walkout occurring after the 240 students acting in unison had demanded better food, more heat in the dormitories and the correction of certain other conditions which, according to the students' bill of grievances, consisted of roaches, vermin waste in food and other complaints. The students have refused to attend classes or examinations which were in progress at the time until the conditions which they specify have been remedied.

Seven girls were dismissed, being accused of sponsoring the walkout. Those identified include Geraldine Gordon, daughter of Bishop Buford F. Gordon of Charlotte, prelate of the AME Zion church; Gwendolyn Shelton of Chicago, Anna B. L. Dantzler, New York, Gordie Mae Zeigler, Detroit and Jurusha Tillman, Asheville, N. C. Other student claims that these girls did not foment the strike but were elected as a committee after President Trent had invited the group to send representatives to a conference. 2-3-46

When President Trent and the faculty discipline committee sought to interview the girls, they refused unless a grievance committee among the male students was also heard. The abandoment of classes by the entire student body followed.

Administration Stand

President Trent explained the stand of the administration. He told ANP that the administration would refuse to reinstate the strikers and that all strikers would be dismissed. Up until the last of the month, all of the strikers, he said, had refused to leave the campus. A number of parents and officials including Bishop W. J. Walls of Chicago, chairman of the board of trustees; Bishop and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. James W. Eichelbergers, wife of the secretary of the board of education of the church; the Rev. J. D. Cauthen, pastor of Varrick Memorial church, Philadelphia; the Rev. W. A. Blackwell, Braddock, Pa., have arrived in Salisbury in an attempt at helping to settle the issues involved. 2-3-46

The students claim that their grievances are of long standing. Some of these matters were brought before the board of trustees last year and it is reported that orders to correct the conditions complained of were issued. The students claim this has not been done.

Airmail special delivery letters are said to have been sent to all parents Thursday, asking the parents to come or send for their children and notifying them that a new application for reentry would be required for registration in the semester about to begin. Puzzled parents had already received letters notifying them that their children were registered for the new semester and advising the amount of money due to cover expense of the period.

Students wired each trustee asking their intervention to persuade the administration to postpone dismissal of the students until Feb. 12, Founder's day at which time the trustees hold their semi-annual meeting.

NOTICE TO ALL PARENTS OF STUDENTS ATTENDING LIVINGSTONE COLEEGE

Star of Zion Charlotte, N.C.

Salisbury, N. C.,
January 26, 1945

Office of the President:

2-7-46

no doubt received information within the last three days about a "Strike" on the part of the young women boarding students at this institution. I am taking this opportunity to give you official information concerning same.

We have had considerable trouble on the campus with the dining hall service, inadequate sewerage, inadequate water supply and many complaints were made and suggestions were offered. Conferences were held with a committee from the girls' dormitory and a committee from my office on Wednesday, January 23rd, in an effort to find out the grievances and make adjustments immediately. It was understood at this conference that the Dean of Women would be present at the meeting on Thursday morning, January 24th, for the consideration of their problems and that I would be present at the meeting on Friday morning, January 25th, for the consideration of the grievances which could not be discussed with the Dean of Women.

I was detained at the bedside of her daughter [illegible] I further stated that Mrs. [illegible] was expected back on the campus not later than Thursday of this week, and that in the meantime I would have a conference with a representative from the Student Council, the Dietician, and the Treasurer and go very thoroughly into the matter of food service. This conference was held and the student representative presented the views of the student body. The Dietitian promised immediate improvement in the planning as well as the preparation of meals. Their meals since that time have shown he is keeping this promise.

2-7-46

I further promised that an electrician would be called immediately to correct the wiring situation, and he has been working since Wednesday morning. I also told them I had been trying to find an extra man who was a capable fireman who could work on the evening shift. The fireman also went on the job immediately.

You can imagine how surprised I was Thursday morning, to find that the young women would not go to classes and offered no explanation for their actions, especially since they could see that we were doing everything possible to make the adjustments they were requesting.

2-7-46

The Executive Committee of the [illegible] met with the student committee from the girls' dormitory yesterday in an effort to find out why such a demonstration should be staged since they could see that we were attempting to correct conditions and make them more comfortable. The replies given by the young women were of this type: "We don't know about the matter, we only represent the young women, we have a meeting with [illegible] before we can say whether or not they are satisfied with the progress being made." "I have no statement to make."

We have received letters from some of the students saying they were not in accord with the actions of the group and that they had been forced to participate in the demonstration in order to escape bodily harm at the hands of the committee from the girls' dormitory. Even while the Executive committee was in session a call came to me from one of our day students saying the day students did not wish to participate in the affair. She further stated that some of the members of the committee had threatened them if they did not join in this movement. 2-7-46

These intimidations and threats on the part of the young women who were directing the "strike" caused one of our boarding students to collapse and to have medical attention. Today (Saturday, January 26th) I called a joint meeting of the Executive and Discipline Committees and went over the whole matter. One of the developments at this meeting was that the students were planning other demonstrations which would begin at the end of the semester examinations and would end on February 12, 1946, when we celebrate our Founder's Day!! It seems placards are being made for these demonstrations. It was decided that it would be well for us to call in this committee and again try to see if we could get any information about the entire situation. This group, although not previously asked to come down in a body at this time, came to the Administration Building accompanied by a few of the young men. We asked the committee from the girls' dormitory to come into our meeting and they refused to do so unless we invited the young men in at the same time. We refused this demand and a motion was passed that the seven young women be dismissed. 2-7-46

Livingstone College plans to continue its schedule of work as outlined for the second semester and if the demonstrations are staged we shall do all in our power to protect the rights of those students who wish to attend their classes.

I am suggesting that you write your son or daughter immediately and urge the individual not to participate in such an endeavor. If there are further demonstrations all such persons involved will be dismissed.

Let me say again we shall go to any lengths to protect those students who are here desiring to receive the benefits offered by the institution.

Yours very truly,
W. J. Trent, President.

Students At Livingstone Call Call A Strike

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N.C. 2.14.46

On Saturday, January 26th, the students of Livingstone College called a strike when it was learned that seven women students had been dismissed from the institution earlier that day. These seven women constituted a committee representing

THE LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE STRIKE
NO VIOLENCE!! . . . NO DISORDER!!

Star of Zion Charlotte, N.C.

By Buford F. Gordon

2-7-46

the students living in the women's dormitory, which earlier in the week had presented to President Trent a list of grievances which they had concerning mainly certain conditions of the dormitory and dining facilities services. These grievances were discussed thoroughly between these students and the President, the latter promising to take immediate action on the more serious complaints. The next day the administrations did begin a series of negotiations toward the alleviations of many of the students' grievances. 2-14-46

In spite of this, however, on the following morning, January 24th, about ninety per cent of the residents of the women's dormitory did not report to classes. Therefore the administration charged the student committee with a breach of faith in that they promised to see that, if work promised by the administration were done, they would cooperate in improving the general order and decorum of the dormitory. When called before the executive committee of the College the next day, they refused to offer any satisfactory explanation for the behavior of the girls the day previous. On Saturday, January 26th, they were called in again, this time refusing to appear unless accompanied by a group of male students who, prior to that time, had not been in the picture. For insubordination, therefore the seven students were dismissed from the institution, precipitating a general strike in which virtually all the boarding students, but relatively few day students, participated. As a result relatively few students reported to semester examinations on January 28th, through January 31st. Because of the tenseness of the situation, the dormitories were closed on Saturday, February 2nd, postponing the opening of the second semester until February 11th. The student strike committee declared the strike ended on Saturday, February 2nd. In spite of the closing order a few students have insisted upon remaining on the campus. They include the seven dismissed students who are attempting to secure a restraining order from the local court from being dismissed. The court hearing is scheduled for February 14th.

2-14-46

for great concern unless we make it

ed since the meetings that have been

2-7-46

1. The students were dissatisfied with living conditions at Livingstone College. At the suggestion of the President a Committee on Grievances was appointed by the Young Women Student Body of Goler Hall, to meet at his office and discuss their grievances. The Committee of Seven Students presented the grievances of the students of Goler Hall. The President agreed that many of them were just and agreed to make amends. This he began to do, but it was felt by the girls that the meals were still very much below par and they decided "not to eat breakfast;" this they did without any disorder. Then they decided to protest by not attending class This they did only on Thursday morning. After that they resumed their classes and returned to their meals with regularity until Saturday Evening, when the Seven Young Women, whom the President had asked the Young Women of Goler Hall to select as a "Committee to Discuss their grievances;" were given their letters to leave the campus "right away," for the following stated reasons: "You and your group refused to make any explanation to the Executive Committee when called in yesterday, and then refused to appear before the join committee. (Here the Joint Committee was composed of Executive and Discipline Committees) this morning unless several of the young men who were with you could come in." Upon the receipt of this letter of dismissal, the entire student body declared a strike.

2-7-46

Since that time there has been nothing done by the Committee on Complaints that would cause any person to fear bodily injury, as they have been accused of by certain publicity. Some persons may have threatened some one, but no committee has done such a thing, and no person has been injured or harmed, and there is no evidence of the need of police since. I have been here and on the campus until late at night each night and early in the morning. I have seen the best order for a strike that I have ever heard of or seen in my experiences. I do not believe that the authorities at Livingstone College will do anything that will cause the life or health of the pupils to be impaired by any order or any process. And I do not believe that the students of Livingstone College will do any bodily harm to any student whether he or she should be a striker or non-striker. In fact I have the assurance by many of the young people who have consulted me in great groups (for I have not been asked to appear before any group neither the faculty or student body as yet) when I came upon the campus, that there would be nothing but respect given the faculty, the authority of the school, and no hostility shown the non-strikers.

The Action Taken

The action taken by the faculty, et al is in substance this:

2-7-46

1. The Seven Students who formed the Committee on Complaints, now designated as "Directors" of the strike, are ordered to leave the campus. They are suspended indefinitely and applications may be submitted for 1946-47 school term. But the strike did not really take effect by the student body until the seven were dismissed "and because the seven were dismissed, as they felt, without just cause.

2. The dormitories are to be closed Feb. 2nd. and the students are to be sent home. The school is to reopen Feb. 10th and only such students will be allowed to continue the school term, who make a "re-application," and who may be accepted or readmitted for the second semester. And that means in essence, that all the students of Livingstone College are virtually dismissed for the duration, and the only way they can be students for the rest of the term is to be readmitted.

2-7-46

3. Effort is being made to ask the faculty to show just cause for "dimissing" the Seven Young Women who were appointed to the Grievance Committee at the suggestion of the President, and to ask the Faculty to show just cause as to why the dormitories must be closed to the seven students who were on the Grievance Committee, a violation of the College Contract unless that student has broken his part of the contract.

4. It is hoped that no action will be taken until further cause has been shown, involving both a moral and legal contract.

We trust that the work at Livingstone College will progress as usual until the Trustees may have a chance to advise with the administration and settle the entire matter amicably, or that some other agency of the church might settle it before further trouble. THERE IS NO NEED FOR HASTE. LET THE CHILDREN KEEP UP THEIR STUDIES AND MAKE FINAL ADJUSTMENTS IN THE LIGHT OF ALL THE FACTS. If business can do it, why can not Christian Agencies do it that way. LET SOME ONE ARBITRATE. ALL OF US MUST LEARN TO GIVE AND TAKE. This is a democracy in which we live, and we are trying to train our children for a democracy. Then let's let them have some appreciation of the way - freedom, for which we fight so much and enjoy so little, feels.

2-7-46

joy so little, feels. The right of an appeal should not be denied any person, old or young.

Coeds Withdraw afro-american Suit; Strike Ends

Baltimore, Md.

SALISBURY, N.C.—The seven co-eds suspended recently by the executive and discipline committees of Livingstone College on charge of fomenting a strike, signed a resolution last week agreeing to take their grievances out of the Rowan County Superior Court.

The resolution was witnessed by Bishop B. F. Gordon, who, with President W. J. Trent and four members of the executive committee who ordered their suspension, were restrained by the court and a hearing set for Feb. 14.

Sat 2-23-46

Staff Upheld

The college reopened on Feb. 12 when Founders' Day exercises were held, followed by a trustee board meeting on Feb. 13 which upheld the disciplinary action of the committees against the co-eds and striking students.

Eight bishops attended the Founders' Day program, three being absent—Bishop E. B. Watson in West Africa; Bishop E. L. Madison, who is ill; and Bishop W. C. Brown of California, all of whom sent in their full reports.

The trustees "unqualifiedly" approved and affirmed the action of President Trent and the executive and disciplinary committee in handling the strike situation, closing the college, and suspending the students.

$46,481 Raised

The administration announced that registration, exclusive of seminary students, reached 364 as against 387 during the first semester.

Sat 2-23-46

All students must re-apply for admission following the closing of the institution of Feb. 2, and a small number was not re-admitted. A total of $46,491.90 was raised for the school on Founders' Day.

19b 1946

Livingstone College (N. C.) (Strike)

College Expels Student Strikers

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

SALISBURY, N. C.—A total of 25 students were suspended and seven others who were charged with having led the strike, were dismissed by Livingstone College officials last week along with two members of the faculty, as the aftermath of the student walkout which began on Jan. 21 Sat 2-23-46

The action came after the seven alleged strike leaders had agreed to drop injunction proceedings against college officials which were scheduled to be heard on Feb. 14, and were said to have been given assurances by the college board of trustees that their grievances would be given a fair and impartial review.

After the girls signed a statement agreeing to drop the court proceedings, the board of trustees passed the following resolution:

RESOLUTION PASSED

"That the board of trustees of Livingstone College, in regular meeting assembled, herewith registers its confidence in the administration and faculty of Livingstone College and, further, that it unqualifiedly approves of, and affirms the action of the executive committee and the discipline committee of the college faculty in their handling of the situations and in the decisions which they have made in the cases of the students, individually and collectively, during the current unrest and for the period beginning Sept. 21, 1945 and extending into this meeting on Feb. 13, 1946."

The resolution was signed by Victor J. Tulane, secretary of the board. Sat 2-23-46

THOSE DISMISSED

The students suspended from the college for the remainder of the school term are the Rev. George W. McMurray, Lancaster, S. C.; the Rev. Russell A. Roberts, Worcester, Mass.; Macie E. Bailey, Pfafftown, N. C.; Mary J. Haywood, High Point, N. C.; Dorothy C. Little, Ansonia, Conn.; Edythe L. Williams, Washington, D. C.

George L. Blackwell, Braddock, Pa.; William H. Coleman, Detroit, Mich.; James W. Eichelberger, Chicago, Ill.; Ernest F. Fisher, Evanston, Ill.; Sylvia L. Roberson, Pikeville, Tenn.; Letty M. Shaw, Washington, D. C. Roberta Davis, Blacksburg, S. C.; Sedalia Anderson, Cherryville, N. C.; Silas C. Byrd, New Orleans, La.; Arthur L. Hardge, Jersey City, N. J.; Margaret L. Rowan, Harriman, Tenn.; Pearl E. Scott, White Plains, N. Y.

Marjorie H. Tucker, Manhasset, N. Y.; Olivia B. Tucker, Louisville, Ky.; Evelyn Anderson, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Ciara Ellington, Detroit, Mich.; Walter L. Funderburke, Southern Pines, N. C.; John A. Greer, Louisville, Ky.; and Richard Stacy, Osaka, Va. S-2-23-46

SEVEN DISMISSED

The seven girls dismissed are: Gwendolyn W. Cox, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Anna Belle Louise Dantzler, New York City; Geraldine Gwendolyn Gordon, Charlotte, N. C.; Jerusha Tillman, Asheville, N. C.; Gordie Mae Ziegler, Detroit, Mich.; Gwendolyn Juanita Shelton, Chicago, Ill., and Vivian Earle Williams, Roanoke, Va.

CASE CONTINUED

The clerk of Rowan County Superior Court when asked about the case, said "The case has been continued until Feb. 20 on advice of counsel handling the suit."

Trouble started at the college when the girls complained about inadequate heat, bad food, improper wiring of the buildings, and other undesirable conditions.

Harold A. Clements, who was asked to resign from the faculty for "aiding the strikers," is said to have refused to do so, but was later dismissed and told that his salary would end as of March 1. C. A. Benjamin, another faculty member was also dismissed for acts interpreted as aiding the striking students.

With respect to the complaint about inadequate heat college officials reminded students that new heating facilities and improvements have been ordered at a total cost of $29,500 and that this need is being met as rapidly as materials can be secured. Provision has also been made for additional water supply, and food is being provided for the student body as good as that provided at other institutions, it was reported.

COLLEGE COMPLAINT

One of the complaints against the striking students was that they manifested no interest in college regulations for the handling of grievances and the holding of meetings with reference to such grievances. They were told that Mrs. Hattie P. Flax was authorized to sit in on all student meetings on conditions giving rise to complaints.

The suspended students will not be able to take their examinations until next school year. The seven dismissed students are out indefinitely, but may take their examinations beginning Feb. 20, according to information released at the college. S-2-23-46

The trustees, who tackled the strike situation during their regular meeting, were here for the observance of Founder's Day at the college Feb. 12. After securing the statement from the seven strike leaders and issuing their resolution, they said that the matter had been turned over to President William J. Trent and the faculty for final settlement.

$46.491.90 RAISED

Eight of the bishops of the AME Zion Church attended the Founder's Day celebration. They were Bishops B. G. Shaw, W. J. Walls, J. W. Martin, C. C. Alleyne, W. W. Matthews, W. W. Slade, B. F. Gordon, and F. W. Alstork. A total of $46,491.90 was raised during the observance.

Judge Sets Feb. 14 For Hearing

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
2-9-46

Dismissed Girls Obtain Restraining Order Against Board

SALISBURY, N. C. — In a precedent shattering move in the annals of college strikes, the seven dismissed girls of Livingstone College, AME Zion school here, filed a suit in Rowan Superior Court during the past week, which requires that President W. J. Trent and the executive committee of the institution appear for a hearing on Feb. 14.

The suit a temporary restraining order, asks the court to prevent the executive committee from closing the college and from expelling the complainants.

BISHOP INQUIRES

Bishop W. J. Walls of Chicago, chairman of the board of trustees rushed to Livingstone to aid in settling the walkout.

Other significant developments: 2-9-46

1. President Trent's statement that the students were "suspended" not dismissed drew a counter move from the seven students.

2. It was reported that the president notified student relatives of the "deplorable state" at the school, resulting in the parents' rushing to the college.

3. The student body clarified its stand in the strike.

4. Two professors of the school were asked to resign.

STUDENTS INVOLVED

The students involve the suit are: Geraldine Gordon, daughter of Bishop Buford F. Gordon of Charlotte, prelate of the AME Zion church; Gwendolyn Shelton of Chicago; Anna B. L. Dantzler of New York; Gordie Mae Zeigler, Detroit; Jerusha Tillman, Asheville, N. C., Gwendolyn Cox, and Vivian Williams.

They contend that they enrolled in a regular fashion, but that they have now been dismissed and that the executive committee is now threatening to close the institution, thus depriving them of the education to which they are entitled.

This action, they contend, is a violation of the contract they had with the college, and they ask that the defendants be restrained to the end that the institution continue to operate and that the plaintiffs continue as students. 2-9-46

The defendants named in the suit are: W. J. Trent, Frederick D. Drew, Julia Belle Duncan, Hattie Flack, and John H. Satterwhite.

David Rendleman, attorney for the seven students, said that Judge Frank Armstrong of Troy had set the hearing for Feb. 14 at the Rowan Superior Court. Rendleman, who is associated with Guy T. Carswell of Charlotte, will represen the students, while Hayden Clement of Salisbury, is attorney for the college. 2-9-46

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, Bishop W. J. Walls, who had rushed to the institution to aid in settling the disturbance, called a meeting of the entire student body and faculty.

The bishop, who opened the assembly by leading the song, "Marching to Zion," placed emphasis on the fact that Livingstone was a Christian institution, and made a strong plea to the students to return to their classes.

ANNOUNCED CLOSE

Dean F. D. Drew announced that Livingstone would close Feb. 2, and that the second semester would commence Feb. 11. He explained that each student was to return to his or her home with all baggage. Applications would be submitted for the second semester entrance, and some of the grievances would be alleviated, the dean stated.

Following this announcement, Bishop Walls was reported to have asked the students to comment. For several minutes there was silence and then a student representative on the new committee replied simply: "We have nothing to say."

Students attending the meeting quoted Bishop Walls as saying: "We will empty this institution. We are the governing body and will run it. Either come to classes or get ready to empty this institution and start anew. And you will have no demonstration here on Founders' Day." Later, it is reported, the Bishop made a plea to God that the institution would not be lost.

GIRLS "SUSPENDED"

President Trent was quoted as saying the seven girls were "suspended" not dismissed, but the accused girls countered by attaching a letter received by Geraldine C. Gordon, one of the seven, to the other papers in the suit. 2-9-46

In the letter, President Trent allegedly stated in writing, "At a joint meeting of the executive and discipline committees this morning, Jan. 26, you were dismissed from the institution, to take effect at once."

According to authoritative sources, President Trent, mailed mimeographed letters to parents informing them of the deplorable state in which their children resided. At such notice, parents from all sections of the country rushed to the campus, but upon arrival discovered conditions to be such that many returned home without their children.

The student body made it officially known that they had called a strike which would not be called off until the seven young ladies were reinstated and the entire list of grievances given consideration.

The students wired each trustee of the institution asking their intervention to persuade the administration to postpone dismissal of the students until Feb. 12, Founders' Day, at which time the trustees are scheduled to hold their semi-annual meeting.

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TWO TEACHERS ASKED TO RESIGN

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ADMINISTRATION'S STAND

The president of the institu-

tion explained the stand of the administration. He said that the administration would refuse to reinstate the strikers and that all strikers would be dismissed. Up until the end of the past month, all of the strikers had refused to leave the campus.

A number of parents and officials including Bishop and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. James W. Eichelberger, wife of the secretary of the board of education of the church; the Rev. J. D. Cauthen, pastor of Varrick Memorial Church, Philadelphia; the Rev. W. A. Blackwell, Braddock, Pa., have arrived in Salisbury in an attempt to assist in settling the issues involved, President Trent said.

Students Did Not Keep Faith–Trent

SALISBURY, N.C. — President W. J. Trent of Livingstone College, in a release to the AFRO, Saturday, advised that last week's story on the student strike at the AME Zion Church school, "was written and sent in by a student and does not tell the truth."

President Trent charged the student committee with "a breach of faith," and stated their grievances "were discussed thoroughly" with them.

He said he promised to take "immediate action on the more serious complaints, and the administration began a series of negotiations toward alleviation of many of the grievances the day following his conference with the committee.

Trustees Called

A call for a trustee meeting here on Feb. 13 to solve the strike was issued last Week by Victor J. Tulane, secretary of the board and professor of chemistry at Howard University.

President Trent said:

"On Jan. 26 the students called a strike when it was learned that seven women students had been dismissed earlier that day.

"These women constituted a committee representing students living in the women's dormitory, which earlier in the week had presented to President Trent a list of grievances concerning mainly certain conditions of the dormitory and dining facilities services.

Charges Betrayed

"These grievances were discussed thoroughly between the students and the president, the latter promising to take immediate action on the more serious complaints. The next day, the administration did begin a series of negotiations toward alleviation of many of the grievances.

"In spite of this, however, on Jan. 24, about 90% of the residents of the women's dormitory did not report to classes.

"Therefore, the administration charged the student committee with a breach of faith, in that they promised to see that, if work promised by the administration were done, they would cooperate in improving the general order and decorum of the dormitory.

Explains Dismissals

"When called before the executive commmittee of the college the next day, thy refused to offer any satisfactory explanation for the behavior of the girls.

"On Jan. 26, they were called in again, this time refusing to appear unless accompanied by a group of male students who, prior to that time, had not been in the picture.

"For insubordination, therefore, the seven students were dismissed from the instituton, precipitating a general strike in which virtually all of the boarding students, but relatively few day students, participated.

Students Remain

"As a result, relatively few students reported to semester examinations Jan. 28 through Jan. 31. Because of the tenseness of the situation, the dormitories were closed Feb. 2, postponing the opening of the second semester until Feb. 11.

"The student strike committee declared the strike ended on Feb. 2, but, in spite of the closing order, a few students have insisted upon remaining on the campus.

"They include the seven dismissed students, who are attempting to secure a restraining order from the local court from being dismissed. The court hearing is scheduled for Feb. 14."

Must Re-apply

Following a meeting of the executive committee last week, President Trent announced that all students will have to apply for readmission if they want to enter school for the next semester.

This has not been the custom heretofore. When a majority of the students decided to ignore the administration's directive to close school on Feb. 2 and re-open it on Feb. 10, President Trent announced:

"All students remaining during the closed period will, of course, be doing so in violation of the announcement (that the school is officially closed.)"

This was interpreted to mean that those students who remained in the dormitories would have a slim chance of re-admission.

What Negroes Are Doing

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

The Founder's Day of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., drew men and women from nearly every section of the nation last Tuesday.

The celebration, marking the anniversary of the college's founding over 70 years ago by Joseph Charles Price, a Negro, coincided with the mid-Winter meeting of the board of trustees, whose members heard a most interesting program planned for the occasion.

Addresses were delivered by: Clarence W. Wright, chairman of the division of natural science, Livingston College, "What Chance Civilization in an Atomic Age"; Miss Julia Beatty, "The Life of Dr. Joseph C. Price," and Miss Juanita Pitts, of Birmingham, "Joseph Charles Price, the Prophet in an Atomic Age."

Quoting Dr. Price, Miss Pitts said: "'Above all things, they forget that 'the King Invisible, Immortal, Eternal' is upon the throne of the universe; that thither caste, bigotry, and race hate can ever reach; that He is everlastingly committed to the interests of the suppressed; that He is constantly sending forth succors and assistances for the rescue of the wronged and injured; that He brings all the forces of the universe to grind to powder all the enormities of earth; and to rectify the ills of humanity, and so hasten on the day of universal brotherhood.'

"Today we are witnessing these grinding forces of destruction — if not in actuality, through the newsreels, newspapers and radios."

CHECKS TOTALING $46,441.90 were presented to President W. J. Trent, of Livingston College, by bishops representing the 11 Episcopal districts of the A. M. E. Zion Church.

Highlight of the Founder's Day program, the checks represented donations by members of the church throughout the United States and in Africa during the last year. The total was slightly less than that turned over to the college on the Founder's Day program last year.

Reports by Episcopal districts follow:

First district, Bishop B. G. Shaw, of Birmingham, $5,796.05; Second, Bishop W. J. Walls, of Chicago, $6,836.50; Third, Bishop J. W. Martin, of Chicago, $5,450; Fourth, Bishop C. C. Allayne, of Philadelphia, $5,787.50; Fifth, Bishop W. W. Matthews, of Washington, $4,515.25; Sixth, Bishop E. L. Madison, $5,165.01; Seventh, Bishop W. C. Brown, $2,682.14; Eighth, Bishop W. W. Slade, of Charlotte, $3,880.41; Ninth, Bishop B. F. Gordon, of Charlotte, $2,562.50; 10th, Bishop Frank W. Alstork, of Washington, $3,346.55; 11th, Bishop E. B. Watson, of the African Episcopal area, $120.

* * *

ALSO REPORTED WERE GIFTS of $275 from members of the college faculty and $25 from a group of students.

Dr. A. L. Cromwell, of Winston-Salem, national president of the Alumni Association, brought greetings, and Dr. Trent spoke on the future of liberal arts colleges.

Judge Restrains College Officials

Livingstone Students Ignore Order to Leave

BISHOP DEFIED

Log Cabin Reference Brings Sharp Reply

SALISBURY, N.C.—A temporary restraining order, filed by seven coeds at Livingstone College, AME Zion Church institution here, against President W. J. Trent and four members of the executive committee who ordered their expulsion, was granted last Thursday by Judge Frank Armstrong of Rowan County Superior Court.

A hearing was set for Feb. 14. The complainants, who are charged by the administration with fomenting the strike are:

Geraldine Gordon, daughter of Bishop Buford F. Gordon, Charlotte, N.C.; Gwendolyn Shelton, Chicago; Anna B. L. Dantzler, New York; Gordie Mae Zeigler, Detroit; Jerusha Tillman, Asheville, N.C.; Gwendolyn Cox and Vivian Williams.

Grievances Listed

They charged that the executive committee threatened to close the college, thus depriving them of the education to which they are entitled, and violating the contract between students and the college.

The 240 students went on strike Jan. 26 when the administration dismissed the seven coeds who, on Jan. 24, presented a list of grievances on their behalf demanding, "better food, more heat and hot water in the dormitories and correction of other conditions."

They declared that the strike would remain in effect until the coeds were reinstated and their grievances given consideration; and emphasized that the coeds were not strikers but elected as a grievance committee requested by the president.

President Summons Help

Moving swiftly to meet the challenge, President Trent, according to the students, mailed mimeographed letters to parents, informing them of a "deplorable state" in which their children resided, many of whom rushed here.

Arriving on the campus, the parents found that the President's statements were false and the majority returned to their homes.

The administration then summoned Bishop W. J. Walls, chairman of the board of trustees, and other high church officials in an attempt to settle issues involved.

Prior to the bishop's arrival, efforts to settle the grievances at conferences between a new student committee and the faculty failed, and the bishop called a meeting of the student body and faculty on Jan. 30.

He pleaded with the students to return to their classes, for sympathy with colored educational institutions, emphasizing that Livinstone was a Christian one, and commended President Trent's regime.

There was no response to Bishop Walls's emotional appeal except from faculty members.

Announces Closing

When he concluded, Dean Frederick D. Drew announced that "the college would close Feb. 2; the second semester would commence Feb. 11; each student was requested to return home, baggage and all; and some grievances be alleviated."

Bishop Walls then asked the students to comment on the announcement. After ten minutes' silence, a representative of the new student committee replied: "We have nothing to say."

This riled the bishop who was quoted by the Salisbury Post as saying that "the matter would be settled at this meeting." Filled with anger, the students said the bishop thundered at them thus:

Bishop's Ultimatum

"We will empty this institution. We are the governing body and we will run it. We are not going to have any devlish tactics here.

"Come to classes of get ready for us to empty this institution and start anew. And you will have no demonstration here on Founder's Day, Feb. 12. The trustees are not meeting here Founder's Day. From tonight this program goes. "It is settled tonight. We are not going to fool with foolishness any longer. People lived in log cabins and here you are complaining about much better conditions."

Students Remain

Nevertheless, the students refused to leave the school up to Saturday. They said defiantly: "We are a long ways from log cabin days, but not near enough to modern civilization."

President Trent told the press that the administration would refuse to reinstate the strikers and that all would be dismissed.

He told the Salisbury Post that the coeds were "suspended" not "dismissed," but among papers filed in the suit was a letter to Miss Gordon, one of the complainants, advising her that she was dismissed by the executive and discipline committees on Jan. 26.

Resignations Asked

The students reported that some of their grievances were brought before the board of trustees last year and orders to correct them issued but were never carried out. Telegrams signed by an "arbitration board" of students and faculty members were sent the trustees, urging postponement of the students' dismissal until the trustees met on Feb. 12.

The administration has asked for the resignations of the Rev. Benjamin Clement and Prof. Benjamin, faculty members believed to be in sympathy with and advising the students. The defendants are President Trent, Dean Drew, Julia Belle Duncan, Hattie Flack and J. H. Satterwhite.

The students are represented by Guy T. Carswell, Charlotte, and David Rendleman, this city, local counsel.

Livingstone College (Salisbury, N. C.) (Strike)

The Aftermath Of The Livingstone Strike

Star of Zion

The Livingston College student strike is now history; unpleasant and unfortunate history, shall we say?

The second semester has begun under very favorable circumstances, considering the stormy scenes prior to and attending the opening. 2-28-46

It appears that between 30 and 35 students have been dismissed as a result of the strike, which, of course, everyone regrets. It is especially unfortunate because included in that number were some of the highest ranking students at the College, which in many ways were a definite asset to the school.

We naturally find ourselves in deep sympathy with the dismissed students and their parents, for, being a parent of four children who plan to attend Livingstone, we have tried to put ourselves in their place, and to feel, as nearly as possible, just as they must feel at this time.

But in times like these, though we feel soft-hearted, we cannot be soft-headed, and allow our feelings to overcome our exercise of common sense. In the conduct of the College there must be a maximum of control, discipline and protection for all the students, or it would not be safe for any of those in attendance. Thus.

The conditions and circumstances of the strike have been aired in considerable detail, hence we need not discuss them here, except to say that it is our opinion that whenever students feel impelled to act in violation to regulations of the College, they must at some time, if they wish to remain there, begin to act strictly in accord with orders from the authority. Thus, when the Committee of Seven was suspended, they should have immediately withdrawn, and further, when the College was closed as a result of the strike, every single student should have left the campus. This action would have been in comformity with and in obedience to instructions. And, in all probability, would have paved the way for favorable reconsideration at a later date, if, indeed, such consideration was desired, as does seem to have been the case with most of the students.

We cannot but reaffirm our conviction, previously expressed in these columns, that the College administration not only acted wholly within its rights; the conditions which prevailed because of the strike practically left no alternative but the action which was taken; action, which, as we predicted, was fully sustained and approved by the Board of Trustees.

And, notwithstanding the fact that the Star of Zion finds itself in complete accord with the decisions of the administration and the Board of Trustees, in justice to the students, we cannot fail to make certain observations with reference to the conditions that made the strike possible.

In the first place, the women's dormitory was terribly crowded, which condition undoubtedly contributed very largely to the aggravation of a situation, which otherwise might have been borne with greater tolerance. 2-28-46

In the next place, the absence of a full program of College athletics denied the students a very desirable and profitable medium of emotional release. The early completion of the gymnasium will probably remedy this situation.

In the third place, we understand that the literary societies, which traditionally have been a source of tremendous enjoyment, entertainment and expression, have recently been inactive. Just why this is true we have not been informed. It is our conviction that the old-time literary societies are much to be preferred to the Greek letter societies.

And fourth, but by far the most important, the College has no Dean of the Chapel, as such, who not only would conduct regular worship on Sunday and at other times, but as the "campus pastor," would be available for interviews in matters of religion and personal problems, and in general give personal direction to the spiritual life of the institution. And, in view of the history of Livingstone College, which has always emphasized spiritual values, as every church-related school should do, we feel that it would be a tremendous advantage if this service for the students and faculty were given prior concern.

In view of the very strong and sincere convictions of President Trent in matters of religion, we feel certain that any action calculated to provide a Dean of the Chapel, for duties such as we have indicated, will meet with his unqualified approval.

Again, with a degree of reluctance, and yet with a firm and sincere desire to promote the very best religious atmosphere on the campus, we feel impelled to suggest (without any reflection on the present members of the faculty) that in the selection of teachers, very careful attention should be given, even more than possibly has been true in past, to the spiritual and moral character and practices of the teachers both in the performance of their duties at the College as well as in their private life. For whatever other schools may or may not do and permit, Livingstone College should and must be a Christian institution in the very highest and accepted meaning of that term, and Christian ideals must not be subordinated to excellence in scholarship or anything else.

As regrettable and as unfortunate as the strike may seem to have been, if, as a result of it, we no wsee kto gird up our loins and strive earnestly and sincerely to eliminate the conditions in the spiritual and morale atmosphere that made the strike possible, it will have served a good purpose.

The Why Of Recent Decisions At Livingstone College

Star of Zion

From much of the discussion regarding the recent actions and decisions at Livingstone College one is apt to gain the impression that ample consideration has not been given to the point of view of the students involved in the recent strike. This view, for the most part erroneous, is, in large measure, due to the fact the holders of such opinion have not apparently taken the time to think through all the facts which inhere in the total situation. For, if detailed consideration had been given persons, who hold views contrary to those of the faculty and Board of Trustees, would undoubtedly discover that basically the students had little grounds for complaints when it is considered that conditions at the college are so far superior to those which obtained even a few short years ago. 3-14-46

For instance, there are many of us who were in the General Conference delegation. which went from Greensboro to Livingstone in 1936, after hearing President Trent and Dr. Newbold very frank and sorrowful statements of the serious conditions facing the college at that time; conditions so absolutely desperate that it seemed impossible that the college would be able to open for the Fall term of that year. 3-14-46

And yet we face the fact today that Livingstone College not only opened in 1936, but in 10 years has weathered all the storms that threatened to engulf her and has become one among the most effectual and ably-supported Negro Church-related colleges in the nation.

The students themselves, who were at Livingstone in 1946, could not have known of the vast improvements made since 1936, but the parents, guardians and patrons of the college, if thoughtful, certainly could not be unaware of the great distance the college has come since those dark days. Thursday

And, when we remember the struggles of President Trent, which almost cost him his life, and the agony which ministers and laymen over the church endured to bring the offering of Founder's Day from a mere $2,000 to nearly $50,000 annually, we can easily understand why the Board of Trustees could so readily give complete and unqualified endorsement to the action of the faculty. For granting that the Executive and Discipline Committees may have taken steps which seemed extremely drastic, and that subsequent dismissals may have seemed unduly large in numbers, it must be remembered that an extremely demoralizing situation had been created by the student body. And, even if it is admitted that much of the unrest and tension of the students were due to the absence of diversified activities, which, if they had been operative, might have served to avoid the demonstrations and the strike, the fact still remains that the students as a whole should have been mindful of the great sacrifices which support-ed the struggles and sacrifices he has made that Livingstone College might be what it is today.

We reiterate that we are in deep sympathy with the students, who have been dismissed; for as Dr. Tross has so pungently put in a recent editorial in the Church School Herald-Journal, these young people are ours and we love them; we agonize for them, for they are the future of our Zion, and they must be saved to the Church and to the race. But we and they must realize that discipline and correction are just as much a part of the total scheme of their salvation as

vast contribution of time, labor and money we have put into Livingstone College.

We have children, dear children of our own, for whom we would give our right arms, yea, even our lives, if it were necessary to save them. But because of this love, rather than in spite of it, we discipline and correct them when such stern measures are necessary. By the same token the students of Livingstone College who have been dismissed, whatever their grievances may be, must know and come to realize with grateful hearts and minds that we love them and desire to save them for the great usefulness which they can be in the years to come. They must know that some hard lessons must be learned and that it were far better that they learn them now than later. They must know that those who would be servants of mankind cannot have their own way in matters in which it is not theirs to decide.

Moreover, Livingstone College is still in the making; it is building not only for those who study there today, but for unborn generations, and because of this and other obvious reasons, the potency of its influence and the integrity of its authority must forever remain inviolate.

Louisville Municipal College (Ky.)

Negro Entitled to Cultural Courses As Well As Vocational Training

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky
Jun 5-12-46

Day Law Attacked

To The Courier-Journal Editor:

Paul Hughes, in his article on Municipal College in The Courier-Journal on April 28, was very much concerned about what could be done to provide higher training for Negroes of the city and the state. Well, sir, I wish to ask the intelligent, cultured and stable people of our city and state, why tolerate the Day Law, which prevents my attending the best schools of Kentucky, and then be sorry for me because the avenues to higher learning within our city and state are closed to me?

In July, 1945, the policy of racial segregation in the Navy was thrown abruptly overboard, because it was obviously undemocratic—and too expensive to maintain. Negroes were immediately placed in positions according to our abilities. We worked along with other sailors from all parts of the country and from all levels of society—and we all got along all right.

Now it seems like a joke: A citizen of Louisville, seeking that training which will prepare him to be of most service to his city, state and country, must cause so much concern, and worry, to the trustees and administrators of our city and state universities—not because he is stupid or brilliant, rich or poor, good or bad, but because he is first a Negro, then a citizen. LYMAN T. JOHNSON.

Louisville.

Likes Our Policy

I want you to know that the attitude of The Courier-Journal on the racial question is to my mind a splendid one. I am constantly being pleased by various articles that are published, calling attention to outstanding citizens of the Negro race, and to the progress that is being made in our efforts to live in a truly democratic way.

Especially worthy of commendation was your article about Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement, the nation's No. 1 mother for 1946. No one, it seems to me, no matter how prejudiced, can fail to admire her after reading the fine write-up you gave her.

I and our whole staff of workers here at Pine Mountain School are very happy that you maintain your policy toward Negroes, even though undoubtedly you have frequent opposition.

MARGARET NACE.

Pine Mountain, Ky.

Jun 5-12-46

Negro Education

In his recent study of Municipal College, one wonders how Paul Hughes reached the conclusion that, "the No. 1 demand obviously is not for a cultural, liberal arts education." The Negro Louisvillian occupies an unfavorable socio-economic position and needs wider economic freedom and training to utilize it, but he neither needs nor wants the type of education that will doom him from the cradle to the grave to a state of intellectual slavery and complete obscurity.

Without further study it is obvious that the Negro community as well as the white community needs "education for democracy"—a cultural liberal arts education offered within the community and vocational training facilities as well. If a liberal arts education is to be curtailed for any group, anywhere in America, how is progress to be made toward the democratic ideals for which the Negro and those of other racial groups so recently kept a rendezvous with death on battlefields and on the seas? Does not an education in which vocational skill predominates block progress toward the achievement of democracy? Does not a person's freedom depend largely upon the scope of his awareness of possibilities? Can he have this awareness if he has not been exposed to the achievements and thoughts of great minds of the ages?

In view of the Supreme Court decision that the State is bound to furnish within its borders educational facilities equal to those furnished for persons of the white race, it is not necessary to consider subsidized education in any field for Negro Kentuckians. Kentucky wants racial segregation. Why not pay for it within her own border?

Louisville. AMELIA B. RAY.

Fate of Courthouse

Under date of April 11, I note that Gideon Shryock's matchless Jefferson County Courthouse is again in the news with the disturbing information that this old masterpiece is out of plumb in some of its lines. Doubtless this fact will be seized upon as a very good reason to remove this fine old classic monument. As a matter of fact, old buildings, like other old things, occasionally need repairs and adjustments. In Europe the bolstering of fine architectural monuments is of common occurence. With modern engineering prowess and adequate construction methods it should be no trick to restore this structure to its original condition. As far back as 1898 when the Old State Capitol at Springfield, Ill., taken over as the Sangamon County Courthouse in 1876 upon the completion of the new capitol, became too small, the whole structure built between the years of 1837 and 1851 was bodily lifted and a new story inserted beneath it. However one may view the advisability of such a procedure, the fact remains that by this process a fine old monument and one important in the history of the State was preserved to posterity.

Jun 5-12-46

It is my belief that, at all costs, Shryock's masterful design should be preserved. Designs by Architect Walter C. Wagner seem to indicate the possibility of a tall modern county building to which the present building might act as a pronaos or vestibule. Whatever ultimate shape the new structure takes, it would be little less than sacrilege to destroy or remove the present building. I have confidence that an enlightened public opinion in Jefferson County will demand the adequate repair and intelligent restoration of this fine old building.

REXFORD NEWCOMB,
Author of "Old Kentucky Architecture."

Urbana, Ill.

Education and Politics

I cannot understand Kentucky politics and probably never will, but it's high time someone put a stop to politics entering into education. I speak about the pending shake-up in the executive posts of two of the State teachers colleges. Because a man, although he may be a scholar, is of a different political party, can he not function as a scholar? How can Kentucky ever attain a high position in the classification of public education with this farce being played?

John Fred Williams, Superintendent of Public Instruction, stated that more money is the answer to Kentucky's 47th place in the educational classification. I don't disagree. On the contrary, I do agree, but money is only a minor contributing factor, politics being the main factor.

Of course, a politician would never admit that openly, but I believe its plain to even the moronic eye by the way the board of regents is appointed; two members of one political party, and two from another; so what can happen now? Just that pretty soon professors and teachers will be appointed and relieved by politics. What is the game? We want education and no politics mixed with it. STUDENT.

Morehead, Ky.

Subsidized Negro Training

The Courier Journal

In Paul Hughes' article on the Louisville Municipal College, too much emphasis seems to be laid on subsidizing education for Negro youth. It is only with regret that an educational institution becomes a headache to the administrative officers and to the board of trustees. In future surveys it is hoped that a real survey is made by interviewing students and teachers.

Louisville Ky

The citizens of Louisville would lose their better educated students at a more rapid rate if subsidies were given for sending students to regional schools. These students would not return to the city, and the rest of the country would secure the culture the City paid for.

Sat. 5-4-46

It seems that Kentucky means to continue to sleep and not wake up. GENEVA C. WILSON.

Louisville.

Bennett Students on 'Mlle's' College Board

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

1946

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The hope of going to New York as a college guest editor is the aim of ten Bennett students, who received word here, recently, that they had been accepted as members of the College Board of Mademoiselle Magazine. Sat. 12-7-46

This board, composed of students from college campuses throughout the country, offers numerous opportunities to ambitious career seekers. Students are chosen on a competitive basis, and must maintain high scholastic averages, as well as participate in extra-curricular activities. They serve as campus reporters and submit a number of articles to the magazine throughout the year. If their articles are accepted for publication, they receive $25.

The students were Misses Jacqueline Young, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rosalind Lynn, Selma, Ala.; Rosamond Hogans, Charlotte, N. C.; Elaine Mitchell, Fayetteville, N. C.; Gwendolyn Alexander, Philadelphia, Pa.; Elinor Bishop, Christianburg, Va.; Betty Powers, Bloomfield, Conn.; Bernice Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lucille Brown, Scranton, Pa., and Jocelyn Blanchet, New Orleans. La.

10 at Bennett Make Mademoiselle Board

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

GREENSBORO, N.C.—The hope of going to New York as a college guest editor is the aim of 10 Bennett College students, who received word here recently that they had been accepted as members of the College Board of Mademoiselle magazine.

Chosen on a competitive basis, they serve as campus reporters and submit articles. If their articles are accepted for publication they receive $25. Sat. 12-7-46

The 10 are:

Misses Jacqueline Young, Bernice Campbell and Gwendolyn Alexander, all of Philadelphia; Rosalind Lynn, Selma, Ala.; Rosamond Hogans, Charlotte, N.C.; Elaine Mitchell, Fayetteville, N.C.; Elinor Bishop, Christiansburg, Va.; Betty Powers, Bloomfield, Conn.; Lucille Brown, Scranton, Pa.; Jocelyn Blanchet, New Orleans.

On Mademoiselle Board

The Afro-American



JEAN STEWART

Baltimore, Md. 1946

sophomore at Fisk University, named a member of the Mademoiselle College Board, following a recent contest sponsored by the fashion magazine. Sat. 12-7-46 An English major, from 966 E. 217th St., Bronx, N.Y., Miss Stewart is interested in a career of creative writing. At Fisk she holds the Sarah McKim Maloney scholarship, and is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority

19b 1946

Massachusetts

the week

The Afro-American

School for All

A Welcome Mistake

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 9-7-46

By W. I. GIBSON

Almost overlooked in the welter of news events was the recent announcement of plans to open in October, 1947, a liberal arts and sciences university at Waltham, Mass., which shall be open to all regardless of race, color or creed.

Sponsored by the Albert Einstein Foundation for Higher Learning, the new university, which has acquired the campus and existing buildings of Middlesex University in Waltham, will seek to provide training in "professional skill and in educated citizenship."

There will be no discrimination shown in faculty appointment either. A campaign for 6 million dollars will soon be launched.

Selection of a Northern site for the university is ideal and liberal support should be forthcoming.

Roosevelt College, in Chicago, named for the late FDR, has already demonstrated the democratic ideal in education. This new university, yet unnamed, will be a welcome addition to the field of education which too long has been guilty of narrowness.

Coachmen assigned to drive the carriage bearing President Truman to the Governor's Mansion in Bermuda on his recent visit were referred to in daily papers which carried the photograph, as "proud Negroes in dazzling white."

Irked at this reference, a reader writes:

"Coachmen and chauffeurs on the household staffs of colonial governors are nothing but flunkies, underpaid and mostly uneducated.

"They are trained to bow and scrape and attend to the personal wants of their employers and their guests in typical 'Uncle Tom' style. They are not proud of their menial status.

"Would the white press say that poor, uneducated white sharecroppers, and underpaid white menials are proud of their status in the U.S.?"

477 Now at Meharry; 317 Men, 217 Women

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A total of 477 persons, 317 men and 160 women, were enrolled in the four schools of Meharry Medical College for the first quarter of the 1945-46 session, according to figures made public recently in the college bulletin.

Of the total, the largest group was in the School of Medicine, where 235 students, 25 of them women, were registered. A like number of women enrolled in the School of Dentistry, where the total figure was 128. 2-2-46

Composed entirely of women students is the School of Nursing, where 104 are studying, while in the School of Clinical Laboratory Technology, there are now 10 persons only 4 of them are men. The total college enrollment, it was revealed, includes only 5 special students.

Meharry Adds New Department

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Meharry Medical College has announced the forthcoming opening of a new department of physiotherapy, to be a unit of Hubbard Hospital. 2-2-46

Development of this department was made possible by several agencies interested in better care of crippled Negro children in Tennessee and victims of poliomyelitis who live in Davidson county.

Meharry's registrar recently released attendance figures for the first quarter of the current scholastic year. The total enrollment is 477, in the following departments: School of Medicine, 235; Dentistry, 128; Clinical Laboratory Technology, 10; School of Nursing, 104.

CHICAGO MEHARRYITES GREET PRESIDENT



Thurs 2-28-46

Dr. M. Don Clawson, president of Meharry Medical College, was a guest at the annual banquet held recently in Chicago at the YWCA. Chicago alumni of the school have contributed over $18,000 towards the $200,000 student-alumni dormitory. President Clawson revealed that over $125,000 is already collected. Photo shows, top: Dr. S. W. Smith, $1,000; H. H. Miller, architect; Dr. Joshua H. Brown, $1,000; Dr. and Mrs. Clawson, and Dr. T. M. Smith, $1,000. The wives of Drs. Brown and S. W. Smith have contributed $100 each. Others who have entered the $1,000 class include Dr. J. W. Anderson, Dallas, Texas, $5,000; Dr. J. L. Leach, Flint, Mich.; Dr. E. N. Ezidore, Latcher, Ga., and Dr. A. B. Cooper, Atlanta, Ga. The drive ends with the commencement in June. Thurs 4-28-46

For A Greater Meharry

Informer Houston Texas

The Board of Trustees of Meharry Medical College has approved expansion totaling two and one-half million dollars for Meharry Medical College. At the same time, it adopted a current budget of $700,000, the largest in the history of the institution's history. Other improvements voted included the maintenance of a hospital in connection with the school; expansion plans calling for an increase in patient facilities from 170 to 500 beds, and a program for medical aid to indigent persons under the care of the city.

All of these developments provide an outlet for further service to Negroes by an institution, which for more than a half century, has been an indispensable cog in the development of Negroes, in America and on foreign fields. Meharry is one of the two colleges in the entire country exclusively devoted to the training of Negroes for the medical and dental professions. The two and one-half millions for expansion will serve to bring material relief to the acute pressure placed upon the long waiting lists, both there and at Howard University School of Medicine. Current reports from both of these graduate institutions show that the entrance waiting lists for beginners exceed the 1,000 mark, notwithstanding the fact that only beween 75 to 100 new students are acceptable in the freshman classes. This, therefore, should be good news to everyone interested in the larger opportunities which Negroes must enjoy in order to overcome the pressure for Negro doctors in especially the smaller rural areas of the South. Thurs 6-28-46

MOREHOUSE—Race Program

A democratic institution with students participating in shaping the policy of the college community is proposed in a program for the next decade at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. Because there is "a cultural lag in race relations" the faculty maintains that the Negro student "needs to acquire skill in how to remain poised and hopeful in an environment that is not always friendly to his ambitions and his strivings." Sem. 3-29-46

Morehouse Prexy In 'Best Sermons' Volume

ATLANTA, Ga.—The recently published anthology of "Best Sermons" for 1946 includes "The Inescapable Christ," by President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College.

Of the 5,674 sermons submitted for the collection, only 52 were selected as forming a cross-section of the finest preaching of the day. The volume represents 18 denominations, 17 states and five nations.

Edited by G. Paul Butler and published by Harper and Brothers,

Williams on Faculty

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, of Morehouse College, has announced the appointment of Samuel W. Williams, of Dermott, Ark., to the faculty of the Morehouse School of Religion. Williams will teach courses in philosophy.

Negro Teachers Get New State Allocation

Annapolis, Md., March 22—(AP).—To provide graduate courses for Negroes at Morgan State College, the State Board of Public Works has allocated $15,000 in addition to the $25,000 already available for study in out-of-state institution.

Governor O'Conor announced the allocation yesterday. He quoted Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, as saying the funds would enable negroes to obtain courses equivalent to those offered white teachers at College Park.

Morgan College Seeks More State Funds

Baltimore, June 4 (AP).—The board of trustees of Morgan State College, with 1064 applications on hand from prospective students for the next term, was awaiting reaction today to its reuest for funds for additional teachers and equipment.

Judge Morris A. Soper, board chairman, appealed to Governor O'Conor for $50,332 to meet what he termed a "grave" situation at the institution, whose current budget provides for 600 students.

At present, there are 864 students attending classes at Morgan, Judge Soper said, and the board has been "obliged to announce" that it will receive no more than the 1064 applications for the next term.

A similar appeal for funds was made in April by Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, Morgan president.

Governor O'Conor said he "looks with favor" on the reuest for additional funds but added the amount granted would have to be decided by the Board of Public Works.

19b 1946

North Carolina

Survey Made On Negro Junior College Need

A survey to determine the need for and interest is a Negro junior college in Asheville has been prepared by a group working with the Rev. L. A. Brown, and will be sent immediately to the board of education of the women's division of Christian service of the Methodist church, which has jurisdiction over the Allen Home school, site of the proposed institution.

The board, meeting in New York city Thursday, will consider the survey sent by the local group. This report indicates that the need for such an institution in Western North Carolina is very great, insofar as there is no Negro college in this section of the state. Those persons and groups contacted by Mr. Brown and his committee, including the boards of education, various churches, civic clubs and community leaders, both white and Negro, agree as to this need.

Before anything further is done in regard to the junior college, the matter will be discussed and studied by the board of the women's division of the church. It is hoped, if the founding of the college is approved, that an institution offering vocational training will be established.

Working wth the Rev. L. A. Brown on the executve committee were Miss Isabel Jones, tacher at the Allen Home school; the Rev. E. W. Dixon, pastor of the Hill street Baptist church; the Rev. C. A. Edington, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian church, and Mrs. H. H. Love. The Rev. Lee F. Tuttle, pastor of Central Methodist church, met with the executive committee in planning the survey.

N. C. Student Legislature To Seat Negroes

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 12-10-46

RALEIGH, N. C. — For the first time in its 10-year history the North Carolina Student Legislature which meets annually in the Capitol Building in Raleigh was prepared last week to seat Negro delegations from the several colleges of the state. The decision to include Negro students was made to the legislature last year after heated debate in a move led by a group of the liberal and fair-minded young people of the state and opposed by at least one prominent state official.

But whether many Negro colleges would respond to the invitation to be represented was a big question on the eve of the meeting, which was scheduled for December 6th and 7th. The letter of invitation from P. H. McDonald, Jr., Executive Secretary of the council, contained this significant sentence: "A compromise measure was necessary in order to have the assembly this year. Delegates from Negro colleges have been assigned the left sections of seats in the House and Senate."

Four students of Shaw University, who were elected by the International Relations Club, after discussion of the invitation and who will attend the meeting, commented on the situation two days before the first scheduled session. Solomon Reavis, senior of Raleigh and president of the IRC of which Prof. Caulbert A. Jones is advisor felt that "Negro students can exert far more influence on the inside than they can by remaining aloof." Chester C. Sutton of Atlantic City, president of the Senior class, opined "It would be a mark of unfairness to and lack of appreciation for the students who last year championed our cause not to attend Thos. J. Boyd, junior of Brooklyn, N. Y., editor of the Shaw Journal, believed that "Since one step has been taken in the right direction, it is not unthinkable that others will follow" James A. Murray, senior of Winston-Salem, secretary of IRC, declared "There are members of the legislature who regret the pattern of segregation as much as we do."

North Carolina College Law School (Durham, N. C.)

22 Enrolled At N. C. Law School Now

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 10-4-46

DURHAM, N. C.—(SNS)—The enrollment in the North Carolina College Law School here has increased to 22 students this fall. Thirteen of these are first year students, while four are in the second-year class, and five are seniors. Nine of the 13 freshman law students are North Carolinians, according to Dean Albert L. Turner.

This increase in the number of law students has accentuated the small amount of classroom and library space provided for Negro law students, and it is Dean Turner's hope that more adequate facilities will be available in the near future. The college's expansion program includes a law building.

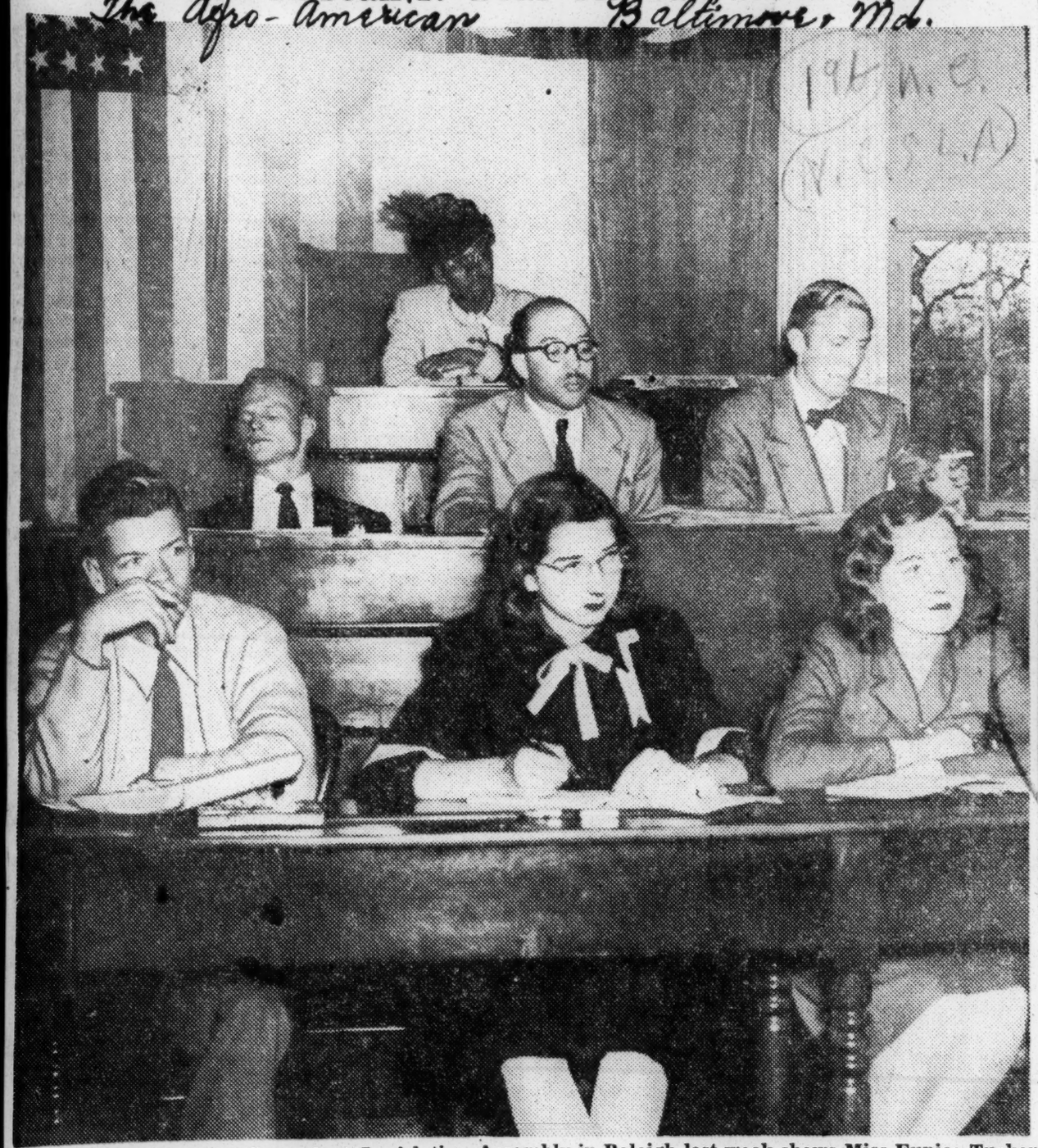
Students who will complete their work this term and will be eligible to take the bar examination are: John Langford, W. A. Kennedy, T. D. Parham, J. J. Sanson and J. H. Wheeler. Second year students are: Charles Anderson, Catherine Johnson, Marcia McDonald and Ruth Norman.

The Law School Dean, A. L. Turner, is a graduate of Western Reserve University in Cleveland and of the Western Reserve Law School. He holds the Ph. D. degree from the University of Michigan.

Professors are: B. C. Turner, graduate of Harvard University and the Havard Law School, and Herman L. Taylor, graduate of Virginia Union University, Columbia University School of Commerce, and the Columbia Law School. Mrs. Aurelia Franklin is law librarian.

N.C. Student Break 47-Year-Old Ban, Sit in Capital

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.



View of tenth annual N.C. Student Legislative Assembly in Raleigh last week shows Miss Eunice Tucker, NYC, St. Augustine College student, acting as president pro-tem of the Senate. Thomas Boyd, center on second row, of Shaw University, was reading clerk. This marked frst time since 1899 other than whites have sat in the State Capitol and the first time students from colored colleges have been invited to participate in the assembly which is designed to give students training in governmental operation. Thirty-four students from nine of our colleges were among the 113 delegates and there was no segregation. 12-21-46



Chester C. Sutton, standing, Shaw University senior of Atlantic City is shown as he discussed one of the bills introduced in the two-day meeting of the N.C. Student Legislative Assembly in Raleigh last week. Among the bills passed by the legislature was one making it compulsory for children between the ages of six and eighteen to attend school for nine months of the year.

Sat

Mixed Session

The Afro-American

Held for 1st Time

Baltimore, Md.

Two Serve in Senate, One Acts in House

FROM FIVE COLLEGES

Sat. 12-21-46

Group Asks Separate Schools for Each Race

RALEIGH, N.C.—Composed for the first time of students from both colored and white colleges, the North Carolina Student Legislative Assembly at its 10th annual session here recently voted to set up two 4-year State medical colleges, one for each race.

The decision to include minority group members was made by the legislature last year, following a heated discussion after the bill was introduced by a student from the University of North Carolina.

Among the 225 delegates representing 24 institutions were 27 students from Shaw University, St. Augustine College, Raleigh; A. and T. College, Greensboro; Fayetteville State Teachers College and Kittrell College.

Act as Officials

Both houses chose colored students to act in official capacities, two being named in positions in the Senate and one as recording clerk of the House. They were all elected unanimously by the body.

Miss Eunice Tucker of New York, senior at St. Augustine, was named to the Senate's second highest position, president pro tem; Claudius Blackett of New York, senior at St. Augustine's, was elected House recording clerk, and Thomas Boyd of Brooklyn was named reading clerk of the Senate.

Two of the eight bills passed during the initial three-hour session were introduced by St. Augustine and A. and T. College. The measure introduced by the latter caused the only heated discussion of the day.

Not Segregated

No segregation was employed in the seating of the delegates and all mingled freely with each other. Observers recalled that this broke a precedent of 47 years, as nothing but white people have sat in the General Assembly since 1899.

Each school was asked to prepare at least two bills dealing with important State issues, and six of the thirty-seven bills on the assembly's calendar were sponsored by the non-white delegation.

Amend Original Bill

The original bill concerning a medical school called for the establishment by the State of only one four-year school, but did not designate whether it should be open to all students or restricted to whites only.

A delegate from a woman's college, pointing out that the health of colored people in the South is so much worse than that of whites, offered an amendment that two medical schools be established.

Out-Of-State Scholarships

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 10-25-46

Georgia Board of Regents, charged with the responsibility of leadership of higher educational institutions, has awarded a total of $25,000 in scholarship funds for Negro students desiring to conduct out-of-state Graduate Courses. This amount, representing distribution of funds for a twelve months' period, is set aside annually by the Board and is intended as its answer to the Supreme Court decision in the Lloyd Gaines case.

But in a purely technical sense, the greatest portion of this sum was not spent for out-of-state scholarships at all -- Atlanta University, according to the State Auditor's report, received the major portion as tuition scholarships for teachers in Georgia schools. It ought to be said of course, that Atlanta University has as much right as any out of state school to share in this fund. So that, whatever criticism which we may direct toward the fund is certainly not intended for Atlanta University. In the first place, the fund does not meet the requirements in the Lloyd Gaines case. The conditions set forth in that decision are clear and simple: "Provide equal educational opportunities within the state or admit Negroes to the existing educational nstitutons." It requires no argument to convince the most stupid that a person finishing an out-of-state institution, say a Law School or a Medical College, cannot be expected to enjoy the same popularity and prestige in their practice as one who goes through the routine of study at institutions at home.

On the other hand, the out-of-state scholarship is misleading and should be discontinued at the earliest possible moment. For they are robbing Negro students of their birthright to an education which Negro tax dollars are paying, just as truly as the white taxpayers are providing for white youths. Indeed, that is precisely the recommendation made by a committee composed of the three Negro Presidents of state colleges some two or three years ago.

There is indication that the Regents are looking forward to making a Graduate School at the Fort Valley State College. That is a more desirable situation, but even that is only an ideal toward which we should work, since it will require many many years before we can achieve our objective of an up-to-date Graduate School. To say that an institution is prepared to grant Master's degrees is not enough—what we want and what the Supreme Court decision requires, is a degree—granting Graduate School in all of the fields. In other words, Georgia is expected to provide a University equal to the University of Georgia, for Georgia Negro students. That is what the tax-dollar requires. They will not be satisfied with less and no matter what may be done at Atlanta University, Negro students still must insist that they are getting less than they are paying for and entitled to receive.

STATE ALLOCATES HOSPITAL'S FUNDS

$300,000 Provided for Operation of Camp Sutton Unit; Other Allotments

The Council of State yesterday left the State's 1945-46 Contingency and Emergency Fund in a state of near depletion by approving the allocation of approximately $468,602.08.

The biggest sum approved yesterday was one which the Budget Bureau officials already had counted on paying out from the current year's $750,000 C&E Fund. This allocation was for $300,000 to cover the cost of operating the State's Camp Sutton dental hospital, opened last fall after arrangements were completed for leasing the buildings from the government.

The Council of State last fall tentatively allocated $350,000 from the C&E Fund for the upkeep of Camp Sutton, but specified that the sum or portions of it be used only after the State's mental institutions' over-all annual appropriation was depleted. It has been estimated that the cost of the new hospital this year has been $300,000 over and above amount available in the over-all budget of the five mental institutions.

The $300,000 to be taken from the C&E Fund will be put back into the coffers of the five mental institutions to finish off payments of expenses incurred during the current fiscal year, which ends Sunday.

Another large allocation approved yesterday was one of between $65,000-$70,000 (the exact amount to be determined later—to the State School for the Blind and Deaf here for the purchase and installation of a new heating plant and electric distribution system. The old heating plant and distribution system broke down recently.

Also approved was the allocation of $86,972.45 to cover an increase in pensions for Confederate veterans and their widows. The 1945 General Assembly raised the pension but made no appropriation to take care of the increase for the current fiscal year.

Other allocations from the C&E Fund approved yesterday were:

To the N. C. College for Negroes in Durham, $10,646 for out-of-State tuitions. If Negroes wishing to enter any one of the State Negro colleges finds that they do not offer the course or course he wants to take, the college pays his tuition at an out-of-State College offering the course or courses. An annual appropriation for this purpose is made, but this year's appropriation to the N. C. College for Negroes proved inadequate.

To the State Retirement System $283.63 for adjustments of retirement benefits of retiring teachers.

To the State Commission on Financial Responsibility of Motor Vehicle Operation, between $600-$700 (exact amount to be determined later) for operating expenses.

Okla. Allows $10,000

The Afro American

OKLAHOMA CITY — (ANP)— Allocation of $10,000 to the State Board of Education to pay out-of-State tuition for colored students was made by Gov. Robert S. Kerr, recently.

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-6-46

Hope Brands Charges Of Negro False

State Superintendent of Education James H. Hope today described as "utterly ridiculous and false" statements issued yesterday by the secretary of the Palmetto (state Negro) Teachers association that state funds were being spent in "secret" to send Negro medical students to out-of-state schools.

Alfred T. Butler, secretary of the Negro teachers association, had said that it was "a closely guarded secret" of the state department of education, that the state was paying $6,000 for the tuition of 15 Negro medical students in out-of-state colleges.

"We have nothing to hide in this department," Hope said. "The statement is preposterous."

Funds Appropriated

He pointed out that the funds were not handled by his department, and that there was no secret about them. They were appropriated at the last session of the General Assembly, to be administered by the State Agricultural and Mechanical college (Negro) at Orangeburg, to send deserving Negro graduate students to medical schools.

In Section 16 of the general appropriations act, the assembly also provided $25,000 for the opening of a graduate school at the state Negro college.

State Auditor J. M. Smith pointed out today that $5,000 was provided by the act to be used to pay $400 per year scholarships for deserving Negro students of medicine, to be administered by State A. and M. college.

More Money Asked

Mr. Smith also said that the additional $1,000 had been awarded by the state Budget Commission, upon the request of Dr. M. F. Whittaker, president of the Negro college.

Attempts have been made by Negroes to obtain court support of their efforts to enter the University of South Carolina's law and graduate schools, but not to the state medical college at Charleston.

The aim of the appropriations made by the General Assembly was to provide "equal facilities" for Negro graduate work. The new graduate school at State A. and M. will provide work in biology, education, English, and social studies. Graduate work in medicine is being provided through the state scholarship fund.

The 15 Negro medical students are attending MeHarry, Howard and Michigan universities. Two of the students are women, according to the statement released by Butler.

S. C. Provides 15 Negroes with Medical Education

Columbia, Sept. 6. (AP)—Secretary Alfred T. Butler of the Palmetto (negro) Teachers' association said today that the state of South Carolina was paying $6,000 tuition for 15 negro medical students at out-of-state colleges and that this was a "closely-guarded secret" of the state department of education.

"We have no closely-guarded secrets," State Superintendent of Education James H. Hope said when informed of Butler's statement. Hope said the education department had nothing to do with the matter.

State Auditor James M. Smith, who also scoffed at the "closely-guarded secret" statement, explained that a $25,000 appropriation by the general assembly for establishment of a graduate school for the state negro A. and M. college at Orangeburg carried a provision that $5,000 of that amount could be used to send deserving negro students to medical schools outside the state.

The budget commission recently granted a request to allow $6,000 of the $25,000 to be spent in that manner, Smith added.

"That is what Butler was talking about," Smith said. "And there are 15 negroes receiving the educational assistance."

A state graduate school for negroes will be opened at the state A. and M. college at Orangeburg, Sept. 18 with a six member faculty and an appropriation of $48,000, but work will be limited toward degrees in biology, education, English and social sicences.

Attempts have been made by negroes to obtain court support of their efforts to enter the University of South Carolina's law and graduate schools, but not to the state medical college.

Butler said the out-of-state colleges at which the 15 medical students were enrolled were Meharry, Howard and Michigan, and that two of the students were women.

Valdosta, Ga., News
November 8, 1946

Negro Students Sent to Schools Out of Georgia

The cost to the State of sending Negro students to college for graduate courses outside of Georgia during the last fiscal year was $25,000, a State audit has revealed. Some increase is expected for this year.

In paying these expenses for higher education in other states, the University Board of Regents thus complies with a Federal Supreme Court decision which requires states to provide "equal opportunities" for Negroes requesting post-graduate work but who are not admitted to white colleges.

The State saves money through the method adopted, since the establishment of law, medical and other colleges for so small a group would not be financially practicable, it was explained. The subsidy plan was set up in 1943.

Twenty-one of the Negroes aided last term studied medicine. Other courses in the higher education field included art, agriculture, home economics, pharmacy, school administration and law.

Cabinet Votes Fund For Negro Scholars To Attend Colleges

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 1. (AP)—A $10,000 fund was voted by the Cabinet today to finance scholarships for Florida negroes to attend out-of-state colleges for courses not offered at State-white colleges.

The money was taken from the emergency fund at the request of the State Board of Control to help finance for another year a plan put into effect by joint action of the Board of Control and Board of Education a year ago.

State supported white colleges, but not State's Negro College.

U. S. Supreme Court has students have received or been a case from Missouri that provide the same educational opportunities as far white students.

The scholarship plan was put into effect after several negroes had applied for admission to the white colleges.

Dr. W. H. Gray Jr., president of Florida A. and M. College, said 95 negro students who want to study subjects offered at State-white colleges.

The money was taken from the supported white colleges.

State emergency fund at the request of the State Board of Control to help finance for another year a plan put into effect by joint action of the Board of Control and Board of Education a year ago.

The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled in a case from Missouri that proved for out-of-state scholarships must provide the same educational opportunities for negroes as far as white students.

Although the State regulations for Florida A. and M. College for Negroes.

The permit a maximum scholarship of $300 for Winter terms and $150 for Summer terms, Gray said the average grant has been only $178 for Winter and $87 for Summer.

He said the scholarships approved for this year would require $12,600 at the maximum figure but all qualified applicants of scholarship plan was The State pays the difference between out-of-state colleges for courses not offered at State-white colleges.

Cabinet could be enough to assure

tween the tuition, fee and travel costs of the student attending F. A. M. C. and what it costs him to attend the out-of-state instiution.

Students who received the scholarships are studying pharmacy, law, biology, social work, library science, home economics, education, music education, physical education, psychology and journalism.

They are enrolled both in Southern negro colleges and Northern institutions which admit both races.

Many Share In Regents Scholarship Subsidy

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 10-25-46

Several hundred Negro students shared in the $25,000 expenditure by the Georgia University System for out-of-state graduate study during the last fiscal year, according to a State audit Tuesday.

The subsidy plan was adopted by the Board of Regents August 11, 1943, to comply with a decision by the U. S. Supreme Coure decision which required states to provide "equal opportunities" for Negroes who seek graduate work and are excluded from white colleges.

The state does not pay all expenses for Negro students; it pays the difference between the cost of the designated course at the University of Georgia and the cost of the same course at an out-of-state school. It does pay the railroad fare of Negro students to and from out-of-state schools.

Three hundred and forty-two students attended Atlanta University here were partially aided by the state.

According to present indications the state will have to increase its allotment for out-of-state aid as many more applications are being filed now than were filed last term. One explanation for the increase advanced is the fact that a person holding a master's degree receives from $20 to $50 more a month than the person holding the bachelor's degree.

Courses in which out-of-state students worked last year were: medicine, art, agriculture, home economics, pharmacy, school administration and law. Daily World

Schools attended include: New York University, Columbia University, both in New York City, Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tennessee, Howard University at Washington, University of Pittsburgh and Brooklyn Law School.

The Board of Regents have voted to set up graduate work at Fort Valley State College and plans to offer the master's degrees in education, home economics and agriculture. Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 10-25-46

Higher Education Pattern Held Costly to Missouri

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-29-46

Separate but Equal Schools Considered as Drain on Taxpayers by White Educator

ST. LOUIS — Although Missouri's pattern in establishing "equal but separate" facilities for colored students is viewed by many as a model of compromise, it is both costly and wasteful, according to R. I. Brigham, Missouri educator.

Writing in Survey Graphic, Mr. Brigham, a former faculty member of the University of Missouri, charges that State efforts to uphold a principle contrary to democratic ideals have cost over one half million dollars.

Explaining how the Supreme Court decisions in the Gaines case made out-of-State tuition illegal if not desired, he describes the setting up of the School of Law, the Graduate School and the School of Journalism at Lincoln University in 1939, 1940 and 1941.

"Justice with Vengeance"

Pointing out that only 150 students have been enrolled and only 11 graduated, 1 in journalism and 10 in law, he terms the inflationary cost of segregation as "justice to the colored man with a vengeance."

In addition to appropriating over $400,000 biennially to Lincoln since the establishment of the new schools, he says that an additional $50,000 has been spent biennially for out-of-State tuition for those desiring it.

Too Costly for Others

Futher waste, he adds, is seen in the fact that University of Missouri professors have commuted to Jefferson City daily to teach the small journalism classes at Lincoln although last year's legislature refused to grant additional funds to school with enrollments under 20.

That such an educational program is not feasible was stated recently in a St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial which declared that impoverished Southern States are hardly able to or willing to go to the same lengths to maintain the separate setup.

Florida Establishes Fund For Negro "Out-Of-State" Education

The Miami Whip Miami, Fla.
Sat. 10-12-46

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Florida State cabinet voted a ten thousand dollar fund to finance scholarships for Florida Negroes to attend out-of-state colleges for courses not offered at Florida A and M. A similar set-up is being practiced in Alabama and Georgia.

This is a move made by southern states to circumvent the Gaines decision which decrees that States must provide graduate education for Negroes equivalent to that provided for whites or admit them to the State supported universities where these graduate courses are provided.

Recently, Negroes and whites lost the first round of efforts to establish a graduate school for Negroes in Texas,, which move was instituted after a Houston court ordered Texas university to admit a Negro applicant.

Last week, a Negro made application to enter Louisiana State University Law school.

Attorney L. E. Thomas, of Miami, stated that the provision of funds by states for Negroes to pursue graduate education out of the state, did not "ease" the provisions of the Gaines Decision and that this phase of procedure was proven in a case in Tennessee as well as the Texas.

It was learned that a test case is being motivated by the Florida NAACP to have a Negro file application for entrance into the University of Florida.

Negro Students Sent To Schools Out Of Georgia

The cost to the State of sending Negro students to college for graduate courses outside of Georgia during the last fiscal year was $85,000, a State audit has revealed. Some increase is expected for this year. 1946

In paying these expenses for higher education in other states, the University Board of Regents thus complies with a Federal Supreme Court decision which requires states to provide "equal opportunities" for Negroes requesting post-graduate work but who are not admitted to white colleges.

The state saves money through the method adopted, since the establishment of law, medical and other colleges for so small a group would not be financially practicable, it was explained. The subsidy plan was set up in 1943.

Twenty-one of the Negroes aided last term studied medicine. Other courses in the higher education field included art, agriculture, home economics, pharmacy, school administration and law.

19b 1946

Paul Quinn College (Waco, Texas)

Dr. Singleton Resigns As Paul Quinn President

The Informer Houston Texas

WACO.—Paul Quinn college lost its third president in quick succession on May 30, when Dr. George A. Singleton dramatically resigned that post during commencement exercises. The furore surrounding the resignation of President Singleton is strangely reminiscent of the bedlam which prevailed when President J. W. Yancy II, left the presidency. The same forces were embroiled this time as at that time with the administration of the school in conflict with the church.

The resignation of Dr. Singleton was not requested, but Rev. B. T. Alexander, pastor of Bethel AME church, Dallas, and chairman of the executive committee of the Paul Quinn board, explained that he "didn't know what the board might have done if Dr. Singleton hadn't resigned—but he did resign We were dissatisfied with the slackness and carelessness of his administration and had discussed it with him."

The crisis which brought about Dr. Singleton's resignation involved the graduation of 8 out of the 11 candidates for degrees at last week's commencement. The dean of the college, E. P. Ford, ruled against graduation of the students but the faculty of the college overruled him. Dean Ford then went to the State Department of Education in Austin and charged irregular procedure. The board of trustees met during the time that the commencement exercises were in progress. Dean Ford in his insistence upon having his way prevented the graduations and was rewarded by being named acting-president.

When contacted on Paul Quinn campus by an Informer representative, Dean Ford disclaimed any knowledge of Dr. Singleton's status as whereabouts and referred him to the business manager who did not live in Waco and could not be contacted.

Colored businessmen and Waco citizens told the Informer representative that Dr. Singleton had done a great job at Paul Quinn and their expressions of appreciation for him attested to successful public relations for the school. Students followed the resigned president from the commencement exercises, weeping.

Friends of Dr. Singleton point to the plant improvement at Paul Quinn and the regaining of the school's standing with the state department of education as evidence of a successful administration. Fear was expressed that interference in the academic affairs of the school by the clergy would result in loss of rating and the unfavorable consequences which followed the Yancy administration.

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Charge Vets At Prairie View Are Coddled

Chicago Defender

24

Vets Administration Probes Reports Of Faculty Laxness

WASHINGTON—(NNPA) Officials of the Veterans' Administration were investigating this week, reports that Prairie View University (Texas) is encouraging faculty members to pass GI Bill of Rights students, regardless of their scholastic efforts.

Sat.

The VA office here announced that if the charge is true, all veterans enrolled at Prairie View would be withdrawn immediately and the Texas university would be dropped automatically from the list of schools approved for future training of vets. 5-4-46

Henry C. Boles, former professor of drawing and design at Prairie View, alleged here last week that he had been dismissed summarily after he refused to give passing grades to veterans who absented themselves from class and failed to perform their work.

Under the GI bill of rights, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, is authorized to discontinue the training of any veteran at any time if it be found by him that the conduct or progress of the veteran is unsatisfactory. 5-4-46

Calls Revenue Reason

According to Boles, Claude L. Wilson, director of the Mechanic arts division at Prairie View, demanded that the veterans be passed in order that their training would not be discontinued and the school would not lose the revenue which the Veterans' Administration pays for their tuition.

After a conference in Wilson's office concerning the grading of veterans enrolled in drawing classes, Prof. Boles submitted his letter of resignation.

In his letter, the drawing professor said: "If it is the policy of the school to give grades where students are lacking in fulfillment of requirements for the prescribed course, I am definitely, in the interest of the university, the division, the department, the student, and myself, opposed to and will not be a party to such policy."

Upon receipt of Boles' letter, Wilson wrote him that, "Your letter leaves me no alternative but to discharge you at once. You will please withdraw from the institution immediately." 5-4-46

The Veterans' Administration explained here that in the case of veterans pursuing a course of instruction or training in a school which has been offering, over a period of years, well established and recognized courses of training, the VA simply requires the school to submit reports and grades of the veterans in much the same manner as reports are given to parents of students.

If the institution fails to make the reports in accordance with VA instructions, VA training officers are then ordered to obtain this information, the agency said.

Hilliard Named New Alumni President

Defender

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas—Roby W. Hilliard was elected president of the Prairie View College Alumni and Ex-Student ssociation at its last session May 19. 6-1-46

He served as state supervisor of Adult Education in San Antonio, Texas from 1936 to 1938. He was Dean of Men and associate professor of sociology at Prairie View, 1938-43, and has been personnel director and managing director of the Dining Hall since.

Sat.

Making Prairie View Equal

The Informer Houston Texas

Not so long ago the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs met in San Antonio and, according to a news report, "proposed among several other important issues, a resolution urging that Prairie View state college be made into a school with standards equalling those of the University of Texas." The article also said that "the Prairie View resolution called on the Legislature to appropriate the necessary funds, and to study a plan for creating a separate board of trustees for Prairie View, with the president, a Negro, as chairman of the board." Saturday 6-8-46

This kind of support from the outstanding white women of Texas for the idea of making Prairie View equal to the University of Texas is encouraging. As long as there are segregated schools, the only way that the requirements of the Constitution of the United States and the commands of Christian sentiments and a decent morality can be met is to take positive steps to make the schools for Negroes equal in every respect to the schools for whites. Anything less than such equality is both undemocratic and un-Christian. The powerful voice of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs can be of immeasurable help in this direction.

Bi-Racial Governing Body Sought For New School By Commission

The Informer Houston Texas

PRAIRIE VIEW. — Strengthening of Prairie View university as an A. and M. college and establishment of a separate university for Negroes comparable to the University of Texs were voted as objectives of the Commission on Democracy in Education when it met July 6 at Prairie View, upon call of its chairman, W. L. Davis. The commission agreed to seek a bi-racial board of regents for the new school. Why they sought a bi-racial governing body instead of a Negro board when white institutions have all-white boards was not explained.

Sat. 7-13-46

Location of the proposed university was not discussed except in making a general statement which concluded that the site should be accessible, laboratory and research facilities should be available, and community sentiment considered in locating the new institution. Sat. 7-13-46

The commission voted to present resolutions to the joint committee of A. and M. and the University of Texas boards proposing Negroes to sit with the joint committee. Prof. Davis argued that Negroes should select representatives to confer with the joint committee. "We should have representatives of our own choosing on the policy-making end." A resolution passed to this end seeks to change the situation now existing in which an all-white committee is without Negro representation, formulating plans for higher education for Negroes in Texas.

Deserves His Chance

The Informer Houston, Texas

Sat. 9-21-46

Dr. E. B. Evans has assured his duties as principal of Prairie View University. He deserves a fair chance to prove what he can do as the chief executive officer of that venerable institution. He can have that chance only as the people whom he comes to serve give him a fair amount of their cooperation and encouragement.

We never know what a man will do with a responsibility until it is his. Dr. Evans is a man of engaging personal charm and boundless energy. While we would question his leadership of a university dedicated to the higher branch of the arts and sciences his preparation an experiences are not against his administration of an agricultural and technical university.

The people of Texas owe Dr. Evans the opportunity to prove what he can do with the task he has assumed. Dr. Evans owes the people of Texas his good faith and unquestioned integrity. He comes to his new job at a period of change in educational provisions and policies. No longer can the head of a publicly supported institution be oriented only to a small group of white government and school officials. Today those officials themselves are atttuned to the opinions of the Negro people who have use of the ballot.

Dr. Evans cannot take on an olympian detachment from the people he serves. He is obliged to take counsel with them. Give him a fair chance to prove that he is not going to follow the devious path of his predecessor.



The Call

Kansas City, Mo Sept. 11-15-46

ACCEPTS SCHOLARSHIP FUND.—Dr. E. B. Evans, principal of Prairie View university, accepts a $25,000 scholarship fund from philanthropist Jesse Jones. The money will be used to encourage Negro boys toward an agricultural career. This is the second $25,000 scholarship presented the university by Mr. and Mrs. Jones. Not long ago a similar fund was set up by them for Negro girls at Prairie View in the home economics department

Godman Field Commander Participates In Reactivation Of P. V. Senior ROTC Unit

The Informer
Houston, Texas
2-16-46

HOUSTON — Colonel Benjamin O Davis, Jr., Commanding Officer of Godman Field, Kentucky, participated in the re-activation of the senior ROTC unit at Prairie View university on Thursday. Col. Davis addressed the student body in assembly, and a formal review of the cadet corps was held in his honor. In the evening, the Colonel met with the men of the university, spoke briefly on military training and devoted some time to answering questions of the cadets.

As Colonel Davis entered the auditorium at Prairie View, the student body rose and gave him a warm spontaneous ovation. Captain John R. Reaves, professor of Military Science and Tactics at the college, presided at the session.

A senior ROTC unit was technically established at Prairie View in 1942 but had not gotten into operation when it was abolished in 1943 for the duration of the war. While technically, Thursday's ceremonies were reactivation, in reality it was the beginning of the senior ROTC program. For many years there has been a junior unit at the school but instruction was not such as to give the men reserve commissions in the army. Cadets completing the new course will hold reserve commissions. 2-16-46

The military science and tactics department at Prairie View is composed of; John R. Reaves, Captain, Infantry, who during his five years in the army served with the 372nd and with the 93rd Division; Tolbert Harris, 1st Lieutenant, Infantry; S. Sgt. Harry Moody, and Sgt. Robert Watson. Commander of the unit is Jafus Cavil, who holds the cadet rank of major. There are at present 227 men in the cadet corps.

Principal W. R. Banks, in an interview, discussed his interest in the ROTC and in one that has high standards. He worked diligently to see the unit reactivated at the earliest possible date after the war's end. He reported that many Prairie View graduates had written him saying that their training in the junior ROTC had been of great value to them when they were called to service in the recent war. He expressed his determination that young men attending Prairie View should be prepared for military eventuality, however much everyone hopes we not be faced with that eventuality again. 2-16-46

Captain Reaves expressed himself as believing that Negroes ought to do everything they can to get ROTC training in the high schools of Texas.

Colonel Davis pointed out to the men that there are many advantages to be derived from military training whether or not they are ever called to military duty. It trains men to have good posture, to be poised, and to be quick and alert in their thinking and actions. He cited to the men career advantages in the army for those men who might be interested in a military career.

Prairie View college gets new principal

Sat.

PRAIRIE VIEW, Tex.—Dr. E. B. Evans, director of the school of veterinary science at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., was last week named principal of Prairie View State college, succeeding W. B. Banks, who is retiring after 20 years in the position. Sat. 5-25-46

Dr. E. B. Evans May Leave Prairie View

The INFORMER
HOUSTON, Texas

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas.—Dr. E. B. Evans has not broken his silence since he returned to Prairie View university but sources near him reveal that he is dissatisfied with affairs as they stand and that he may not remain at the institution.

Chief reason for Dr. Evans' discontent appears to be the refusal of W. R. Banks, emeritus principal to relinquish administration of the school to Dr Evans. Dr. Banks is reported to continue the use of autocratic administrative practices and to refuse to allow his duly elected successor to take over.

Sat. 8-3-46

Despite the fact that Dr. Evans was elected by the board of the A&M college to head Prairie View, the influence which Dr. Banks has with the white authorities permits him to carry on under the indefinite "limited service" provisions of his retirement.

The News - Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. Ernest N. Norris, special assistant to the director of personnel of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has resigned his post and is returning to the deanship of the agricultural graduate school of Priarie View State College. Sun 7-28-46

Dr. Norris succeeded the late Thomas N. Roberts in the U. S. D. A. personnel position. He assumed his duties in agriculture in August of 1945, taking a year's leave from Prairie View University in Texas.

$25,000 GRANTED PRAIRIE VIEW FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

HOUSTON, Tex. — Jesse H. Jones, white capitalist, recently granted Prairie View College $25,000 for Home Economics scholarships to be named for his wife, Mary Gibbs Jones. Dr. W. R. Banks is president of the university. Sat. 6-22-46

Prairie View University (Texas)

Theft Of A Birthright

(An Editorial)

The Defender Houston, Texas

In 1876 what is now known as Prairie View University was established, as a college or institute or something, and since that time it has sprawled obscenely on the plains of Waller County, performing a questionable service in seducing colored youth to an educational pleasure short of the intellectual gratification prescribed for them under the laws of Texas.

The legislative act of 1876 establishing the Waller County institution is worded thus:

"Chapter CLIX—An Act to provide for the organization and support of a Normal School at Prairie View (formerly called Alta Vista) in Waller County, for the preparation and training of colored teachers. This was a curious thing for a legislature, which existed under the constitution, to do. It, thereby, established a state supported school for Negro youth under the "control" and "supervision" of the A. & M. College but carefully refrained from making the former a part of the latter. They did this despite the fact that there were provisions in the constitution of the state prescribing that

The Legislature shall also when deemed practicable establish and provide for the maintenance of a College or Branch University for the instruction of the colored youths of the State, to be located by a vote of the people: Provided, that no tax shall be levied and no money appropriated, out of the general revenue either for this purpose or for the establishment, and erection of the buildings of the University of Texas. Article 7, Section 14, Texas Constitution.

Was the establishment of Prairie View a stupid act on the part of the legislature of 1876? No limitations were placed by law upon the number of institutions to be provided for colored youth. North Carolina has five, Mississippi has two, and Georgia has three. Did cunning produce the Act of 1876? Could legislators in those far-gone years have entered into a conspiracy to defraud generations of young Negroes of an education prescribed in the constitution? Sat. 3-30-46

Seventy years have passed since the act of 1876 was passed. The branch university never came into being. No other institution or college grade for Negroes did. The strange normal school, institute, college, university, or what have you survived on crumbs and swill. The little school grew by fits. It was stunted. It knew want. It was humiliated. But as step-children in the tales do, it got along somehow.

Begotten by a transient legislature and never adopted or wedded, its legally recognized brothers and sisters snatched its food and devoured it; grabbed its clothing and wore it. Go to Austin and see the University of Texas, or drive through the streets of the A. & M. College that overshadows Bryan, or visit some of the "little" teachers colleges in Texas. Seeing these you will not have to wonder where the millions upon millions of dollars spent for education in Texas have gone.

State funds which under the Texas Constitution should have been used to educate Negro youth have been spent on a score of institutions where white youth have been educated.

If you want to know what colored youths are now being robbed of get catalogues of the several state supported institutions. List the courses offered white youth that colored youth are not given the opportunity to study. What do these things mean in dollars? Get a copy of the "Supplement to the Daily and Permanent Journal, 49th Legislature, June 5, 1945" and add up the salaries paid to teachers who give courses not offered at Prairie View.

Violations of the Texas Constitution are one thing but Negro youth have been deprived, illegally, of guarantees protected by the federal constitution and its amendments. The First Morrill Act passed in 1862 has been construed by some states to include Negroes—but not Texas. The Second Morrill Act passed in 1890 had written in it that no distinction should be made on race or color in the use of funds going to a state under this act.

Thousands of prosperous white Jacobs know in their hearts that what they are and what they have, have come from the birthright of some poor, robbed black Esau. White physicians who have received their training at the University of Texas Medical School in Galveston used money that should have been used for colored youths. White lawyers who studied at the University of Texas law school know it was illegal to prepare for the bar using the stolen tuition of some black boy. The soldiers of whom A. & M. boasts reached high military rank because money which ought to have been used to teach colored boys military science was spent on their training. Sat. 3-30-46

Meanwhile, touts said of Prairie View, "It is the greatest land-grant college for Negroes in the World." They turned back parts of the school's meager appropriations to white men who already had stolen most of the money due the school. The men, living and dead, who have been parties to the robbery of Prairie View would be scorned by respectable panderers and pimps

For 27 years, Dr. E. B. Evans was "in the know" at Prairie View. For a part of that time he was in the inner councils of the school. For five years he was chief of the viciously exploited extension service among Negroes. So far as we know he never spoke a word of criticism of the exploitation of Prairie View

Jesse Jones Gives $25,000 To Prairie View University

Sat 6-22-46

HUSTON (ANP) — A $25,000 gift to Prairie View University was made here last week by Jesse H. Jones, former secretary of commerce, for the purpose of establishing the Mary Gibbs Jones scholarships for reserving Negro girls specializing in home economics. Announcement of the gift was made here following a conference between the donor, Dr. W. R. Banks, school president, and three officers of the Huston Endowment Inc. a Jones foundation. The first principal of Prairie View to be awarded graciously leave that post since 1900 marks him as a phenomenal man.

To get a full length portrait of Dr. Banks we must go back over a ten-year period through 1926 and look at what he found when he came to Prairie View.

No eulogy is in order for W. R. Banks because he is far from being dead. Dr. Banks relinquishes the position and power of the principalship of Prairie View university without impairing the influences he wields. He vanishes into no limbo of futility. To be sure his influence is at its zenith.

The Devil's Due: A Tribute To Willette Rutherford Banks.

(An Editorial) The Informer Houston, Texas





W. R. BANKS

Only in relation to what Prai[rie] View was can we understand and appreciate Dr. Banks' policies and achievements. A man should be judged by what he sets out to do and how successful he is doing that rather than whether he does [wh]at we think he should have done.

The first statement we remember Dr. Banks making when he took over at Prairie View was that he was going to remove Prairie View from politics and develop the school. This decision is understandable when it is remembered that Prairie View had been unfortunate in having the tenures of its principals cut short because of politics. A succession of short term administrations prevented development of a continuing policy or a long term program for the institution. Dr. Banks made the decision to plan a program for Prairie View and to stay there to see it through.

Dr. Banks held to these first decisions despite the fact that he found at Prairie View an official family in which there were firmly entrenched individuals whose Uncle Tom roles made development of an administrative policy a difficult task. These Prairie View officials had influence with white men who controlled the policies of the school. By actions and even in words these men let it be understood that their loyalties belonged to their white masters and that they had no regard for the interests of Prairie View except as white men defined those interests. Those creatures who drew a shameful strength from the white men they served brought on Dr. Banks embarrassments which would have destroyed a vain man. He stubbornly stuck it out.

In his early years at Prairie View, Dr. Banks found himself to be almost alone with his hopes and plans. Negroes who might have been expected to give him support in the development of Prairie View were impotent. They didn't vote. Without the ballot they could make no demands for Prairie View that Texas officials would feel bound to respect. When rude and insulting legislators visited Prairie View, in their official capacities, and humiliated faculty and students, there was nothing Dr. Banks could do but share the humiliation — because there was nothing that voteless Negro Texans could do about such legislators. Yes, Dr. Banks could have resigned or he could have protested and been dismissed. But W. R. Banks never planned to be a martyr; his resolve was to do a job at Prairie View and he was obstinate in keeping that resolution.

Look again at Prairie View when Dr. Banks began his career there. Texas had whispered about moral laxness there and scandals had been exposed that provided salacious gossip. Just prior to his coming, two deans and the head of one department had lost their jobs for intimacies with students, the head of a division horsewhipped another faculty member, the wife of an important official threatened suicide after surprising a student on her husband's knee. Dr. Banks introduced drastic rules which he hoped would give to Prairie View the atmosphere of a christian college. The measures he took brought criticism that claimed he treated his teachers like children and his students like incompetents. Dr. Banks was unyielding and even with his rigid regulations, from time to time, scandal flared.

Dr. Banks set his eye on his objective and kept his course toward it regardless of what came. Winds of pressure blew from all directions, from Negroes, from politicians, state educational authorities, from within the school, but like a tenacious and rugged old oak, Dr. Banks weathered them. He made mistakes as any man who stays on a job 20 years would be expected to make. We have disagreed with him on issues and perhaps will again and again. We thought that he was wrong in advising teachers of the state several years ago that the time was not ripe to fight for equalization of salaries. We thought that he was wrong when he reported endorsing the regional university idea. We think he is doing the people of Texas a disservice if it is true that Dr. E B. Evans is chosen as his successor upon his recommendation. We think he plays himself cheap if he endorses a lightweight successor.

At times his actions at Prairie View have been difficult to understand. But we must remember he has had to act and to act immediately in many cases without the time being allowed to deliberate. Hindsight and kibitzing are very different from having to act or lose the chance to act. He has placed some weak men in responsible positions at Prairie View but we must consider that he had to fill jobs and do it before pressures were brought to get men who might be vicious rather than merely weak. When a dike breaks, one grabs a sack of sand or a board or anything to plug it; he doesn't have time to mix mortar and make the ideal repair.

There have been times when criticism has been made of Dr. Banks for serving the interests of Prairie View in a manner that was considered to be against the best interest of the overall educational need of Texas. We must remember that his job was to develop Prairie View. He had no committments to do anything else about Negro education in Texas. Prairie View was his job and he did it.

The physical plant at Prairie View was very inadequate when he became principal. Of all of the buildings put on the Prairie View campus in the last 20 years, ONLY TWO WERE PAID FOR BY THE STATE. W. R. Banks went to the educational foundations and got them while to the shame of Negro Texans their legislature would not provide them. From the educational foundations Dr. Banks has secured large grants of funds to supplement state appropriations for the development of the institution. From a budget from state funds of $180,000 in 1926, Dr. Banks' budget in 1946 calls for $983,000. He had to use persuasion, diplomacy, and his personal influence to accomplish these things for Prairie View.

The Gaines decision by the supreme court gave Negroes a weapon to use in getting equitable higher education. Negroes in Texas have gotten the ballot through the Lonnie Smith decision by the supreme court. With these weapons, Negroes now can bring pressure to bear and fight for educational advantages. Let us not forget how recently these were acquired and that even yet we have not made skillful use of them. W. R. Banks labored his entire 20 years without benefit of them.

The vice-president of Columbia University in 1939 said that W. R. Banks was the greatest Negro in Negro education. Whether you agree with this superlative or not, Texas owes Dr. Banks its gratitude, The Informer gives him his due in thanks and appreciation, as all Texans should.

Prairie View Professor Fired for Failing Vets

Vets Administration to Withdraw All Enrollees, Bar School if Charges Hold

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The Veterans' Administration said that it charges that Prairie View University, Texas, had dismissed a professor because he refused to give passing grades to veterans were found to be true, it would withdraw all veterans enrolled there.

The veterans would be transferred to some other school where such practices do not exist, and Prairie View could be refused approval for future training of veterans, it was added.

Henry C. Boles, who was professor or drawing and design at Prairie View, revealed here last Friday that he had been summarily dismissed after he refused to give passing grades to veterans who absented themselves from class and failed to perform their work.

Boles Tells Incident

Under the GI Bill of Rights, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, veterans' administrator, is authorized to discontinue the training of any veteran at any time if it be found by him that the conduct or progress of the veteran is unsatisfactory.

According to Mr. Boles, Claude L. Wilson, director of the mechanic arts division at Prairie View, demanded that the veterans be passed in order that their training would not be discontinued and the school would not lose the revenue which the Veterans' Administration pays for their tuition.

After a conference in Mr. Wilson's office concerning the grading of veterans enrolled in drawing classes, Mr. Boles submitted his resignation. He was subsequently discharged and asked to leave the school immediately.

New P. V. Head



DR. EDWARD B. EVANS

Dr. Evans came to Prairie View immediately after receiving the DVM degree from Iowa State College in 1918, and has been with the institution continuously, since with the exception of his present leave of absence to head the only veterinary school for Negroes in the world (Tuskegee). Dr. Evans has studied at Iowa State the summers of 1924, 1928 and 1934. He has been vice principal of Prairie View since 1931 and was acting principal the summer of 1933 when Principal Banks studied at Cornell university. In his 27 years at Prairie View, Dr. Evans has served in numerous capacities. He has been acting principal, acting registrar, coordinator of instruction (Dean of College), director of summer school, acting director of the division of agriculture, and has served as chairman of most of the more important committees since Principal Banks became the institution's head. Dr. Evans married a Texas girl, Miss Lucille Lewis, and to the union was born a daughter, Ada Louise, now married to an aviator, Lieutenant William Melton, of Tuskegee, and a son Edward, Jr., a senior at Prairie View. Edward Jr., was a computor with the famous 777th Field Artillery Unit and was in the Battle of the Buldge.

Dr. Evans is considered one of the best in the field of Veterinary Medicine. Often he has been consulted by state officials regarding livestock diseases. He succeeded the late Prof. C. H. Waller, as director of Texas Extension Services, and is on leave from that post now. Dr. F. D. Patterson "borrowed" Dr. Evans to work out plans for establishing the School of Veterinary Medicine at Tuskegee. He traveled across the nation studying veterinary schools and supervised the drawing of the plans for a $700,000.00 plant at Tuskegee. The plant is under construction, but the school opened in September, 1945.

Dr. Evans will assume his new duties September 1, 1946

Rated At Last

Atlanta Daily World, Ga. Thurs. 4-25-46

The Booker T. Washington high school, according to announcement from the office of City Superintendent, Miss Ira Jarrell, has been chosen for class "A" distinction by The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This is the first time, said Miss Jarrell, that Washington high school has qualified for this particular rating. It means, therefore, that its graduates of the future will not need to enter class "A" colleges and universities with impediments, such as are inevitably imposed upon students coming from second-rate schools. It means that Atlanta Negroes, for the first time in the 22 year-old history of their high school, will be able to enter their children into first-rate colleges without the irritating fears of having to maintain them longer than is required of other students.

The news, although late indeed, is better late than never. And let it be said in deepest candor, we hope it will not be another quarter of a century before Negroes will be able to win a similiar rating for her junior high schools and other high schools, we hope, will be forthcoming in the very immediate future.

VOORHEES JUNIOR COLLEGE RECEIVES GRADE 'A' RATING

Baltimore Afro 4-27-46 Courier

DENMARK, S. C.—According to J. E. Blanton, principal of Voorhees Junior College, the institution has been raised in accredition from class "B" to a class "A" junior college. Mr. Blanton's statement was made following a letter received from secretary of the rating commission of the Southern Association, Dr. J. Henry Highsmith.

MILES COLLEGE, Birmingham, under the auspices of the C. M. E. Church, was placed on the accredited list of Negro schools by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Birmingham News 4-14-46

The institution has for a number of years been accredited by the State Department of Education and with this additional recognition, graduates will be accepted by other approved schools of the country.

WHEN EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE

Jacksonville, Fla., opens in September for the 1946-47 term, it will be a fully accredited educational institution. Realization of this cherished dream of the school's African Methodist sponsors, is being hailed throughout Florida and the nation.

The News

A staunch supporter and guiding spirit benind this accomplishment, Bishop H. Y. Tookes, said last week that now that accreditation has been established, the school will undergo complete renovation of its physical setup at a cost of $60,000. Dr. Amos White is president of the college.

Birmingham, Ala. 9-1-46

Alabama State Teachers College Class "A" Now

Atlanta Ga. Daily World

Jan. 7-30-46

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — April 20—The Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery (with its all-year Branch Junior College at at Mobile and its Branch Summer Schools at Birmingham and Mobile) was advanced to Class A accreditment by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at its recent meeting held in Memphis, Tenn.

Alabama State began the upper half of its four-year degree curriculum in 1929 and conferred its first (baccalaureate degrees (B. S. in Education) in 1931. In 1936, the institution was accredited by the Southern Association and placed in the Class B group of accredited colleges. After ten years in this second classification and after fifteen years of operation as a full four-year college within which period the B. S. degree has been conferred upon 1,597 college graduates, Alabama State has thus established its basis for Class A accreditment.

The recent action by the Southern Association is the outcome of an intensive three-year effort of State of Alabama under the leadership of Governor Chauncey Sparks, State Supt. E. B. Norton State Director E. G. McGehee Jr. and President H. Councill Trenholm. In the winter of 1943, a special committee from the South ern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools was invited to make an advisory survey for the purpose of making recommendations to the Legislative Committee as to the steps to be taken in order to enable Alabama State to advance to Class A classification. On the basis of these recommendations, the 1943 and 1945 biennial sessions of the Alabama Legislature made increases in the annual maintenance appropriation which doubled the previous annual appropriation. The college was thus enabled to accelerate its steps to improve and to increase its faculty, to revise upwards the required rang of the Southern Association, to treble its number of library volumes and to make major alterations and renovations in its existant physical facilities.

Ratings of

The 1945 legislature also authorized the initiation of a major building program for which the initial allocation is $559,00. Contracts have just approved for the erection of an additional dormitory to house 200 women at a construction cost of $270,100 on the basis of the architectural plans of Louis E. Fry, a Negro architect now on the faculty of Lincoln University of Missouri. The General Education Board this month has made a grant of $75,000 toward the cost of construction and equipment of a commodious Library Building to cost $250,000 for which the Alabama Board of

Jul. 4-30-46

Education and the Alabama Building Commission have given authorization and for which it is hoped that construction can be begun withi nthis calendar year.

GOVERNORS TO CONSIDER REGIONAL SCHOOLS IDEA

Birmingham Age Herald
Wed 2-27-46

BY HENRY LESESNE

ATLANTA, Feb. 26—(AP)—The South, a land of problems peculiarly its own, is giving increasing attention to a regional approach to education—for both races.

It was out of a Southern problem, the racial minority question, that the idea first emerged of each Southern state developing a graduate school in a specialized field to which students from all Southern states could come.

The Supreme Court of the United States posed the question some years ago when it held in effect that the South must provide equal graduate training for the minority race.

The states, generally, resorted to the plan of equalizing the tuition costs of Negroes who desired to attend colleges in other parts of the country, making up the difference out of their own pockets.

Plan To Be Taken Up

Then this idea came up. Why not regional professional and vocational schools for Negroes? The plan, temporarily shelved by the war, is No. 1 at present on the Agenda of the Southern Governors Conference.

A committee of the governors conference composed of Govs. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, Thomas Bailey of Mississippi and J. W. Darden of Virginia, recommended regional schools for Negroes and approved a basic plan whereby each state would provide a specialized college in one field, to which all Southern states would send students.

The idea appealed so much to the governors that they asked the committee to look also into the possibility of a similar cooperative exchange of white students.

Each State Has School

Nearly every state in the South, it was pointed out, has a school which excels in some line of training—to such an extent that there is no need of the other states trying to compete in that particular field.

Distanse barriers no longer exist. Proponents of the plan contend that a regional educational program would both improve the quality of insruction and reduce the cost.

The committee now is trying to evolve a plan to divide up the educational functions and apportion the students on a regional basis by mutual agreements among the states.

Wed 2-27-46

Before the idea can be whipped into an operative plan, however, a definite program must be agreed upon and reciprocal agreements must be approved by the Legislatures.

The Black Dispatch - Oklahoma City, Okla.

Regional Universities?

12-1-45

Regional universities represent the solution Southern governors have for the higher education of Negroes, according to a statement made last week by Governor Robert S. Kerr. The Oklahoma governor, who is chairman of the Southern Governors conference to meet in New Orleans December 7-8, has declared himself in favor of equalizing educational opportunities for all citizens down in Dixie. He made this statement some months ago at Biloxi, Miss.

Since that time prominent Negro educators and leaders from all walks of life have held at least a half dozen meetings dealing with educational equality, and in each of these conferences it has been held that regional universities are not the adequate and constitutional answers to higher education of the Negro population.

At Jackson, Miss., at Memphis, and later in Atlanta, Negro educators and leaders were emphatic in their demand that educational equality must occur within the state where citizens reside ,to conform with the U. S. Supreme Court in the Lloyd Gaines decision. Southern governors, in taking the view that the Southern states jointly will combine to establish sectional colleges for Southern Negroes are first of all ignoring the mandate of the Supreme Court, and refusing to give black children indigenous environment, as given whites, while receiving state supplied education, and as defined by the Supreme Court. Certainly no sane or sensible person will argue that "within" means "without"; yet this is the interpretation Southern governors must undoubtedly place upon the language employed by the Supreme Court when it said "educational equality must occur within the state."

The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla

For Southern governors to decide that regional universities are the only method by which state government may approach educational equality for Negroes is to make admission that Southern states have been attempting an educational program beyond the economic limits of individual states. In other words the South, in its attempt to maintain a dual system of education is somewhat in the position of the man who had a beer income but a champagne appetite. Governor Kerr and his conferees are today making the admission that Dixie state government is too poor to maintain and support its anti-social, undemocratic system of living. Every Southern governor who subscribes to this proposal to establish regional universities is in actuality admitting that the land-grant college in his state, where Negroes are offered higher training, is inferior to the type of education given whites. In a certain sense this is progress for state government hitheto has been unwilling to make this admission.

For many moons the Black Dispatch has been hearing it whispered that the United Negro College Fund had lurking in the background a subtle and hidden purpose such as exposed in Governor Kerr's statement. We have heard it whispered that certain Negro colleges in the South were to be brought up to certain standards, each being given a definite graduate of professional field, and that when these schools had been brought to a certain level, they were in turn to be designated as approved regional universities where students desirous of securing graduate or professional training would be forced to go. Of course this method follows the pattern that has been in vogue down South for many moons forcing the Negro to educate himself through appeal to philanthropy. State government can in no wise take credit for funds subscribed by individuals and corporations to Negro colleges, but this is precisely what is planned just as certainly as Dixie state government in many sections has retained control of improvements on college campuses that Negroes have been forced to supply. Most all of the dormitories on Prairie View college campus have been built out of dining room funds. In other words, Negro students in Texas are penalized through their bellies in order that necessary building may be erected. The legislature overlooks little matters like this.

12-1-45

At Langston university a number of the older buildings, during the Marquess administration, were built in the same manner. We shall wait and see whether the whisnering campaign that has gone on respecting the United Negro College Fund has any basis in fact, and whether there is actual liaison between those who support the United Negro College Fund and the plan now to establish regional colleges for Negroes. We imagine there will not be much difficulty in adopting the plan when the governors meet, but we can envision a whale of an argument whenever discussion arises in the Mississippi legislature regarding an appropriation for the maintenance of an out-state school teaching Negroes law, economics and government. This newest proposal is just another one of these anti-social brainstorms that will not pan out right.

Why do white citizens seek to educate their sons and daughters within the confines of the state where they live? We understand and know that a few white students go out of the state, but the majority of the men and women who are in control of state government and dominate the business economy of Oklahoma, graduated from the University of Oklahoma and the A. & M. college at Stillwater. Why would the State of Oklahoma assume it is fair to send Negro students out of Oklahoma to secure higher training while maintaining 17 colleges for sons and daughters of white citizens? These are serious, well founded interrogations requiring honest answers. Education should teach an individual to control the environment where he lives. What progress is a young man or woman making towards the above objective who is forced to remain from six to ten years out of the environment where he plans to reside?

12-1-45

This writer has a nephew who sooner or later will be the proprietor and owner of the Black Dispatch. This nephew was sent to Langston university, not primarily because of the courses offered there, for we knew when we sent him there that there were other colleges offering a superior course of study to what Langston offers. But Langston did offer an environment for this young man that no out-state school can offer. Langston offered the opportunity for the nephew of this writer to spend a number of years growing up and making acquaintances with the young men who at the present moment and for the next twenty-five years will be the business associates of the future editor of the Black Dispatch.

The Black Dispatch - Oklahoma City, Okla

Southern governors meeting at New Orleans Dec. 7-8, are overlooking the viewpoint expressed above. Under the plan of out-state scholarship and regional universities, state Negroes in their plastic years are exiled out of the state in alien environment, where they develop new friendships that may keep them out of the state for the remainder of their lives. In fact, this is the experience we have had for the past fifty years. Our brilliant young men and women wholy, admitting that separate schools as now maintained have leave for colleges in the North and East rarely return. The failed; that the state is not doing its just and equitable part girls marry and the young men, when they complete their by Negro youth, and the Southern governors, when they college work, see the rainbow of opportunity in another direc- suggest regional universities, in the light of what we have tion. Out-state scholarships and regional universities make heretofore presented, are not planning to do anything about the most vicious attack upon Negro life in Oklahoma than they do not intend to appropriate any money in liquidaany other influence. it. of their obligation. Apparently they intend to sit down But back to the main issue. Southern governors, when on the doorstep of Northern philanthropy (the United Uegro they talk about regional colleges are openly, yet unwitting- College Fund) and announce "upon this rock I build my

12-1-45

church." Regional colleges will become a glorified expansion and censorship of the out-state scholarship idea at the expense of everyone but Dixie state government.

MEHARRY COLLEGE FIGURES IN SCHEME

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10-19-46

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

DURHAM, N. C. — Health education for Negroes of North Calolina and perhaps a large part of the United States will be affected if the General Assembly approves the recommendation of the Medical Care Commission to expand the two-year medical school at the University of North Carolina.

The commission, composed of nineteen whites and one Negro, appointed by Governor R. Gregg Cherry, voted last Aug. 30, to approve the recommendation of a seven-man national survey committee authorized by legislative act to report on the health needs of the State. This committee advised the expansion of the two-year school at an estimated cost of between six and seven million dollars for buildings and equipment and an additional expenditure of a half million dollars annually for operation.

The 1947 General Assembly will be urged to appropriate an estimated eight million dollars for the training of white medical students only.

DEFENDS PLAN

In an exclusive interview with W. M. Rich, member of the commission and administrator of the Lincoln Hospital, he said "Iin previous years would not have imagined they wondered what my feeling would be regarding the spending of approximately five milion dollars on an institution at which my people could not attend. This program transcends that of race, color, or creed, because I feel that opportunities will be provided for the Negro in proportion to those provided for the white boy and girl."

Mr. Rich, who voted for the expansion program, said, "If we kill it off (the medical school) we will also kill opportunity for the Negro boy and girl."

Mr. Rich stated that he always made it clear to the commission that he was expressing the opinion of the Negroes of North Carolina.

When asked if he inquired of the commission as to the possibility of integrating Negro medical students in the proposed expansion program, he said that he did not because he did not see the need for bringing it up, but he did say that he mentioned to the commission what the ideal situation should be.

SUB-COMMITTEE

This correspondent has learned that although a sub-committee, composed of five members of the Medical Care Commission, was appointed to study medical education for Negroes, a plan to sub-sidize Meharry for the purpose of getting preference for Negro medical students from North Carolina was included as a part of the master plan. When asked about this, Mr. Rich said he was able to persuade the commission not to take a vote on this matter until the sub-committee has submitted its recommendations.

The plan as outlined in the commission's recommendation, is to pay $750 per student to Meharry, an expenditure which does not obligate Meharry to increase facilities nor faculty. So far as it appears, the State will have no right or control over the manner in which the money is spent, and will not participate in the administration in any way. The student is then entitled to out-of-State aid, which amounts to transportation and the difference between the tuition at the University of North Carolina and Meharry.

PROMISES PREFERENCE

Meharry has promised preference but does not guarantee that a superior student from another State would not be given preference over a good student from North Carolina, and it appears that anything to the contrary would be poor policy.

Negroes seeking medical education are finding if increasingly difficult to enroll in white northern and western medical schools which are maintaining a strict quota system for Negroes and Jews because clinical training is confined largely to white patients. Because of this situation, Meharry and Howard are now training 96 per cent of Negroes enrolled in medical schools.

With an estimated waiting list of 600 applicants at each school and present facilities to admit only seventy-five new students each year, it will be four years before some of these applicants can expect to be admitted, to say nothing of those applying each year. This problem is further aggravated by the GI Bill which is making medical training possible to many who had the financial requirement.

MEHARRY BECOMMING REGIONAL SCHOOL

Virginia is already subsidizing Meharry and if the General Assembly of North Carolina approves this plan, which has already received the O.K. of the Conference of Southern Governors, Meharry will, in effect, be a regional school. Southern States have been moving in the direction of regional schools since the Gaines decision. If Meharry assumes such a burden as to cause it to operate over its clinical facilities, then it would seriously jeopardize the school's "A" rating.

Mr. Rich refused to intimate what recommendation would be made to the conmmission in reference to Negro medical education but in view of the Gaines decision there should be but one of two appeals, either integration into the one State school, or an appropriation for a Negro school. Whatever is done in North Carolina will be an example for the entire South It has been pointed out by Dr. Victor Johnson of Chicago and Graham Davis, hospital directors of the W. K. Kellog Foundation at Battle Creek, Mich., dissenting members of the national survey committee, that North Carolina does not need another medical school at this time and liberal aid to local hospitals should precede rather than follow such an expansion.

The proposed school would be located just fifteen miles from the Duke University Medical School and about sixty miles from Bowman Gray, the medical school of Wake Forest College. Though these institutions are private, they represent opportunities for the white students.

MEDICAL STANDARDS

Any arguments in favor of the expansion of the medical school apply doubly to the need of providing training for Negroes. According to approved medical standards, there should be one doctor per thousand population, while in North Carolina the existing ratio is one Negro doctor per 55,000 Negroes. This ratio widens proportionately the farther south the survey extends.

A resolution authorizing the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill to expand its two-year medical school into a standard four-year medical school "as soon as practicable after the General Assembly appropriates the necessary funds" was passed unanimously by the board of trustees of the great university last week.

19b 1946

2,557 Openings For Vets In Colleges

Atlanta Daily Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 5-12-46

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Twenty-nine colored colleges, universities, and schools in 15 states reported as of March 10 a total of 2,557 student openings for next fall for which they will accept veterans' applications, the Veterans Administration announced last Saturday.

Most of the openings, the VA pointed out, are in the smaller colleges. Only a few of the better-known universities are on the list.

A list of the colleges, showing the number of veterans which they will accept for the fall term follows:

Sat. 5-12-46

Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, Arkansas, 220; Dunbar Junior College, Little Rock, Arkansas, 20; Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida, 248; Clarklege, Atlanta, Georgia, 50; Paine College, Augusta, Georgia, 50; Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia, 23; Georgia State College, Industrial, Georgia, 50; University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 100; Leland College, Baker, Louisiana, 40; Marylandville, Kentucky, 100; Leland college, Baker, Louisiana, 40; Maryland State Teachers college, Bowie, Maryland, 30; Southern-Christian institute, Edwards, Mississippi, 10; Rust college, Holly Springs, Mississippi, 51; Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina, 90; A & T college, Greensboro, North Carolina, 262; Bennett college for women, Greensboro, North Carolina, 40; Shaw university, Raleigh, North Carolina, 60.

Lincoln university, Oxford, Pennsylvania, 140; Morris college, Sumpter, South Carolina, 150; Morristown college, Morristown, Tennessee, 90; Swift Memorial junior college, Rogersville, Tennessee, 21; Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tennessee, 91; Jarvie Christian college, Hawkins, Texas, 120; Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, 100; Prairie View university, Prairie View, Texas, 177; St. Phillips branch junior college, San Antonio, Texas, 106; Texas college, Tyler, Texas, 100; Bishop Payne divinity school, Petersburgh, Virginia, 10; Virginia Union university, Richmond, Virginia, 50; and Storer college, Harper Ferry, Virginia, 78.

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Lincoln university, Oxford, Pennsylvania, 140; Morris college, Sumpter, South Carolina, 150; Morristown college, Morristown, Tennessee, 90; Swift Memorial junior college, Rogersville, Tennessee, 21; Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tennessee, 91; Jarvie Christian college, Hawkins, Texas, 120; Bishop college, Marshall, Texas, 100; Prairie View university, Prairie View, Texas, 177; St. Phillips branch junior college, San Antonio, Texas, 106; Texas college, Tyler, Texas, 100; Bishop Payne divinity school, Petersburgh, Virginia, 10; Virginia Union university, Richmond, Virginia, 50; and Storer college, Harper Ferry, Virginia, 78.

29 Colleges To Give Vet Training

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May —

Rehabilitation Programs

GI Goes To School

B'ham Age-Herald

Reports from Alabama colleges indicate that most of them expect record enrollments for their Summer terms. Usually, the Summer sessions have the lowest attendance. But apparently that is not to be the case in 1946.

The answer is to be found, of course, in the demand of veterans for college education. The former service men do not care to waste the Summer months. They are anxious to get on with their education. The result will be a continuation of the congestion that the colleges already are experiencing. There is no Summer respite for harassed authorities trying to find places for all who want to go to college.

5-27-46-Mon.

Still worse problems loom for the Fall when more discharged veterans will seek to go to school. On May 10, it was reported, Alabama colleges had already received applications from 28,000 ex-GIs. But there are 84,000 Alabama veterans of World War II who have the educational background qualifying them for college education under the GI bill. It is estimated that 53,000 of these will apply for college education, with a peak load at any one time of 33,000.

B'ham Ala.

This figure of 33,000 represents the number of veterans who may be expected to want college education in Alabama this Fall. A few of the applicants will be women. Another minority will consist of Negroes. But most of them will be white men. To take care of these 33,000 students there are facilities which in the school year of 1940-41, before the United States entered the war, took care of only 13,917 white male students. In other words, there are expected to be in Alabama colleges this Fall two and a half times as many veterans as there were white male students six years ago. It is no wonder that Alabama college authorities are getting gray hairs over the prospect, or that they are rejecting applications from out of state students.

The problem is national, of course. John W. Snyder, reconversion director, earlier this month reported to President Truman that 2,080,000 persons, including 970,000 veterans, will want to go to college next Fall, but that only 1,600,000 including 690,000 veterans, can be accommodated. He reported a shortage not only of housing and educational facilities but also of teachers and books. 5-27-46-Mon.

* * *

These facts have deep meanings. They indicate widespread desire on the part of young people for more educational opportunities. It becomes clear that it is the cost of higher education, not a lack of desire for it, which keeps many of them from going to college. Perhaps when this present emergency is over, a way will be found to provide a college education for all who desire it and are qualified to get it. B'ham, Ala.

When the present crisis has abated, Alabama colleges will find themselves freer of the congestion and overcrowding they now experience. But they will not go back to the old levels of enrollment. The demand for education has been given an impetus which will not be wholly lost. Educators will do well to prepare for a permanent postwar increase in the demand for college facilities.

Houston Affords Four Training Centers For Veterans

Courier Houston, Texas

HOUSTON — So far, four Negro training institutions in the Houston area, have been approved by the State Veteran Approval Committee, and Negro veterans may take advantage of educational opportunities under the G. I. Bill of Rights' either of these schools. The proved institutions are Prairie View university, Houston College for Negroes, Tyler Barber college, and Wall-Hammond Trade schools. contract is now being made with the Conroe Normal and Industrial college at Conroe, Texas, and it is expected that the state will grant the college approval in the near future.

During a news conference, Monday, June 3, Charles A. Percival, chief of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Education of the Veteran Administration's Houston Regional office, stated that— in addition to the educational training offered by the four schools mentioned above—many Houston establishments that have been certified as training institutions, has accepted Negro veterans for on-the-job training. The VA chief stated that none of these plants are owned by Negroes, but added that several Negro business establishments in Houston have applied and is expected to be approved as training facilities soon. "There are no places in Houston that are specially designated by the VA for on-the-job training of veterans," Mr. Percival said, "The Veterans Administration makes no distinction as to color, creed or race. In our eyes, all men who have served in our armed forces, and were discharged under other than dishonorable conditions are veterans, and Each one is entitled to as much consideration as the other."

The director further stated that the Negro veteran desires to get VA subsistence allowances while in training for a vocation, he should find some establishment that has been certified as a training institution that will accept colored employees.

"The scope of training available to the veteran is as wide as the national field of employment. He may receive training on the farm, ranch, or in any trade or craft in which there may be future opportunity for employment," Mr. Percival said. Veterans who desire to enter on-the-job training or participate in the VA educational program are advised to first obtain from the VA a certificate of eligibility and see that the institution that they enter

THE UPPER SOUTH

New York Times

625 Vet Students Registrants

Saturday, Aug. 24

Virginia Funds Colleges Can Handle GI Registrants

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY

RICHMOND, Aug. 24—Virginia veterans registering for colleges or universities in the State, who had found it impossible at first to get in, number only 1,141—far below the anticipated 8,000—with the result that facilities for taking care of all of them have been arranged. Gov. William M. Tuck, who took steps last month to get qualified teachers, and, if necessary, class and laboratory space for after-noon and night courses, is one of the first States to solve this problem.

Of the 1,141 veterans registering 985 are white males and six are

Selected by Majority

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.— War veterans alone will exceed last year's total male enrollment at Hampton Institute by better than 50%, when fall classes begin Sept. 19, tentative figures from the registrar and from the Veterans' Bureau indicate. Six hundred and twenty veterans have been notified of their admission next month, whereas there were only 375 men in the student body last fall.

1530 Students Enrolled

Despite the housing shortage, Hampton Institute has arranged to accommodate a total of 1530 students, 957 men and 573 women, as against an average of approximately 1000 men and two 1945-46 semesters of 534 students, the quota of the Division of Trades and Industries, doubles

the average of 205 for the 1930's 40 decade, and is significant that many veterans have a preference for vocational training. There are still 1025 veterans eligible for admittance, but, because of limited housing-teaching facilities, are not accepted. Doug las Turner, director, Veterans' Bureau at Hampton, says analysis of the results of Governor Tuck's State-wide registration program will determine their fate. "Hampton Institute," Turner declares, "is already co-operating in registration of colored students, and stands ready to operate further." The college will offer administration, supervision, teachers, and, if necessary, laboratory space for after-noon and night courses.

A tentative quota of 534 students, all men, for the Trades and Industrial

white females. The rest include three Negro females and Negro males.

A steering committee appointed by the Governor to advise in the matter has concluded that there will be no point in offering off-campus college work in local high schools.

The housing problem is a major one, of course, but action of the College of William and Mary in obtaining the St. Helena ship-berthing facility at Norfolk to accommodate its overflow has greatly eased the situation.

The Medical College of Virginia at Richmond expects to find quarters for some of its excess at the Navy Diesel School here. The University of Virginia hopes to quarter some of its undergraduates in part of the former Woodrow Wilson Army Hospital some thirty miles away near Staunton, and to operate buses back and forth.

39 Colleges Open to Vet Students

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Ten more colored colleges, all among the smaller institutions, have notified the Veterans Administration that they will have 1,036 colored veterans, it was learned last Friday.

This makes a total of 3,383 student openings for veterans this fall in 39 colored colleges reporting to the Veterans Administration in a survey of educational opportunities for veterans in approved institutions of higher learning. Twenty-nine colleges had previously reported 2,557 such openings.

The ten colleges reported a total of 647 opening in liberal arts, 195 in education, 45 in junior college, 86 in business, 38 in Agriculture, 20 in engineering, and 5 in theology.

The institutions and number of veterans they can accomodate are:

Miles College, Birmingham, Ala. 40; Okolona Industrial School, Okolona, Miss., 45; Wilberforce University, O., 100; Benedict College, Columbia, S.C., 67; Clinton Normal and Industrial College, Rock Hill, S.C. 25; Knoxville College, Tenn., 64; LeMoyne College, Memphis, 45; Tennessee, Agricultural and Industrial College, Nashville, 200; Tillotson College, Austin, Tex., 100; and Houston College for Negroes, Tex., 350.

C. E. GREGORY

State Must Expand Colleges for Veterans

ENROLLMENT FIGURES for the fall term of 1946 in 16 colleges of the University System of Georgia make it incumbent on the 1947 Legislature to do something about the housing situation at a number of these institutions.

The records show that 427 war veterans and 78 non-veteran students of the University of Georgia are using temporary housing and class room facilities at Hunter Field, Savannah, more than 200 miles from the university campus in Athens.

Forty students enrolled in Middle Georgia College at Cochran are living in barracks at Warner Robins, 40 miles from Cochran, and traveling 80 miles back and forth each day between their classrooms and their study rooms.

Housed 30 Miles Away

One hundred and fifty four students of Abrahma Baldwin Agricultural College at Tifton are enrolled at a temporary branch of that institution located at Spence Field, Moultrie, 30 miles away.

The regents have done a fine job in fitting up classrooms and dormitories in abandoned service camps at Hunter Field and Spence Field to take care of the overflows from the University of Georgia and Abraham Baldwin, but these facilities must be regarded as temporary expedients. It would be unfair to deny these students for any length of time the better classroom and laboratory facilities provided at the mother institutions, just as it would be cruel to deprive them of the life and atmosphere of their college campsues.

The commendable ambition of returned servicemen to take advantage of higher educational advantages provided by the GI Bill of Rights has most of the state colleges bursting at the seams.

Total Enrollment

The total enrollment at the 16 state colleges at the beginning of the present term last month was 22,651 compared to a normal enrollment of about 12,000 during prewar years and a smaller enrollment than that during the war. Of the total enrollees, more than half, or 11,574, are former servicemen.

The proportion of servicemen and women is even greater at the senior colleges. For instance, of the 6,643 students at the University of Georgia in Athens 4,171 are veterans and only 2,472 are non-veterans. That makes two out of every three Georgia students a war veteran. The total enrollment of 6,643 compares with 3,408 in the fall of 1939, so naturally both dormitories and classrooms are overflowing.

At Georgia Tech 3,585 of the 4,544 registrants are servicemen, or four out of every five. Add to this 558 DET students not included in the above totals and the percentage of servicemen runs still higher.

4,221 in Atlanta Area

At the University System Center in Atlanta there are 1,816 veterans and 2,405 non-veterans, making a total enrollment of 4,221 compared to 1,479 in 1939. This is the fastest growing institution in the state college system. At Georgia Teachers College, in Statesboro, there are 203 veterans and 393 non-veterans and at the Georgia School of Medicine in Augusta there are 95 veterans and 189 non-veterans.

In the five junior colleges there are 993 veterans and 1,551 non-veterans, accounted for by the fact that so many of these students did not complete high school until this year and after the war. Georgia Southwestern College, Americus, has 121 veterans out of 290 students; West Georgia College at Carrollton has 190 veterans out of 516; Middle Georgia College at Cochran has 216 veterans out of 470 regular students and 600 naval students not counted in the total; South Georgia College at Douglas has 274 veterans and 240 non-veterans, and Abraham Baldwin College at Tifton has 192 veterans in a student body of 554.

Three Negro Colleges

In the three Negro colleges there are 535 veterans out of a total student body of 1,718, led by Georgia State College, at Savannah, with 350 veterans and 446 non-veterans.

As an indication of the problem the state colleges have faced, the total enrollment figures grew from 13,653 in 1939 and 13,581 in the spring of 1946 to the 22,651 total in the fall of 1946.

The regents have done well to keep any sort of roof over the heads of student bodies that almost doubled in less than a year and will double by the midwinter term in all probabilities.

The legislature should now take a hand to get the boys out of army camp foxholes and into comfortable dormitories as soon as possible.

197 Whites, 28 Negroes Sign Up In College Registration Here

Times-Dispatch Richmond, Va.

Sat 8-3-46

A total of 197 white and 28 Negro veterans who wish to go to college this Fall, but have not yet been accepted by any institution, registered here yesterday and Thursday at John Marshall and Armstrong High Schools.

Although registration for the veterans ended at the high schools yesterday, Dr. John F. Showalter, Director of Instruction for the public schools, announced that veterans who still wish to register may do so Monday through Friday from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the Department of Research, 407 North Twelfth St.

Of the 197 white veterans who registered, 25 had applied for admission to colleges, but had received no reply; 79 had not previously applied and 93 had been rejected. In addition, two veterans who had been accepted by colleges stated that they would be unable to attend because they could find no housing there. The majority of the veterans wanted to enter Virginia colleges, with the University of Richmond heading the list. Many listed VPI, William and Mary, Randolph-Macon, Washington and Lee, the University of Virginia, and VMI. A few indicated they would like to attend specialized out-of-State schools.

The majority of the 28 Negro veterans wished to attend Virginia Union University or Virginia State College although several named out-of-town colleges as their choice.

Twenty-four white nonveterans including three women and 12 Negro men also registered as desiring to enter colleges.

In Henrico County, only 21 persons, 12 of them Negro, registered as unable to enter a college.

The registrations were held at the request of G. Tyler Miller, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who heads a committee appointed by Governor Tuck to

Army Deprived Many Youths of Educational Opportunities

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 10-19-46

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—An undetermined number of colored veterans and servicemen under the Lanham Act followed by the Veterans Administration in a survey of educational opportunities for veterans in approved institutions of higher learning. Twenty-nine colleges had previously reported 2,557 such openings.

The ten colleges reported a total of 647 opening in liberal arts, 195 in education, 45 in junior college, 86 in business, 38 in Agriculture, 20 in engineering, and 5 in theology.

The institutions and number of veterans they can accomodate are:

Miles College, Birmingham, Ala. 40; Okolona Industrial School, Okolona, Miss., 45; Wilberforce University, O., 100; Benedict College, Columbia, S.C., 67; Clinton Normal and Industrial College, Rock Hill, S.C. 25; Knoxville College, Tenn., 64; LeMoyne College, Memphis, 45; Tennessee, Agricultural and Industrial College, Nashville, 200; Tillotson College, Austin, Tex., 100; and Houston College for Negroes, Tex., 350.

The report also showed that of the 93,463 housing units allocated to local municipalities and city governments 3,951 were earmarked for colored occupancy.

Region IV Has Most Units

Region four, embracing Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, allotted the highest number of units, 3,201 to colored institutions while also leading in the number of units, 1,666 allotted to local governments for colored occupancy.

Figures Incomplete

Tuskegee with a total of 571 units, topped the list of schools receiving units for veterans. Tougaloo College in Mississippi drew the lowest number, being allotted only 15.

FPHA officials say the figures presented do not include all units available to colored people, as

33 Colleges Get Housing for Vets

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Allotment Total 4,858

Units, South Gets 3,201

Sat. 7-6-46

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—A total of 4,858 housing units were received by 53 colored institutions out of the 102,753 allotted to 675 schools for veterans under the Lanham Act, final reports of the Federal Public Housing Agency showed last Friday.

Institutions allotted units for veterans and servicemen under the Lanham Act follow:

Dover, State College, Dover, Del. 50; 111; Lincoln University, Pa., 45; Lincoln University, Mo., 46; Montgomery, State Teachers' College, Ala., 126; State A. and M. Institute, Ala., 78; Tuskegee Institute, Ala., 328; Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., 112; Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., 112; Florida N. and I. State College, St. Augustine, 30.

Albany State Teachers' College, Ga., 24; Atlanta University, 92; Morehouse College, 140; Morris Brown, 94; Fort Valley State College, Ga., 22; Holly Springs, Miss., 33; Alcorn College, Miss., 15.

Rust College, Miss., 56; Jackson College, Miss., 238; Hampton Institute, 75 $500 a year, plus $65 monthly living expenses, or $90 for those with dependents.

A. and M. College, Miss., 150; Fisk University, 96; Tennessee A. and I. State College, 238; Hampton Institute, 75 $500 a year, plus $65 monthly living expenses, or $90 for those with

Johnson C. Smith University, 92; Morehouse College, 140; Morris Brown, 94; North Carolina College, Durham, 24; Elizabeth City State College, Ga., 22; Fort Valley State College, Ga., 22; Holly Springs, Miss., 33; Alcorn College, Miss., 15.

Tougaloo College, Miss., 15.

Smith College, Durham, 24; North Carolina College, Durham, 24; State College, N.C., 54; Greensboro, State Teachers College, Greensboro, N.C., 200; Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N.C., 20.

Benedict College, Columbia, S.C., 72; Voorhees Normal and Industrial School, Denmark, S.C., 50; State A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S.C., 275.

A three-year enlistee is entitled to a full 48-months at a college, or trade or business school of his selection. The government pays tuition, laboratory fees and other incidental expenses up to

Langston University, Okla., 20; Tillotson College, Austin, Tex., 28; Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex., 20; Houston College, Tex. 217; Bishop College, Marshall, Tex., 20; Wiley College, Marshall, Tex., 20; Prairie View College, Tex., 25; St. Phillips Junior College, San Antonio, 20; Texas College, Tyler, 20.

Kentucky State College, Frankfort, 50; Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Ky., Wilberforce University, 200; Lin-Bluefield State College, W.Va., 50; West Virginia State College, 25; Howard University, 317

Knoxville College, Tennessee A. and I. State College, 238; Hampton Institute, Virginia State College, 190.

Philander Smith College, Little Rock, 20; Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, Pine Bluff, 50; Leland College, Baker, La., 20; Southern University, 140; Dillard University, 44; Louisiana Normal, Grambling, La., 28.

Negro colleges get housing for 6000 vet students

Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif.
Sat. 11-16-46

WASHINGTON — Temporary housing accommodations for more than 6,000 veterans attending Negro colleges and universities are being provided as a part of the Veterans Emergency Housing Program, Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt announced today.

Fifty-two schools, practically all of them in the South and Southwest, have had their housing facilities for student veterans enlarged through conversion and reuse of surplus war housing and military structures.

Of the total number of accommodations allocated to Negro institutions, more than 1,500 were completed and ready for occupancy by Oct. 15, while more than 4,500 are still under construction.

Howard University in Washington, D. C., with a record student enrollment, has the largest number of temporary accommodations of any Negro university. A total of 712 units have been made available to the school, all of which are now occupied by student veterans.

Delta Vets Petition Governor

SCHOOL INEQUALITIES SHOWN: RELIEF ASKED

Jackson, Miss--(ANP)--One of the first items which confronted Gov. Fielding Wright as he began active administration of Mississippi State affairs here Thursday was an eight-point program, complied by a committee representing the Negro Veteran group throughout the State, asking for improvement in education al opportunities under the State Constitution and GI bill of Rights for veterans.

The program, adopted at a Statewide meeting of veterans recently, was signed by Levi Chapelle, William E. Smith, Tommie Rankin, Vieley Spence. A. T. Bostick, W. L. Daniel, Nearthy Jackson, George Drain, Miller Griggs, John Wilson, Leroy C. Banks, Frederick Pitman and Lamon Byrd.

FACILITIES INADEQUATE

It pointed out that Mississippi's contribution requires that educational opportunities for its white and Negro citizrns be separate, but equal, but although there are nine colleges, fourteen are junior colleges and 1,109 high schools for whites, Negroes ha have but two colleges and forty-eight high schools. This was held to be inconsistant with the population of the state, which is divided about evenly between th the races. It further added that while 30,000 white veterans are currently raking advantage of GI Bill training, only the most limited opportunities for education and training at the two state colleges are available to Negroes".

To correct this, the committee's proposal outlined these points:

1. Additional training facilities and each of the two State Negro colleges;
2. Equipping and staffing the forty-eight Negro high schools in the State to train Negro veterans;
3. Additional installations in connection with established public institutions in for training Negro veterans;
4. Withholding of further approval of privately-owned and operated profit-making schools for training Negro veterans;
5. Employment of Negro veterans as educational advisers, training and contact officers and clerical workers in Veterans Administration offices in the State;
6. Establishment of veterans guidance centers at the two State Negro Colleges';
7. Appointment of Negro veterans to the State service commission; and extend the opportunity for training, employment and other benifits for Negro veterans under the GI bill.

Ten Dixie Colleges Get U.S. Buildings

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Ten educational institutions in six southern states received Federal Works Administration approval last week of their applications for surplus government-owned buildings to accommodate increased enrollments of veterans studying under the GI Bill of Rights.
Sat. 12-7-46

The schools and the numerical increase in veterans who can be accommodated through distribution of the government surpluses are: Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., 350 more veterans; Calhoun County Veterans School, Jacksonville, Ala., 300; State Teachers College, Troy, Ala., 189.

Emory University, Ga., 300; Florida Southern College, Lakeland; Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg, Miss., 275; Davidson College, North Carolina, to ease accommodations for present enrollment of 675 veterans; Brevard College, North Carolina, 75; North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, 750, and University of the South Sewanee, Tenn., 65.

Howard U. Refuses Offer for Disabled Vets' Center

1-4-47
The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Howard University has turned down an offer by the Veterans Administration to establish a veterans' guidance center on the Howard campus for counselling and advising disabled veterans studying under Public Law 16, it has been learned.

The university was offered services of a paid vocational adviser, training officer and stenographer as a nucleus for the center, but officials refused on the grounds that it had a counselling veterans service, and that a critical shortage of space made it impossible.

Howard thus became the only large university in the Washington area without a veterans' center. Columbus University Law School, Maryland, Georgetown, George Washington and Catholic Universities all accepted the VA offer.

Vets Must Be Counselled

As a result, Howard's disabled veterans must go to either the VA regional office downtown or to a guidance center at one of the white schools. Regulations compel veterans to accept the counselling at any VA guidance center.
Sat. 1-4-47

The center is set up with trained appraisers who give a series of tests to determine veterans' aptitude to pursue certain courses. If appraisers determine that a man wishing to study medicine is best fitted to be a bricklayer or a draftsman, he is so advised, and will only be financed in the course he is fitted for.

Recently forty-nine veterans at Howard were threatened with eviction from the school's dormitories. It developed that they were not receiving their subsistence checks on time, and the VA attempted to blame the school for the delay. The school denied the charge, but the issue was never fully settled.

Veteran Enrollment, Courses Offered at 18 of Our Leading Colleges

The Afro-American Universities Baltimore MD

Name Of School	Total Veterans	Old Students	New Students	Courses Most In Demand	New Courses Added	Avg. Age of Veterans
A. & T. College Greensboro, N.C.	50	25	25	Mechanical Arts		22
St. Paul's Poly. Ins. Law'ville, Va.	19	3	16	Trade		22
Hampton Institute Hampton, Va.	43	9	34	Trade		23
Atlanta School of Social Work Atlanta, Ga.	10	0	10			23
Morgan State Col. Baltimore, Md.	24	12	12	Liberal Arts & Sciences		23
Wilberforce Univ. Wilberforce, O.	44	10	34	Social Adm'tration & Industrial Arts		20-25
Southern Univ. Scotlandville, La.	84	8	76	Printing, Woodwork Tailoring, Photo. Gen. Farming Poultry	Radio, Tailoring, Printing, Auto Mechanics and Business	30
Fla. A.&M. Col. Tal'ha'see, Fla.	81	6	75	Auto Mechanics and Tailoring		26
Talladega College Talladega, Ala.	2	1	1			18
Tuskegee Insti'te Tus'gee Inst., Ala.	137	15	122	Trade		25
Howard Univ. Washington, D.C.	232	61	171	Pre-med. pre-dental pre-legal, commerce, phy. ed.		
Wiley College Marshall, Texas	16	12	4	Pre-med.		21
Ky. State Col. Frankfort, Ky.	12	3	9			21
Fisk Univ. Nashville, Tenn.	20	7	13	Pre-dentistry Pre-medicine		23½ 24
Ga. State Col. Ind. College, Ga.	33	2	31	Auto Mechanics, Radio repair Electricity		
Alcorn A.&M. Col Alcorn, Miss.	25	3	22	Agriculture	Photography Electricity	24
Prairie View Col. Prairie View, Tex	84	11	73	Mechanical Arts Commercial (Tailoring, Shoe Repairing, Radio Engineering, Electricity) Agriculture, Arts & Sciences	Business Math., Business Eng. Accounting Practice	21-26
N.C. State Col. Durham, N.C.	18	4	14	Commercial		25
Total	934	192	742			23.3

Low Veteran Enrollment Revealed in 20 Colleges

The Afro-American Baltimore, MD.

By BRUCE WILLIAMS

According to an exclusive AFRO survey recently completed, there are fewer than 1,000 war veterans enrolled at some 20 colleges and universities. 1-19-46

Similar figures indicating the number of such veterans who may be attending mixed institutions were not available.

On the basis of comparative enrollment during normal times, it is believed that this number is even smaller.

While this is true of colored institutions, the trend in the nation's major schools and colleges appears to be just the opposite, and thousands of qualified applicants are being turned away.

3 Add New Courses

Reason for this rising tide is the GI Bill of Rights which provides education at government expense, and when this law is liberalized, an even greater rush can be expected.

The AFRO survey reveals that only three of the institutions surveyed have added any new courses for veterans. 1-19-46

Southern University, Scotlandville, La., with 84 veterans, 76 of whom are attending for the first time, has added courses in radio, tailoring, printing, auto mechanics and business.

Prairie View (Tex.) College has added courses in business mathematics, business English and accounting practice, while Alcorn (Miss.) A. & M. College has added courses in photography and electricity. Prairie View has 84 veterans, 73 being new students, while Alcorn has 25, of whom 22 are new.

Howard Leads With 232

Leading in veterans' enrollment is Howard University, with 232, 171 of whom are attending for the first time. Courses most in demand are the pre-professional courses, commerce and physical education.

Next in line is Tuskegee, with 137 veterans, 122 being new students seeking trade education.

Southern University and Prairie View each has 84 veterans and Florida A. & M. College has 81.

In almost every instance, new veteran students outnumber similar old students by a ratio of 3 to 1.

$1100 a Year for Single Men

Under the GI Bill of Rights, single veterans are entitled to $1100 a year—$500 for tuition and $50 a month for subsistence. The subsistence allotment is $75 a month for veterans with dependents.

If every one of the million colored Americans in the armed forces took advantage of this program, there would be available to our colleges the staggering sum of $1,100,000,000. As matters now stand, these colleges are getting less than a million dollars for GI education. 1-18-46

Main Criticism

A standing criticism of some of our institutions has been that many of the courses which they offered were not practical enough to be of much value to their graduates.

Veterans who have been exposed to Army and Navy training programs on an accelerated basis are naturally anxious to get what they want in as short a time as possible. They have the money with which to pay for their education, but do not intend to spend it haphazardly. 1-18-46

Leading educational authorities agree that unless some of these institutions revise their curricula and make a direct appeal for veteran enrollment, they will discover too late that they have closed a door through which they might pass to greater economic stability.

The accompanying table shows the extent to which some of our leading institutions are meeting the GI demand.

The Afro-American

REGISTRATION LIMITED AT LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — A limited registration policy has been adopted by Lincoln University due to lack of housing and many returning veterans.

Baltimore MD. 1-19-46

Men Who Want Good Jobs

Birmingham, News-Leader

Men who want good jobs—better jobs—and who are veterans of World War II are being afforded an enlarged opportunity with the opening next Monday of the Birmingham Public Schools Veterans Institute.

While this vocational education program is primarily to be devoted to veteran training, "other qualified adults" will be admitted on payment of the regular tuition of $37.50 a month; this is the amount paid by the Veterans Administration in tuition for each veteran in training.

Both Paul Hayne and Parker High Schools will be used as part of the institute. White and Negro veterans thus will be afforded suitable places for intensive training. Those who desire to do so may go ahead with high school educations or vocational work on a full 12-month basis.

Earlier, a vocational training program was initiated in the Fairfield school system for disabled veterans, although non-disabled veterans also were reported to be participating in that community. Sat 3-23-46

The Veterans Administration has also been sponsoring on-the-job training for disabled and non-disabled veterans. These veterans are certified as eligible for training, are enrolled by the Veterans Administration, and then are sent to jobs in approved businesses and industries throughout the state where they actually work and receive training. The Veterans Administration takes a definite hand in the placing of disabled veterans, inspecting their places of work, according to administration officials, and seeing to it that they are established in on-the-job training.

Gradually, a program of veterans training is shaping up. Already a good deal has been done. The program has been slow in developing as a large-scale, over-all effort. It has been pieced together—but even in that form, it is now assuming a more satisfactory pattern.

B. T. W. Business Directress



Weekly Review Birmingham Ala. Sat 3-9-46

The Booker T. Washington Business College is now in the midst of the Spring quarter registration with new students entering daily.

While the main objective of the College is the training of young men and women for useful living it is doing an overlapping job setting up special courses for returned veterans with hundreds now taking advantage of this great opportunity for business training.

Special emphasis is being placed on courses for veterans such as business administration, printing, typist-clerks, bookkeeping and accountance. Sat 3-9-46

There are also special modified business courses for veterans who are not high school graduates which will enable them to receive training to enter into the modern business world.

SPACE PROVIDED FOR NEGROES IN A. AND T. COURSE

Asheville, N. C. Citizen Sept. 4, 1946

City School Superintendent J. W. Byers said yesterday that he had authorized Frank Tolliver, principal of Stevens-Lee Negro high school, to grant permission to the Agricultural and Technical college of the Greensboro college. Registration for veterans was held in the Greensboro for use of the Stevens-Lee building as an off-campus here at the David Milliard high school July 22 and 23 at which time 63 Negro ex-servicemen signed up for work in the off-campus unit It was necessary, to assume the establishment of the Negro center pending further word from that the names of 30 or more veterans be ob-

$63,000 Vocational Training Course Assured Veterans Here

Transactions for instituting a $63,000 vocational training program for disabled veterans that will accommodate as many as 1,700 white students and 1,000 Negro students were completed yesterday by the Board of Education.

Dr. L. Fraser Banks, superintendent of city schools, said contracts had been signed with the Veterans Administration to open classes at Paul Hayne and Parker High Schools within a few weeks. Average length of the courses, Dr. Banks said, will be 18 months, although some students may finish in less time, according to their speed in learning.

According to the arrangements with the VA, Dr. Banks said, the program will be operated at a cost of $37.50 a month for each student over a period of 36 months. The over-all cost of $63,000, he said, will be paid by the VA under provisions of Public Law 16, which provides for vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans.

* * *

THE FIRST TWO TRAINING SCHOOLS will be known as the Paul Hayne Veterans Institute and the Parker Veterans Institute. Other buildings may have to be utilized as the enrollment increases, Dr. Banks said.

Courses to be offered include auto mechanics, air conditioning and refrigeration, drafting, welding, radio, electricity, machine shop, shoe repairing, tailoring and a course whereby the veterans may work off high school credits. As the demand arises, other courses may be added.

After completion of a course, a veteran will enter an apprenticeship in the vocation which he has chosen.

Dr. Banks said the city would have to obtain additional equipment for the training schools and the board had authorized him to purchase some surplus property from the RFC. Money spent on the equipment will be refunded through the $37.50 monthly payments, he explained.

* * *

F. D. McARTHUR, BOARD PRESIDENT, was authorized to make negotiations with the VA for more schools for veterans, under provisions of the GI bill. These veterans would attend the same classes as the disabled veterans.

In Fairfield, B. B. Baker, superintendent, reported 175 disabled veterans enrolled yesterday for vocational training and will begin classes Monday. Several out-of-town students registered for the courses, including eight from Leeds, two from Cullman and two from Alexander City.

Allocate 740 Housing Units To 19 Colleges

WASHINGTON D. C. — (NNPA)—Of the 36,830 temporary housing units for veterans allocated to 549 educational institutions by the Federal Public Housing Authority as of March 1, colored institutions received a total of 740.

The 740 units were distributed among 19 schools as follows: Livingstone College, 20; Tuskegee Institute, 100; Bethune-Cookman College, 25; St. Augustine College, 30; Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, 40; Atlanta University, 20; Morehouse College, 30; Morris Brown University, 30; North Carolina College for Negroes, 24; Johnson C. Smith University, 24; Fayetteville (North Carolina) Teacher's College, 2; North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, 35; Fisk University, 24; Prairie View University, 20; Howard University, 167; Kentucky State College, 32; Wilberforce University, 30; Virginia Union University, 14; South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical College, 30; Houston (Texas) College for Negroes, 25.

ALLOCATIONS MADE

Although allocations for these housing units have been made by the FPHA, many of the schools have not yet signed contracts for the houses. Some are awaiting selection of suitable sites on which to locate the projects.

FPHA records fail to show any colored school as having received the total number of units requested. Tougaloo College at Tougaloo, Miss., requested only two units, but denied them. Tuskegee Institute requested 500 units, but was allotted only 100. Bethune-Cookman College received only twenty-five of a requested 200.

Under existing regulations, FPHA bears the cost of dismantling, re-erecting and remodeling the surplus war housing on suitable sites provided by the schools, which then manages the facilities.

A bill to authorize the National Housing Agency to spend an additional $250,000,000 for approximately 100,000 temporary homes for veterans and their families was approved last Thursday by the House, 347 to 1.

The measure went to the Senate, the bill would bring to 200,000 the number of temporary homes to be provided for veterans, and to $410,000 the total of funds for this purpose.

The homes are to be obtained by re-using existing temporary housing and by converting other surplus structures and facilities under jurisdiction of federal agencies.

An amendment to authorize the NHA to transfer these housing units to colleges, states and municipalities which need them was approved by the House.

400 Dormitory, Trailer Units Assigned To State

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 21—Approximately 400 dormitory and trailer units have been assigned to Alabama municipalities and normal schools to relieve the housing shortage, Haygood Paterson, chairman of Gov. Sparks' surplus property procurement committee, announced Monday.

These dormitory units are built for two families and will be moved to Alabama from Mississippi and set up without any expense to the towns and the institutions receiving them. The federal government estimates that these units, if constructed privately, would have cost $4,000,000.

The dormitory units are being taken down and they will be set up again in Alabama. Each unit will be completely furnished. The towns and the institutions will have to locate the units and the trailers where they will have access to city facilities such as water, sewage, electricity, etc.

The following towns and institutions are announced by Mr. Paterson as being ready to receive these housing families:

Uniontown, 16 trailers; Centre, 14 trailers; Attalla, 40 units at Camp Sibert which is adjacent; Brewton, 40 dormitory units; Livingston, 36 dormitory units; Jacksonville State Teachers College, 24 trailers; Florence State Teachers College, 24 trailers; Troy State Teachers College, 20 trailers; Montgomery State Teachers College, 25 dormitory units; Alabama School of Trades at Gadsden, 50 dormitory units; A. and M. Institute for Negroes, 20 trailers; Tuskegee Institute, 42 dormitory units; Birmingham-Southern College, 30 dormitory units; Snead Junior College at Boaz, 20 trailers.

Paterson has already announced additional housing facilities for the University of Alabama and Auburn. E. T. Pairo, of the Atlanta branch of the Federal Housing Administration, is engaged this week inspecting sites where these units will be located as is Richard Pretz, of the same administration.

Plea for Negro Vet Schools

Editor Morning News:

Recalling your editorial of August 31, a story is related by two veterans who being unable to enroll in any college of their neighboring vicinity had matriculated at the University of Alaska. This is typical of the extreme desire of veterans to continue their education while federal aid is available.

Recently a branch of the University of Georgia was established here which is a credit to those who saw the advantage in making local facilities available for veteran and now veteran students.

The University System of Georgia is composed of seventeen white and three negro institutions. Each of the white institutions have been included in a building program designed to increase their efficiency as well as the size of physical plant. The school at Albany is the only negro institution that has been included in this program. (I am not unaware of the equipment transferred here from the Jesup V.E.N.D. project). The Albany school was included because its facilities are inadequate for work of college level.

In Chatham county alone there are more than seven thousand negro veterans, many whose education was interrupted at college level. It is not easy to see why no one has attempted to secure additional facilities to care for this certain overflow in state supported negro schools and colleges.

Let us give it some thought. They want to go to school too; and not in Alaska.

ANANIAS ANDREWS MASON.

Savannah.

Negro Colleges Lag In Bids For Vet Housing

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — If Negro veterans are to share in the available 100,000 surplus Federal housing units, Negro colleges must speed up their applications, else these veterans will have to take their chances with local and state governments.

To date, only six Negro colleges have applied for these structures that can be used to house distressed veterans, servicemen, and their families.

These are Tennessee A. & I. State college, Nashville, Tenn., 150 family and 50 single person units; University of Houston, Houston, Texas, 70 family and 90 single person units; Prairie View college, Prairie View, Texas, 50 family units; West Virginia State college, Institute, W. Va., 25 temporary family units; Kentucky State college, Frankfort, Ky., 18 units; and Howard university, Washington, D. C., number of units not known.

Drop in Bucket

The majority of these institutions applied for surplus housing under a former program which required that those applying be financially responsible for all items of expense necessary to having them constructed at the site selected by the institution. These have the edge on those applying at a later date because for them housing has already been assigned. However, under a new $191,000,000 appropriation recently voted by Congress the Government will now pay the cost of moving and re-erecting these units.

Philip Klutznick, commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority, said the schedule is to get these houses moved and re-erected within 60 days after approval of the application of a city or university.

It should be pointed out that 100,000 units is just a drop in the bucket when considering the total housing needs of America, and that the answer will be found only in the passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft general housing bill which will provide 12,600,000 low cost homes. However, unless educational institutions, local and state governments make application soon, these will be gone.

Assure Homes For Negroes

Cities and universities receiving the temporary housing will select the tenants. They must agree to limit occupancy to distressed veterans or servicemen and their families, and to fix rentals within the tenant's financial means. They must also agree to tear down the temporary structures after they are no longer required for veterans' use.

In order to assure the equitable distribution of Federal surplus housing, race relations advisers in each of the regions are designated as one of the reviewing officers approving each application.

On applications submitted by educational institutions, no racial break-down is required. This is not deemed necessary since the program will be administered by the head of the applying institution. However, race relations advisers will see that commitments are not

19b 1946

St. Augustine's College (Raleigh, N. C.)

Raleigh N. C. News & Observer
Sept. 20, 1946

OPENING PLANNED BY NEGRO SCHOOL

St. Augustine's College Begins Term Tuesday; Large Enrollment Seen

St. Augustine's College will begin its 79th session Tuesday, and the largest enrollment since the college became a four-year institution is expected, college officials reported yesterday.

New students will register Tuesday; returning students will register Wednesday; and classes will begin Thursday for upper classmen.

All four dormitories at the college are expected to be filled to capacity this year. Approximately twice as many men, including from 60 to 70 veterans, as were in attendance last year are scheduled to enroll. A large portion of the veterans will be men returning to St. Augustine's after absences of from two to four years.

Three additions and one replacement have been made in the faculty since last year. James A. Boyer, candidate for the Ph.D. degree from the University of Michigan, will return to the English department after several years in the Navy and a leave of absence for graduate study.

William M. Perry, a 1932 graduate of St. Augustine's, has joined the college's staff as dean of men and instructor in the science department. Perry served with the Army during World War II, and holds the master's degree from the University of Michigan.

Russell E. Blunt, who was graduated from St. Augustine's in 1936, will head the physical education department and direct athletics. Blunt holds the master's degree from Boston University.

Victoria Cordice, a graduate of the North Carolina College for Negroes, who has completed requirements for the master's degree in music at the University of Michigan, will replace Mrs. Lillian O'Daniel in the music department.

A preliminary survey has indicated that half the states in the country will be represented in the student body at the college this year.

Easterners Listed in Who's Who

Afro - American 1-26-46



Baltimore, Md. 1-26-46

The names of 12 Shaw University students will be included in Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges. Selected for their full participation in campus life and for their scholarship, the students are pictured above. Left to right: first row—Misses Edith L. Prunty, North Fork, W.Va.; Ozetta Price, Burlington, N.C.; Anna L. Boone, Dover, N.J., and Alethia Ransom, Philadelphia; second row—Dorothy Cheek, Henderson, N.C.; Wilma McCleave, Siler City, N.C., and Luella V. Dickens, Rocky Mount, N.C.; third row—John Manley, Como, N.C., and Darius Johnson Jr., Fayetteville, N.C. Peter R. Brown, Handsom, Va.; Miss Dorothy Powell, New York, and William P. Hall, Gastonia, N.C., are not shown.

EDUCATION VS. PREJUDICE

Increased education in the South would mean less race friction, college presidents and school superintendents in 12 Southern states agreed unanimously in a poll analyzed recently. Birmingham Post News

Observation, as well as reason, shows this to be true. The recent college graduate, in nearly all cases, is more tolerant and more desirous of racial understanding than his public school classmate who went to work early. This fact may arise from the effort of colleges to instill the liberal ideal, the concept of mankind's inalienable dignity, into the student. Thurs 4-11-46

Hope for racial tolerance in the South lies largely with the young. Recently, while students at Huntsville High and other Alabama schools were participating in an oratorical contest with "Racial and Religious Tolerance as a Means to Lasting Peace" as their topic, a race riot occurred in Tennessee.

Since then, the burning of fiery crosses in Birmingham and the registration of the Ku Klux Klan as a "fraternal" organization—note the irony of that, remembering that the Klan stands for the denial of human brotherhood—in Georgia, indicate that the ignorant, mindless, evil force of persecution is on the march again.

There is little hope of educating older Southerners of the lower classes who feel the necessity of asserting constantly their superiority over the Negro—fearing, perhaps subconsciously, that no one would notice the superiority unless they pointed it out.

The only cheerful prospect lies in the increased enlightenment and broadening of the young Southern mind. It is encouraging to note that educators are agreed that one of their jobs is the promotion of understanding between human beings.—Huntsville Times.

19b 1946

South Carolina State College (Orangeburg, S. C.)

Columbia, S. C., State
Sept. 8, 1946

SC Pays Negro Students' Fees

Secretary Alfred T. Butler of the Palmetto (Negro) Teaching association said Friday that the state of South Carolina was paying $6,000 tuition for 15 Negro medical students at out-of-state colleges and that this was a "closely-guarded secret" of the state department of education.

"We have no closely-guarded secrets," State Superintendent of Education James H. Hope said when informed of Butler's statement. Hope said the education department had nothing to do with the matter.

State Auditor James M. Smith, who also scoffed at the "closely guarded secret" statement, explained that a $25,000 appropriation by the general assembly for establishment of a graduate school for the state Negro A. and M. College at Orangeburg carried a provision that $5,000 of that amount could be used to send deserving Negro students to medical schools outside the state.

The budget commission recently granted a request to allow $6,000 of the $25,000 to be spent in that manner, Smith added.

"That is what Butler was talking about," Smith said. "And there are 15 Negroes receiving the educational assistance."

The graduate school at the A. and M. College will be opened September 18 with a six-member faculty, but work will be limited toward degrees in biology, education, English and social sciences.

Attempts have been made by Negroes to obtain court support of their efforts to enter the University of South Carolina's law and graduate schools, but not to the State Medical college.

Butler said the out-of-state colleges at which the 15 medical students were enrolled were Meharry, Howard and Michigan, and that two of the students were women.

Frank A. DeCosta, former director of the Avery Institute at Charleston, will head the State A. and M. graduate school.

S.C. Negro College To Give MA Degree

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-10-46

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — (ANP) —In a desperate attempt to stave off a court fight to equalize educational opportunities the state of South Carolina this week announced that courses of graduate grade will be offered at the state college for Negroes.

Meanwhile, Negro leaders here were studying the bulletin of the proposed courses before making their court move in the interest of two veterans who have already filed applications for admission to the U. of S. C. The announcement for the state operated Negro college stated that courses leading to the master of arts degree would be offered in one or two subjects this fall.



GETS DEGREE: Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University, Scotlandville, La., who received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Detroit University last week. A graduate of Beloit where he received both his bachelor and master's degree and a doctorate degree from Columbia University, Dr. Clark is an outstanding figure in the field of education.

Southern U. President Honored



Dr. F. G. Clark, president of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., was tendered a testimonial recently following his return from Beloit University in Wisconsin where Dr. Clark received the honorary degree of doctor of laws in letters for outstanding work to his race in education. Among those attending the affair was Mrs. O. H. Clark, mother of Southern's president, who is shown with him.

Birmingham News
Oct. 2, 1946

In two weeks.

Above (left): Walter Slaughter and his En wife, Joyce, prepare their 2-month-old son, J ard Grant, for the new sights and sounds on " Row." Joyce, who has been in the United S

State Building Commission Needs Rejuvenation, More Funds, To Live

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 2—(AP)—The Folsom administration seems likely to inherit a State Building Commission practically without funds and lacking at least half of its full complement of members.

A check by The Associated Press shows that the commission which started out with $22,293,960 to spend, is now down to $386,040 in unallocated funds.

The commission has 11 members, of whom the following six will bow out of the picture by the time the Legislature convenes next year:

Gov. Chauncey Sparks, ex officio chairman; Finance Director Hayse Tucker; State Sens. Orlan B. Hill, Florence; Charles S. Bentley, Goodwater, and M. W. Espy, Headland, and Rep. Howard Pill, of Montgomery.

Commission members expected to be on hand at that time are Dr. B. F. Austin, state health officer; Dr. A. H. Meadows, state education director; Rep. E. L. Roberts, Gadsden; Rep. George E. Stone, Jr., Mobile, and Rep. C. E. Duffee, Dadeville.

Of the four unreturning legislators on the commission, three did not offer for reelection and one was defeated. Tucker is expected to leave office at the end of the Sparks administration.

The question of breathing new financial life into the commission is a matter to be decided by the incoming Legislature. Many of the new lawmakers are expected to argue against allotting new sums for public buildings until construction costs decline.

THE COMMISSION'S ALLOTMENTS to date:

Bryce Hospital, $1,330,000; Searcy Hospital, $705,000; Partlow School, $247,000; Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind, $72,800; Alabama Boys Industrial School, $105,600; State Training School for Girls, $15,700; Alabama Reform School for Negroes (under contract for $22,985), $15,000; Department of Corrections and Institutions, $49,300; Alabama School of Trades, $112,000; Alabama College, $170,000; A. & M. Institute for Negroes (additional contract made but not signed for $302,550), $53,987; Florence State Teachers College (contract made but not signed for $523,919); Montgomery State Teachers College, $305,500; Jacksonville State Teachers College, $218,000; Troy State Teachers College, $198,000; Livingston State Teachers College, $44,000; Alabama Polytechnic Institute (one dormitory under contract at $874,785), $500,000; University of Alabama (contracts being made for $1,516,462), $574,000; Florence State Teachers College (under construction at cost of $40,000), $20,000.

Contracts prepared. A. & M. Institute for Negroes, $302,550; Florence State Teachers College, $523,919.

Governor Gives State Colleges Special Funds

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
Sun. 8-8-46

University, Auburn Get Large Sums; 15 Other Schools Also Get Aid

Governor Chauncey Sparks' emergency education conference allocated $530,000 to 17 public and private institutions in Alabama yesterday to ease a crisis resulting from heavy increases in college enrollment.

The money will provide facilities and teachers, the conference said, for 3,485 additional white students and 1,000 Negroes in the Fall quarter "who could not otherwise have been admitted" to the schools.

More than a third of the money went to the University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, each of which received $120,000. Next highest amount, $32,500, was allocated to two Negro schools, Alabama A. & M. Institute and Montgomery Teachers College.

Tuskegee Institute for Negroes received $25,000 of the emergency funds released by the governor, the same amount which went to Alabama College at Montevallo.

Two other teachers colleges, those at Florence and Jacksonville, and three private institutions, Birmingham-Southern and Howard Colleges at Birmingham and Huntingdon in Montgomery, each got $20,000.

The teachers colleges at Troy and Livingston were allotted $15,000 each, as was Spring Hill, a private institution. Judson College, Marion Institute and Snead Junior College each received $10,000.

Gov. Sparks and conference members emphasized that under the cooperative arrangement, Auburn and the University have worked out plans for transfer of credits for students who enroll at other colleges and desire later to change to professional schools.

The conference voted $25,000 to employ a permanent staff to "engage in continuing studies inasmuch as the emergency is now only in its primary phase," and announced that the office of Dr. Ralph Draughon, conference director, would serve as a clearing house for enrollment applications and vacancies at the various institutions.

The governor, who presided at the meeting of the college presidents, told them that before he leaves office in January he wants a full report from the conference on what it thinks are the future needs of higher education in Alabama.

The conference report said that in making accommodations for the 4,835 additional students, the $530,000 would provide for:

Employment of 117 new white teachers and 26 new Negro teachers at a cost in salaries of $394,200.

Adjustments in salaries of 191 teachers to permit them to be assigned overloads at a cost of $152,980.

$73,500 for alteration and repair of existing facilities to provide more housing and classroom facilities for students.

$37,800 for purchase of new equipment to provide for the needs of enlarged student bodies.

The rest of the money in the approximately $600,000 released by the governor will be retained until after the Fall quarter begins for use in colleges where critical situations may arise, and for planning long-range needs of the schools.

The chief executive told the educators one-half their allocations would be paid immediately and the balance after the State's new fiscal year begins on Oct. 1.

Provision was made, too, for additional funds for the Negro institutions should there be a change in the present "low incidence in enrollment of Negro veterans."

Looking into the future, the conference declared:

"The emergency is in its primary phase. It will grow worse as students move up into the junior and senior years in the professional schools. There is need of continuing study, cooperative planning, and unified effort to meet the needs of the great mass of students seeking admission to the colleges."

The most serious problem, the educators predicted, will be the shortage of adequately trained teachers, and they urged that "every effort" be made to provide better salaries for college faculty members "in order to hold good teachers and to attract well qualified new teachers in a highly competitive market."

Along that line, the conference recommended that funds be made available for:

1. Expansion of graduate work at Auburn and the University.

2. Establishment of machinery to aid colleges in obtaining teachers.

3. Providing means whereby teachers "may be relieved of some of the drudgery of teaching by added equipment and aids to facilitate the handling of larger classes.

The conference paid tribute to "statesmanlike and vigorous" efforts of the governor in endeavoring to make facilities available for all who seek college enrollment and thanked him for the "material assistance he has rendered to the colleges."

The members had praise, too, for the work of Dr. Draughon and asked that he be continued on leave from Auburn to direct the work at the Capitol.

President Hubert Searcy, of Huntingdon, meanwhile reminded male veterans living in Montgomery that they could enroll at his institution for the Fall quarter. Huntingdon is a women's school.

Gov. Sparks To Allot Additional $210,000 To Colleges In State

The News
Birmingham, Ala.
Thurs. 10-31-46

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 31—State institutions of higher learning and about eight privately operated denominational and other colleges in Alabama had Gov. Sparks' promise today of about $210,000 in additional state funds to help enlarge faculties and increase equipment to meet the unprecedented postwar demand for college training.

Of the $210,000 which Gov. Sparks has agreed to allot, about $175,000 will go to state colleges and about $35,000 to other colleges.

Alabama state-owned and privately operated colleges received $539,000—$400,000 going to state colleges and $179,000 to private colleges—during the past two months out of the governor's regular special emergency funds and will be paid between now and the time Gov. Sparks goes out of office.

* * *

APPROVAL OF THE ADDITIONAL allotment followed the recommendation to the governor yesterday by Gov. Sparks' emergency committee on higher education.

The latest allotment is about one-fourth that which was made against the 1945-46 emergency fund to eight colleges in increasing their facilities to care for the thousands of war veterans and other new applicants seeking enrollment.

The governor's emergency committee is composed of Dr. Raymond R. Paty, University of Alabama, chairman; Ralph Draughon, Auburn, executive secretary; Houston Cole, Jacksonville State Teachers College; Dr. Hubert Searcy, Huntingdon College; Harwell Davis, Howard College, and J. S. Drake, Negro A. & M. Institute, Huntsville.

State colleges receiving allotments out of the emergency funds include the University of Alabama, Auburn, Alabama College, Florence, Jacksonville, Livingston and Troy Teachers College, and the Negro A. & M. Institute and the Montgomery State Teachers College.

* * *

DENOMINATIONAL AND other privately-operated colleges sharing in the distribution are Huntingdon, Birmingham-Southern, Howard, Judson, Spring Hill, Marion Institute, Snead Junior College and Tuskegee Institute.

Following is a listing of colleges sharing the distribution of 1945-46 emergency funds and the amounts they will receive under the latest allotment:

	1945-46 Allotment	1946-47 Allotment
Univ. of Alabama	$120,000	$52,500
Auburn	120,000	52,500
Alabama College	25,000	10,937
Florence Teachers	20,000	8,750
Jacksonville Teachers	20,000	8,750
Livingston Teachers	15,000	6,562
Troy Teachers	15,000	6,562
Montgomery Teachers	32,500	14,218
A. & M. Institute	32,500	14,218
Huntingdon	20,000	5,400
Birmingham - Southern	20,000	5,400
Howard	20,000	5,400
Judson	10,000	2,700
Spring Hill	15,000	4,050
Marion Institute	10,000	2,700
Snead	10,000	2,700
Tuskegee	25,000	6,750

Negro College Uses $141,146 Of State Funds

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia spent $141,146 last fiscal year at Albany State College for Negroes, an increase of $28,046 over the preceding year, a college audit released yesterday by State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr., disclosed.

The institution ended the year with a surplus of $10,785 in its general and educational fund, the report also showed.

Other reports showed that Georgia Southwestern College at Georgia College in Douglas spent Americus spent $45,186 of an $84,

Negro College Granted $235,000

TALLAHASSEE — (Special) — A special appropriation of $225,000 has current $1,000,000 building program according to an announcement made by President Wm. H. Gray, Jr., this week.

This appropriation assures adequate heating facilities for the and a $10,000 allotment for the study of the utility needs of the college.

The recent boiler explosion at the college dining hall served, substantially, to implement the proposals of President Gray as he directed the installation of a central heating plant at the Negro A. & M. college, and the immediate attention of state officials to the dire necessity for a complete reorganization of the heating facilities for the study ate campus area.

The institution ended the year with a surplus of $10,785 in its general and educational fund, the report also showed.

Total expenditures, including $54,067 from appropriations and $56,655 left on hand for capi- improvements. This school amounted to $86,134.

Sun. 10-27-46

$43,908, some ued from a p

128 income, le

ing plant and $4,000 for extension of water mains.

ganization of the outmoded heating facilities at the institution.

Negro Students Cost State $25,000 Last Fiscal Year

Georgia's University System last fiscal year spent $25,000 on Negro students who must go outside the State to enroll in graduate courses, a State audit revealed yesterday.

Regents who control the 16-unit System authorized the subsidy plan Aug. 11, 1943, to comply with a U. S. Supreme Court decision requiring states to provide "equal opportunities" for Negroes seeking post-graduate work and excluded from white colleges.

The State does not pay all expenses of Negroes to other colleges. It pays the difference between tuition, for example, on a law course at the University of Georgia to and one at Columbia. Georgia also pays the railroad fare of Negroes to and from out-of-state schools.

The majority of several hundred Negroes aided under the plan attend Atlanta University, a large Negro institution here. Last Summer 342 were partially financed for short courses at this school.

Indications are the State will have to increase the regular $25,000 allotment for subsidies during the current term. Many more applications are being received than last term. Negroes have found they can earn $20 to $50 more a month teaching if they have a master's degree in addition to the regular bachelor's degree.

Twenty-one of the Negroes helped last term studied medicine. Other courses in which they sought higher education included art, agriculture, home economics, pharmacy, school administration and law. Out-of-State colleges attended by Georgia Negroes included NYU, Columbia, Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., Howard University at Washington, University of Pittsburgh and Brooklyn Law School.

The Regents have voted to set up graduate work at Fort Valley State College for Negroes. The College will offer master's degrees in education, home economics and agriculture.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR UNIVERSITY SYSTEM INCREASED BY ARNALL

ATLANTA, Oct. 22—(AP)—Governor Ellis Arnall more than doubled the appropriation for the University System of Georgia out of the budget balancing allotment during the last fiscal year, State Auditor, B. E. Thrasher, jr., reported today.

The Chief Executive added $2,600,000 to the legislative appropriation of $1,808,000 for the University System, making total allocations of $4,408,000 for the 16 state colleges. The various colleges took in $4,376,011 in fees, tuition and board, making a grand total income for the system of $8,792,874, including $8,863 in gifts.

Of the total receipts the regents transferred $8,284,990 to the various colleges for education and general purposes and $323,132 for auxiliary enterprises.

The net allotments to the various institutions, representing state appropriations less receipts from the individual units were $839,807 to the University of Georgia; $787,904 to Georgia Tech, $198,792 to the Georgia School of Medicine; $368,942 to the Georgia State College for Women; $116,687 to Georgia State Womans College; $112,728 to Georgia Teachers College; $362,142 to North Georgia College; $108,539 to Abraham Baldwin College; $152,750 to the Georgia Experiment Station; $134,321 to the Coastal Plains Experiment Station; $272,348 for Agricultural Extension Work; $128,772 for the University Extension Center; $131,439 for Fort Valley State College and $105,593 for Albany State College. The latter two institutions are for negroes.

The Board of Regents also spent $25,000 paying tuition of negroes at graduate schools outside the state.

The various Junior Colleges received allocations ranging from $64,806 up to $99,035.

Southern Gets A Million

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

Louisiana Governor, Jimmie H. Davis, has signed a general appropriation bill giving to Southern University one million dollars, the largest maintenance appropriation ever to be granted that university in its entire history. This sum to be used over a two year period, more than doubles the combined totals appropriated by the Georgia Board of Regents to its three Negro units for a similar period. In other words, from the standpoint of sheer maintenance appropriations alone, this million dollars represents the largest single appropriation any public institution of higher learning for Negroes ever to be recorded. 7-22-46

This new state appropriation when supplemented with funds which the University receives from the United States Government and from its auxiliary enterprises will give to Southern a total income of $1,900,000 for the two year period, or $850,000 each year. Saturday

In making known the grant, President Felton G. Clark, said that the school will receive the pen used by Governor Davis as a souvenir commemorating the event and that a picture of the "signing ceremony" will also be placed in the university. 7-22-46

Eight Educational Institutions Will Receive $983,000 From State

The News Birmingham, Ala. Sept 9-14-46

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 14—(AP)—Eight institutions of higher learning in Alabama will receive $983,000 from the state for use in retiring their bonded debt.

Gov. Chauncey Sparks authorized the allocations yesterday. They were made under an act of the 1945 Legislature—the same one employed recently in paying off a $1,200,000 mortgage so that Jefferson Hospital at Birmingham could come into possession of the Medical College of Alabama.

Finance Director Hayse Tucker said the sums allotted represented about 70 per cent of the schools' indebtedness.

The approved allocations:

Alabama College, $125,000; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, $354,000; University of Alabama, $165,000; A. & M. Institute for Negroes, Huntsville, $22,000; Florence State Teachers College, $132,000; Jacksonville State Teachers College, $125,000; State Teachers College for Negroes, Montgomery, $29,000; Troy State Teachers College, $34,000.

State Colleges Overflowing With Students

NASHVILLE, Oct. 2 (AP)—The University of Tennessee and the state's six colleges are jammed with students exceeding both all previous enrollments and that anticipated before the fall semesters began, state education officials said today.

Registrations at the University of Tennessee's Knoxville campus have approached the 7500 mark and, according to Education Commissioner Burgin Dossett, enrollments at the six colleges, including one Negro school approach the same total.

Eeast Tennessee State College at Johnson City, with approximately 1100 students, and Tennessee A&I College for Negroes at Nashville, with about 1650, have had to turn away hundreds of prospective students after utilizing all the housing which could be improvised, it was said.

Most recent figures received by the Education Department show about 900 enrolled at Middle Tennessee State College, 1500 at Memphis State College, between 750 and 800 at Austin Peay State College and more than 1200 at TPI.

19b 1946

Texas

Court Refuses To Order Austin Site

The Informer Houston, Tex.

Sat. 10-5-46

AUSTIN — The mandamus filed by Dr. Everett H. Givens, Negro dentist of Austin, seeking action in the State Supreme Court to compel the University of Texas Board of Regents to establish in Austin the branch university for Negroes, was denied.

Givens' motion for leave to file the petition for a writ of mandamus against Dudley K. Woodard of Dallas, chairman, and the eight other regents was filed in the court by his attorney, Kenneth R. Lamkin of Austin.

The action was instituted two days before a newly appointed biracial committee which met in Austin to formulate a recommendation on Negro education to the Texas Legislature. The committee was appointed by Governor Coke Stevenson on petition by the regents of the University and the directors of Texas A. & M. college, who recommended that a Negro university be established, preferably at Houston.

In the petition Dr. Givens said he was acting individually and as the representative of Negro citizens in Texas. The petition asserted that the branch university for Negro youths, which the Constitution of 1876 says the Legislature shall establish "when practicable," has not been established "even though there has been and is a demand and urgent need for such an institution.

The petition charged that the Board of Regents "for more than 60 years has failed and neglected" to establish the branch and that "to this day said Board of Regents persists in such failure and neglect."

Dr. Givens called attention to the legislative processes under which the popular vote was taken in 1862, designating Austin as the location for the "Branch university for the instruction of the colored youths of the State of Texas," as the institution is described in the Constitution. The vote was provided for in a joint resolution passed by the first called session of the 17th Legislature, and the election was fixed by a proclamation by the governor then," the petition pointed out.

Dr. Givens petition recited the Constitutional provisions for establishing the University of Texas, Texas A. & M. college, and the branch university for Negroes and asserted there was "specifically granted and set apart to said institutions, in addition to lands heretofore granted to the University of Texas, one million acres of land for their endowment, maintenance and support."

It is clearly the duty and responsibility of the Board of Regents, under the laws and the vote of the people of Texas, to establish the branch university in the city of Austin, the petition said.

AN OPEN LETTER

The Informer August 24, 1946

Principal W. R. Banks
Prairie View Texas Houston, Texas

Dear Prof. Banks: Sat. 8-31-46

This letter is addressed to you in your capacity as a member of the Bi-racial Committee which the Governor appointed on the problem of equalizing educational opportunities for Negroes in Texas. Since the million Negroes in Texas had no chance of consultation with you previous to your appointment by the Governor, they would like now to know what is your attitude about their having the constitutional university provided for in Sections 7 and 14 of Article 7 in the Constitution? Since you and the Governor of Texas have preempted the right to represent the Negroes of Texas, don't you think it fair to tell the Negroes what your position is as their representative, in order that they may belatedly know what they will get from their representative?

Prof. Banks not only will the million Negroes living today, but history will also pass upon your actions in this job of representing a million Negroes in the effort to get their constitutional and legal rights in the matter of educating their children in Texas. You have assumed a great responsibility by undertaking to represent these million Negroes in Texas, without consultation and without any directive from them. if you should fail to represent their aspirations and desires you would be depriving them of representation at one of the most crucial times in their lives and in their history. Though no fault of Negroes your accepting this appointment from the Governor has placed them in the position where they may fail of proper representation, if you do not exercise the courage to represent them fairly

It would be a worthy crowning of your career of service and activity in Texas, if you were to in fact and in honesty present to the Bi-racial Committee sessions the real desires of Negroes, which we are sure you know. At the hearing in Austin a week or so ago the Negroes expressed in unmistakable terms and language their aspirations for a constitutional university, both in your presence and in the presence of the other members of your committee, and in the presence of the Governor of Texas. You are in duty bound to represent those aspiratioins, and Negroes would like to know, since you have not spoken any way to let them know what you are thinking, whether you plan to represent those aspirations on that committee. Informer

A million Negroes are asking that you speak to them and tell them what you intend to do with their rights which have been put into your hands by the usurpation of their natural right to appoint their own representative. This error can in part be amended and corrected only by your determination to represent them and to speak for them, and to stand out clearly at the representatives of Negroes, whom you undertook to represent when you accepted the appointment. Prof. Banks, speak to your actual constituents, the million Negroes in Texas.

Houston, Texas

In humility and great concern we sign ourselves, Sat. 8-31-46

Respectfully yours,

THE INFORMER GROUP OF PAPERS

By: Carter Wesley, President

Alumni President Makes Suggestion To Joint Committee

Informer Houston Texas

Saturday 7-6-46

HOUSTON — Kelso B. Morris, president of the Alumni Association of Wiley college, has sent out a suggestion that Wiley college be considered as the place to establish a Negro university. His suggestion is made in connection with a news release of June 20, stating that the joint committee from the University of Texas and A. & M. College is considering the cities of Houston and Dallas in their search for a place for establishing a Negro university. Mr. Kelso's letter was sent to Carter Wesley, publisher of the Informer Group of Papers, and to Gordon Worley of the State Department of Education. The letter follows:

Wiley Alumni Gymnasium Fund
Wiley College
Marshall, Texas
June 28 1946

Dr. Carter Wesley
2418 Leeland Avenue
Houston, Texas.

Dear Dr. Wesley:

My attention has just been called to an Associated Press Release of June 20th to the effect that a new university in the State of Texas for Negroes is being considered by the joint U. of Texas —A. & M. College Committee. The cities of Houston and Dallas are mentioned in talk relating to a probable site.

I have been wondering if the committee in its deliberations, the feasibility of building and developing one of the, privately-operated Negro institutions of the state, such as WILEY COLLEGE, into a real university. As President of the Wiley College Alumni Association, it has been my opinion and the opinion of other members of our alumni group for the past four years that proper officials in the state of Texas could very well consider seriously at an opportune moment (that moment is now!), the afore-mentioned idea. The expression real university, as just used by me, would include the following: faculty personnel with training and experience such as to provide quality of instruction of the highest type; academic freedom that is both merited and appreciated and an adequately-equipped and thoroughly modern physical plant. all of which would be identical with what the situation is at the University of Texas.

Will you recommend the idea to the Committee if you think it sufficiently worthy of their study? I will appreciate knowing your reaction to my letter. Informer Houston Texas

Cordially yours,
(s) Kelso B. Morris
Kelso B. Morris
Guest Professor of Chemistry
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia. Sat 7-6-46

Texas Negroes May Get Law School

By Marion Sweatt
Special Correspondent

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 23. — For the first time since Texans wrote it in 1876, into their constitution in 1876, higher education for Negroes has a fighting chance today with Gov. Coke Stevenson's announcement that he would provide a deficiency appropriation of $50,000 for a temporary law school at which Herman Marion Sweatt, Houston letter carrier and honor graduate, can learn to be a lawyer.

The only decision yet to be reached by state agencies at a conference Wednesday is where the school will be located.

Although a Negro university was provided for in the Texas Constitution in 1876, and approved by the voters in 1882, it has taken 70 years to get it started. The last blow which cracked the State's donothing attitude was the order by (By The Associated Negro Press)

District Judge Roy C. Archer of Austin in the Sweatt case June 17, when he gave the State six months to provide equal education facilities for him or allow him to enter the all-white University of Texas.

The NAACP sponsored Sweatt's law suit, which followed the Legislature's action last year changing the all-Negro Prairie View College into the Texas University," but failed to provide funds for courses of university rank. Since 1939 Texas has been spending $25,000 annually to send Negro graduate students to out-of-state schools. Last year the state of Texas changed the name of Prairie View College to Prairie View University, but failed to provide equal educational facilities and facilities for courses of university rank. Sweatt's case was sponsored by the NAACP.

Austin, Texas, Dec. 4.—Seventy years ago, a provision for a temporay law carrier and honor college graduate, to study law or allow him to enter the all-white University of Texas.

On Nov. 23, Gov. Coke Stevenson announced that he would provide a deficiency appropriation of

Law School In Texas Likely For Negroes

The Louisiana Weekly
The Offing
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 12-7-46

THE TANGLED WEB

AN EDITORIAL

The Informer

The Commission on the Negro University for Texas meets in Austin on August 8 at 10:00 a.m. in the Chamber of the House of Representatives. This is to be an open meeting "to ascertain the views of Texas Negroes and other interested parties as to where the proposed Negro university should be located".

Negroes of Texas should attend this meeting. They should there express the popular will concerning the university. They should work out plans and proposals to present to the commission. Militant free Negroes should raise their voices and get into the record the wishes of the people and have it there in case of misrepresentation of the wishes of the people by the commission.

Negroes of Texas may understand how important it is to get their views into the record if the commission is analysed. Who are the men who make up the commission?

1. Mark McGee, chairman, is a Fort Worth lawyer.
2. Henry Stilwell, president of Texarkana Junior college.
3. G. H. Penland, Dallas lawyer. Houston, Texas

3. Dr. J. N. R. Score, president of Texas Arts and Industries college at Kingsville.

5. W. R. Banks, principal of Prairie View university.

6. Dr. W. L. Edwards, physician at Jarvis Christian college.

The commission has been divided into two committees. Mr. Stilwell, Mr. Penland and Dr. Banks make up the location committee. Dr. Score and Dr. Edwards are the committee on types of schools and programs of study.

Negroes had better go to this meeting and protect their interests if they don't want those interests to suffer. The white members of the commission represent Governor Stevenson who named them. Who Drs. Banks and Edwards represent we would like to know. And who is Dr. Edwards? How did Coke Stevenson ferret out an obscure doctor that nobody knows and place him on this commission?

8-10-46

Dr. Edwards, a physician from Jarvis and Dr. Score, president of the relatively unknown little college at Kingsville, Texas are the committee to determine the program of study and the schools for a university. That is a sin and a shame. It is in keeping with the sins of Stevenson to shame the Negroes of Texas. Neither man is a University administrator or an educational authority. The court said that we should have a university equal to the University of Texas and certainly not equivalent to the arts and industries college at Kingsville or equal to Jarvis Christian Institute. Representative Negroes of Texas should appear before the commission and get into the record their insistence upon what the law guarantees them. Make it plain that two non-entities cannot be accepted to speak for Negroes.

Saturday

The committee on location appears to be illegal and without a mandate. If the constitution is to be followed the vote of the people will locate the university and not henchmen of Coke Stevenson. The suit of Dr. Everett Givens of Austin will decide whether or not the people have by their vote located the university 64 years ago. Drs. Pointer and Gilechrist argue for the university being located in Houston. We would like to see it in Houston but we don't want it illegally placed here and we don't see any merit in Dr. Gilechrist's arguments. He says ten per cent of the Negro population of Texas is in Harris county. So is ten per cent of the white population, but the University of Texas is not in Houston.

In Alexander Pope's "Essay on Man" there appears a couplet to the effect, "Oh, what a tangled web we weave, when first we practice to deceive." We submit that our good white friends who run, and have run, Texas and "who know what is best for Negroes" have woven a tangled web of deception and fraud around Negro education that reflects upon the integrity of white leadership. The only thing that honest whites can do today is to hasten to redeem their integrity by destroying the web and correcting the wrong.

A suit filed this week by Dr. Everett Givens of Austin against the regents of the University of Texas to compel them to establish a branch university for Negroes in Austin, reminds us again how tangled this web of educational in equality is. Hardly a month ago Heman Sweatt won a decision, threatening to let Negroes in the university of Texas. Immediately the regents of A. and M. and the University of Texas announced another scheme to set up the empty hull of a university for Negroes in Houston, under the leadership of a man who has shown that he despises Negroes.

Now to head that movement off Dr. Givens is seeking a writ of mandamus from the Supreme Court of the State. He cites Article 7, Section 14 of the Constitution of Texas, which provides that "a branch university for Negroes may be established, and is to be located by vote of the people . . . "

He shows that the 17th Legislature of Texas in joint resolution, Chapter 19, Page 25, provided that "the election be held for the location of a branch university, for the instruction of colored people in the state." The election was set under proclamation of the Governor the first Monday in November, 1882, and the vote of the people of the state designated Austin in Travis county as the location of such branch university.

Then he shows that the Board of Regents was properly constituted as the governing body of the University of Texas, and by consequence, of any branch of the University of Texas. The petition shows that the university has not been established at Austin as voted and asks that the regents be ordered to follow the vote. Regardless of what the court may decide, the movement to establish the branch in Houston runs smack into the Constitution and legislative action as well as the vote of the people.

Now the query is how these educators from both schools could be ignorant of the facts cited in this petition, which are generally known. If they were not ignorant of them, how can they expect Negroes to have faith in their honesty and integrity, when they attempt to slip by schemes that are in violation of the Constitution, legislative acts, and direct vote of the people?

The Given's petition flecks the under side of this monstrous tangled web, when it talks about the land granted to the University of Texas in the educational system. Indeed, it is suspected that a good deal of this twisting and squirming is to keep from giving Negroes their rightful share of the rich oil lands granted for the education of the youth of Texas.

How simple the pattern would be if these good white gentleman, who are always protesting their good faith and their interest in Negroes and of giving them justice, would open the quiver of educational funds and parcel out justly what belongs to Negroes? No, they have robbed us all these years, now they want to use their power and their strength to hold those evil gains to continue the discrimination and injustices to Negroes. Still they want us to look upon them as honorable, honest people, while they violate their own laws, the laws of God and the laws of the United States.

"What a tangled web we weave,
When first we practice to deceive!"

The tangled web of deceit and chicanery can only be unwoven by the people of Texas. They are not represented on the commission but they should get their views into the records of the commission.

TURE'S. The board at Texas A. & M. is the governing body of Prairie View but its responsibility there is severely limited by legislative appropriation and policy. Constitutionally Texas A. & M. is a part of the University of Texas. This is much more theory than fact and the regents of the university have at best a tenuous responsibility in the matter. The joint action represents in fact a fine and constructive instance of Texas citizenship in coordinated unselfish effort to accomplish a public service. The members of the two boards are in a position best informed for purpose of planning and recommendation on a phase of higher education that has changed from a pressing need to a justified insistent demand. They have regarded admirably as a duty what is only a shadowy responsibility. It is to be hoped that the Legislature acts with as keen a sense of the fitness of things.

THE DUTY OF MEETING NEGRO EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS IS THE TEXAS LEGISLA-

Legislature to effectuate. This body can speed the endeavor by the use of existing facilities which can be lent readily to development and expansion. The proposal involves bringing Prairie View, the state's present best, though inadequate, school for higher Negro education, to approximate the A. & M. level and to provide a senior Negro university to be built up from Houston College. This, like the University of Houston which has the same governing board, is at present municipally supported. In location and in possibilities under state direction, it is admirably suited to meet Negro education needs. An important consideration is that of placing what may become a very large Negro college community where the existing population can absorb the social as well as the functional concomitants of university life.

by failure of the state to meet their requirements. Without legal action, simple fairness ought to furnish the stimulus to do just that. It is to our shame that Texas has not moved without compulsion. We should not continue to blush for not doing what is right.

The point plan worked out by the governing boards of the University of Texas and of Texas A. & M. in their week-end meetings now breaks the grouond. Here is a workable plan, which its up to the

NEGRO UNIVERSITY

(The Dallas Morning News)

The opinion of Attorney General Grover Sellers in the case of an application for admission to the law school of the University of Texas has made necessary prompt action to provide satisfactory higher education for Negro students stymied

300 Representatives Attend Hearing At State Capitol

The Informer Houston, Texas Sat. 8-17-46

AUSTIN — The Texas House of Representatives was the scene Thursday of one of the most dramatic episodes in the history of Texas. It was the first open hearing by the governor's bi-racial commission on higher education for Negroes in Texas. The first floor was crowded to overflowing and a number of people occupied the spectators gallery. More than 300 people were present representing all parts of the state and a great variety of Negro organizations and institutions. Fully a half hour was taken up with the representatives of various organizations identifying themselves to the commission. Mark McGee, Fort Worth attorney and chairman of the committee, presided.

Governor Stevenson Attends

Just before the hearing opened Governor Coke Stevenson, who had appointed the commission, entered the room without attracting any attention and chatted with several members of the commission until the meeting was called to order. When the meeting was called, Governor Stevenson was introduced and made a few remarks in which he defended his committee as being compored of a high type of men, the very best available, according to the governor. Through the early portions of the session the governor puffed on his pipe in evident good humor and satisfaction. In the later period the governor's pipe was out and his face was grim as his committee was completely overshadowed in the proceedings. Asked for statements concerning his opinion of the success of the hearing the governor told an Informer reporter that he didn't want to make a statement for publication, that he is always accused of interfering with the educational matters of the state and "I don't do it; I came here just to hear what you people had to say."

Full Accord Of Negroes A Surprise

The great surprise for the commission, came when the committee from the Texas Council of Negro Organizations stated its position to the governor's bi-racial commission and received unanimous support from all persons present.

The first person called to present the views of Negroes was President Joseph J. Rhoads of Bishop college, who served as chairman of the committee from the Texas council. When Mr. McGee called for Dr. Rhoads, Dr. Rhoads requested that his committee be permitted to stand with him. This was granted and the full committee followed Dr. Rhoads to the rostrum. He introduced each member: R A Hester, head of the Knights of Pythias and the Texas Progressive Voters League; Dr. E. C. McLeod president of Wiley college: Mrs. A. B. Robinson, Fort Worth; Robert J. Walker, Pecos; Carter W. Wesley, Houston; and Attorney Kenneth Lampkin of Austin. In a strong and forceful voice Dr. Rhoads read his committee report which consisted of two main points:

1. The adoption of the Constitutions of the United States and Texas as the only legal, just, sound, and satisfactory guides to follow, in seeking a solution to the problem of higher education for Negroes in Texas.

These statutes define the state's obligations in this matter, in terms of "equal protection of laws" and "impartial provision" for its residents, without regard to race or color, to share alike such provisions as the state makes, or may make for higher education within the state.

2. The recognition of The University of Texas as the only legal agency through which the State of Texas may fulfill its constitutional obligations, in the field of higher education, to its Negro citizens.

When Dr. Rhoads finished reading there was prolonged applause during which the group assembled, stood to its feet in tribute to the committee.

Mr. McGee asked and seemed to urge individual members of the committee to make remarks. All declined and the committee filed its way back to its seats.

Dr. Everett Givens of Austin, who had gone into the courts to seek mandamus action to secure the location of the Negro university in Austin in accordance with a vote of Texas people in 1882, claimed the floor and in a booming voice declared that "the mission of this hearing has been fulfilled." "You came to get the opinion of the Negroes of Texas; you have it. I would like to ask every person in the house who agrees with the report of the committee to stand to his feet." Everybody in the house rose and applauded. Dr. Givens turned and went back to his seat. Chairman McGee called for the noes. Not a person stood. Mr McGee then urgently reminded the people present that this was their hearing, this was their opportunity, they should say something. Then he remarked, "That fellow from a Terrell school that I talked with yesterday—is he here?" A man stood indicating that he was present and Mr. McGee said "Have you got something to say?" The man slowly shook his head and took his seat. The committee and the fifty or so white people, sat as if thunder struck. The Negroes of Texas had been represented by a committee and were in full accord. Mr. McGee appeared to be unbelieving. Mrs. Lulu White of Houston had indicated that she wanted to appear before the committee. Mr. McGee called for her and she at first declined the speech saying, "Dr. Givens has stolen the play." Upon being urged to make remarks she took the floor and challenged Dr. Painter who had outlined the work of a joint committee composed of representatives of the A. & M. college and the University of Texas. Her theme was "We don't want a first class Negro university We already have first class Negro institutions. What the Negroes of Texas seek now is a first class university and not one to be measured by separate Negro standards.

Invitations To Locate The University

Invitations invited the university to Fort Worth, Waco, Dallas, and Houston. G. W. Williams, of the Fort Worth Urban League presented a petition that consideration be given to North Texas in locating the university. He read a long list of Fort Worth organizations that joined in extending the invitation. Mrs. Lullelia Harrison of Houston invited the university to locate here. A letter was read from Patt M. Neff, chancellor of Baylor university inviting the university to Waco. Representatives of the chambers of commerce of Dallas and Fort Worth invited the university to that area. The Rev. C. D. Black of Corpus Christi took the floor and told the governor's commission that further expression of individual opinions would be an anti-climax that the will and wishes of the Negroes of Texas had been presented and the question in the minds of the group now was when would they hear from the commission. In doing this he tossed the ball to the commission which, apparently stunned, had no reply forthcoming.

Bombshell

A slight white haired man in the back of the room announced he had something to say and took the platform. He declared that he represented the constitution of Texas and urged the people to abide by the constitution. He related forcefully and in order the constitutional and statutory provisions for Negro education. Governor Stevenson and President Painter looked at him in incredulous awe. This man was Dr. Frederick Eby, professof of History and Philosophy of Education at the University of Texas. When he had completed his remarks he walked out of the building.

Dr. Downs Closes The Governor's Commission's Meeting For Them

Chairman McGee invited, urged and entreated anybody who wished to speak to come forward and present themselves, apparently still unbelieving that a Negro committee could speak for a number of Negroes assembled without there being a minority representation or an opposing force. President Karl Downs of Samuel Huston college took the floor and expressed thanks to the governor and to the governor's commission for the opportunity to present the views of the Negroes of Texas and said that as the meeting concluded he felt that the commission would respect the wishes of the people. Following Dr. Downs' remarks, Chairman McGee called for other expressions and getting none declared the open hearing adjourned. No member of the commission spoke except Dr. Shore who replied to a question from C. C. Wilson of Paris, who inquired if in considering the university consideration was being given to the improvement of secondary education. Dr. W. R. Banks and Dr. M. L. Edwards, Negro members of the governor's commission were present and sat quietly through the whole proceedings. Chairman McGee's closing remarks were that the meeting had been called because the Negroes of Texas were entitled to be heard and hat their views were entitled to be respected.

Text of Recommendations of the Committee Representing the Texas Council of Negro Organizations

To: The Governor's Bi-Racial Commission on the Higher Education of Negroes in Texas

From: The Texas Council of Negro Organizations Committee:

R A. Hester, Dallas
E. C. McLeod, Marshall
E W. Rand, Hawkins
Mrs. A. B. Robinson, Ft. Worth
Robert James Walker, Pecos
Carter W. Wesley, Houston
Joseph J. Rhoads, Chairman, Marshall

Your assignment, under the direction of His Excellency, the Honorable Coke Stevenson, Governor of the State of Texas, has to do with State-supported higher education in Texas, and involves the constitutional rights and privileges of Negro Americans, who, as citizens of the United States, reside in the State of Texas. Therefore, we shall restrict our statement for this public hearing to the constitutional provisions involved, as a means of emphasizing their basic significance in the formulation of your recommendations. The statutes to which we refer are the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and Article VII, Section 10-16, of the Constitution of the State of Texas.

Provision is made in the latter statute for the establishment of a university; namely, "The University of Texas." Too, that statute is no less explicit in its implication that the total major needs of the citizens of Texas, in the field of state-supported higher education, shall be met within the framework of that ONE UNIVERSITY; including an agricultural and mechanical department" or branch and a "Branch University for Colored" As a part of the University of Texas by Statutory provision when established the "Branch University For Colored" will participate in Permanent University Fund, and thus enjoy a degree of financial competence, that is indispensable for the great institution of higher learning it is destined to become in fulfillment of its democratic mission under the constitutions of Texas and the United States.

After an unhurried study of these basic facts, the Texas Council of Negro Organizations, in session at Dallas, Texas, August 3, 1946, went on record favoring:

1 The adoption of the Constitutions of the United States and Texas as the only legal, just, sound, and satisfactory guides to follow, in seeking a solution to the problem of higher education for Negroes in Texas.

These statutes define the state's obligations in this matter, in terms of "equal protection of laws", and "impartial provision" for its residents, without regard to race or color, to share alike such provisions as the State makes, or may make for higher education within the state.

2. The recognition of THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS as the only legal agency through which the State of Texas may fulfill its constitutional obligations, in the field of higher education, to its Negro citizens.

The Texas Council of Negro Organizations would have us emphasize the fact that qualified Negro students may not be restricted to a given branch of the University of Texas, or to any other institution of higher learning, if that restriction amounts to an abridgement of their right of equal participation in the state's total program of higher education. In the scope and quality of its offerings, facilities and other essential services, a "Branch University For Colored" must be the equivalent of all other units of the university system; otherwise, as a device for racial segregation, it will fall short of its purpose in its inception.

In view of the foregoing general observations, it is obvious that the Texas Council of Negro Organizations would have the State of Texas meet its educational obligations to Negroes at the college and university levels, through existing constitution and statutory provisions and that it has no interest in legislative arrangements by which a make-shift university and A. and M. College may be established. Too, the Council would leave the question of location of a "Branch University For Negroes," or any other type of institution that may be recommended, to pending court action.

Kindly be assured of the Council's desire to be of any possible assistance to you at subsequent stages in the development of your problem.

Respectfully submitted
Committee.

Discuss Issues To Be Presented Governor's Bi-Racial Committee

Houston, Texas
The Informer

By J. CLARENCE DAVIS

DALLAS — Seventy-five Negro leaders from twenty-three Texas cities, representing key organizations over the state, met in Dallas Saturday and made plans to further the fight for equal education for Negroes in Texas. The group decided what to oppose and propose in Austin Thursday before the Governor's Bi-Racial committee of five white citizens and two Negroes, which invited any and all Negroes to appear before it Thursday and say what they want was formed to help the state get established, by December 17, training equal to that at Texas University or let Negroes attend the University of Texas, in accordance with a recent district court ruling. Sat.

Comprising the Texas Council of Negro organizations, A. Maceo Smith Dallas, president, the group of Texas leaders elected a committee of seven, headed by J. J. Rhoads, to present the views of the group on university education for Negroes.

To get equal higher education for Negroes as required by the U. S. Supreme Court decision and the Texas Constitution Negroes must have both the same opportunities provided for whites at the University of Texas and the same opportunities white students at A. and M. have and must have universities, colleges and other institutions like the other fourteen institutions which serve white students in the state.

Recognizing that the governor's bi-racial committee will want suggestion as to where Negroes want a university located, the group took the position that "The University we want Negro to go to is already located It is the University of Texas, located at Austin. Others who persist in proposing something else must set up something that will square with the law." 8-10-46

The organization committed itself to several tasks, after outlining eight big problems in getting equal higher education for Negroes. First the organization decided Negroes must get able and equal representation on the committees and boards that establish and run schools for Negroes. It voted to take the necessary steps to do this.

The group resolved to "condemn and supress" what has been styled as "the practice of non-representative persons assuming the position of mouthpiece for all Negroes." The sentiment was "we must have a voice in selecting persons to represent the thinking and express the wishes of Texas Negroes."

One task in the program to get equal higher education asks that Prairie View be separated from A. and M. and be given a better form of administration. Sat.

Voting to condemn and disown all Negroes and other persons who say Negroes do not want to enter the University of Texas, the group declared that the only way to get equality of higher education for Negroes in Texas is to be permitted to attend the University of Texas.

But in the event a Negro University should be established, the organization voted that it will seek to have it get a part of the millions of dollars in the permanent university fund in which Texas' university and A. and M. now ploce. This fund accrues from the rich oil lands set aside for this purpose. 8-10-46

"If there are to be separate universities and colleges for Negroes to match those for whites, they must be equal," the assembly declared and stated it "favors the unabridged participation of Negroes in the Education System of Texas." Then the body voted that, whether or not separate universities are set up, it will "seek to keep the way open for Negroes to enter the University of Texas on the assumption it is unthinkable Texas will ever set up a Negro university equal to that of Texas University." Sat.

Nowhere in the day long discussion by the assembly was there any belief expressed that the state will be able to get an equal university going or equal law training by December 17, as is thought by some seeking to meet the conditions of the court ruling in the Sweatt case.

The NAACP, a member organization of the Texas Council of Negro Organizations was voted to continue spearheading the drive for equality of education. The group decided that the Southern Council on Equal Education of which Carter Wesley, publisher of the Informer Papers, is president, will take over an area of separate Negro schools involved in the fight for equal education.

Dr. J. J. Rhoads, Bishop college president, who is chairman of the Commission on Democracy in Education, a State Teacher Association affiliate, presented the analysis of "Eight Significant Problems In Establishing Higher Education For Negroes." This formed the basis for the aims and program adopted by the Texas Council of Negro Organizations. The Informer

Other members of the TCNO committee to appear before the bi-racial committee in Austin Thursday with Dr. Rhoads are R. A. Hester, Dr. E. C. McLeod, Dr. Karl E. Downs, E. M. Rand, and Mrs. Almita Robinson.

Representatives of Negro organizations over the state present and cities from which they came to the TCNO meeting were:

Claude H. Organ, Denison; J. E. Noble, Center; W. E. Lucas, Ennis; W. L. D. Johnson, Houston; R. A. Hester, Dallas; Robert Davis, Waxahachie; J. W. Lewis, Sr., Temple; Leon C. Bonner, Temple; Mrs. L. M. Davis, Waxahachie; Robert James Walker, Pecos; W. M. Jackson, Dallas; Henry James, Waxahachie; Mrs. O. M. Goldwaite, Waxahachie; Lee E. Perkins, Prairie View university; Carter W. Wesley, Houston; E. Franklin Greene, Gladewater; Mrs. C. H. Organ, Denison; C. N. Walker, Houston; E. L. Anderson, Austin; C. A. Berry, Sr., Hawkins; Sparkford Bird, West Columbia; R. L. H. Rice, Dallas; Harold Odom, Sr., Ft. Worth; W. Barton Beatty, Dallas; Mrs. Almita S. Robinson, Ft. Worth; L. C. Hutcherson, Ft. Worth; T. G. Thompson Ft. Worth; Elmer Williams, Ft. Worth; Father Epps, Tyler; Kenneth R Lampkin, Austin; Mrs. L. E. J. Hamlet, Ft. Worth; Mrs. C. D. Mosley, Jacksonville; W. J. Durham, Dallas; Bernyce Sneed, Cuney; Noah M. Crover, Marshall; Pres. E. C. McLeod, Marshall; Mrs. E. P. Tennison, Jacksonville; J. W. Rice, Dallas; H. M. Bellinger, Dallas; Frank Becl, LaMargue; Theo Youngblood, Austin; Rev. R .H. Robinson, LaMarque J. E. Armstrong, LaMarque; T. W. Pratt, Dallas; O. H. Elliott, Austin; Everett Givens, Austin; A. G. Weems, Dallas; Mrs. Lola Linscob, Center; C. B. Burkley, Dallas; Dr. J. J. Rhoads, Marshall; C. F. Richardson, Houston; Lennon C. McMillian, Prairie View; T. H. Burton, Hawkins; R. S. Austin.

Otto Simpson, Gainesville; A. S. Jackson, II, Marshall; Rev. J. V. B. Goins, Austin; Rev. C. C. Wilson, Paris; E. M. Rand, Hawkins; P. C. Washington, Hawkins; Willie Love, Ennis; T. B. Wilson, Waco; J. J. Wilson Waco; J. Clarence Davis, Dallas; C. A. Walton, Dallas; H. M. Morgan. Tyler, Mrs. Deborah Moses, Chicago, Illinois; Lonnie Malone, Texas City; B. P. Douglas, Gainesville: Frank McCowan, La Rue; Pres. Karl E. Downs, Austin; S. W. Hudson. Dallas; Robert A. Howard, Dallas; and Dr L. G. Pinkston, Dallas.

Texas May Build New University

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-6-46

DALLAS (ANP),—Plans for the erection of a new colored university as a means of keeping the University of Texas "lily-white" promise to be the main topic of discussion during the regents' meeting on July 12 and 13.

The university will teach law, medicine, pharmacy, liberal arts and graduate work in keeping with a recent court ruling in the case of Marion Sweatt, who was denied admission to the University of Texas because of color.

Prairie View Not Affected

Absence of the liberal arts and professional courses from Prairie View's curriculum was one of the factors on which Sweatt's case was based. Sat. 7-6-46

A joint University of Texas and A. and M. College committee announced that Prairie View will continue to be operated but "A. and M. faculty might be called upon to teach advanced engineering and educational work there pending establishment of a new colored faculty." The Afro American

Location of the new State university might be in Houston or this city, it was learned. Current indications here show more concern about legal strategems to block the admittance of colored students to the University of Texas. Baltimore, Md.

Boy? -- Don't call me boy! protest Texas educators

The Tribune
Sat. 9-21-46

AUSTIN, Tex. — It happened when Gov. Coke Stevenson's bi-racial commission on the proposed university for Texas Negroes met recently at Austin to give a hearing to the editing and presentation committee of the Texas council of Negro organizations.

Among the Negroes present were Dr. J. J. Rhoades, president of Bishop college and chairman of the editing and presentation committee, and Dr. E. C. McLeod, president of Wiley college.

Mark McGee, Austin attorney and chairman of the bi-racial commission, opened the meeting. Said he, addressing the two presidents, "Both of you boys are from Marshall?" Then the meeting proceeded to the business at hand.

After the meeting, Dr. Rhoads went home to Fort Worth, sat down and wrote a letter to McGee, copies of which he sent to every member of the bi-racial commission and of the editing and presentation committee.

"It is most unfortunate", the letter said, "that the governor's bi-racial commission should be hampered by a chairman who . . . proved himself unequal to the propriety of meeting the leadership of the Negro race on a plan of mutual respect and cooperation, in a common, critical, interracial service for our state".

The attorney's reference to him and Dr. McCleod as "boys", Dr. Rhoads said, was an insult "which I refrained from resenting at the moment in the interest of an uninterrupted consideration of the vital subject at issue by the representative groups of Texas citizens of both races who were there for that purpose."

Texan Flayed For Calling Negro Educators 'Boys'

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Sat. 9-14-46

FORT WORTH, Tex. — (ANP) — Southern racial terrorism did not stop Dr. J. J. Rhoads, Bishop college president and chairman of the Editing and Presenting committee of the Texas council of Negro organizations, from protecting the word "boys" which Atty. Mark McGee, chairman of the Governor's Bi-racial commission on the proposed new Negro university, used last week in reference to him and Dr. E. C. McLeod, president of Wiley college.

The incident occurred during a meeting of the Governor's Bi-racial commission at Austin on the hearing of plans on the proposed university for Texas Negroes. When Dr. Rhoads and McCleod stated they were presidents of Bishop and Wiley colleges respectively, McGee remarked:

"Both of you two boys are from Marshall?"

For the sake of discussing the subject at hand, neither educator challenged the statement immediately. But after the meeting, attended by outstanding white and Negro citizens of the state, Dr. Rhoads expressed his resentment in a letter to McGee.

Reference to him and Dr. McCleod as "boys" was termed an insult to him and to his race, Dr. Rhoads told the chairman, "which I refrained from resenting at the moment in the interest of an uninterrupted consideration of the vital subject at issue by the representative groups of Texas citizens of both races, who were there for that purpose."

"It is most unfortunate that the

Governor's Bi-racial commission should be hampered by a chairman who, in that instance, proved himself unequal to the properiety of meeting the leadership of the Negro race on a plan of mutual respect and cooperation, in a common, critical," interracial service for our state," Dr. Rhodes wrote. McGee declined to comment on the letter, copies of which were sent to every person on the Gover-

Texas Ponders Erection of New Negro University

Oklahoma City, Okla.

DALLAS, — (ANP) — Plans will teach law, medicine, pharmacy liberal arts and graduate work in keeping with a court ruling last strategems to block the admit- "lily-white" pro- week on Negro education in the tance of Negroes to the University meeting of July 12 and 13. the regents' Sweatt, who was denied admission to the University of Texas be- fect Prairie View college, recently Absence of the liberal arts and raised to university status, but professional courses from Prairie promises to be the main topic of discussion during the View's curriculum was one of the factors on which Sweatt's cause

19b 1946 ...

Thyne Institute (Chase City, Va.)

Internal Dispute Pro-American Closes Va. School

Baltimore, Md.

By B. T. GILLESPIE

(AFRO Staff Correspondent)

3-2-46

CHASE CITY, Va.—Following the resignation of seven teachers and the dismissal of the minister who was religious education instructor, 70-year-old Thyne Institute closed its doors here this week, climaxing a turmoil that has been brewing for many years.

Its 75-odd boarding students, on their own since Friday, were notified to vacate the buildings by Monday, Feb. 25, and now are wandering aimlessly about the city.

Sat.

Meanwhile, leading citizens are holding mass meetings and conferring with the Presbyterian Board in Pittsburgh, headquarters for the U.S. Presbyterian schools, of which Thyne is a member.

Protest Strike Called

According to reliable sources, the students and faculty called a strike when Miss Rosalie Wilson, principal (white), refused to dismiss Mrs. Lillie M. Parham of Richmond, home economics teacher.

Prior to the strike, they added, the Rev. I. K. Rakestraw had been fired by Miss Wilson, with the approval of the board in Pittsburgh.

Moreover, they said, he was not given a hearing; although citizens of the community joined the faculty and students in protesting the board's action, which they attributed indirectly to Mrs. Parham.

3-2-46

Mrs. Parham Scored

Thyne Institute is a mission of Knoxville College, Tenn. Miss Wilson succeeded her father who was principal for 39 years. Dr. Wilson was retired two years ago because of failing health.

In addition to blaming Mrs. Parham for the minister's dismissal, students and faculty members charge that she missed 56 days days out of one term at school, usually leaving students to substitute for her.

3-2-46

At her home in Richmond, however, Mrs. Parham refused to comment on the affair, stating that information would have to be obtained from the school heads.

Asked whether she had asked Miss Wilson to fire the Rev. Mr. Rakestraw, she said, "I certainly had nothing to do with the dismissal of Rev. Rakestraw."

Churchman Adamant

Last week the faculty conferred with the county superintendent and Dr. William T. Rotzler, secretary of the Pittsburgh board of directors, who reportedly told the teachers and the citizen's committee that Miss Wilson's word was final.

Sat.

In an effort to clear up the situation last week, faculty members and a citizens' committee met with the county superintendent and Dr. William T. Rotzler, secretary of the Pittsburgh board of directors.

Declaring that he was on the campus to sustain Miss Wilson's action in firing the Rev. Mr. Rakestraw, Dr. Rotzler told the group that Miss Wilson's word was final.

Report Questioned

In addition, he read what he called the board's decision on the matter and asked that there be no discussion.

However, the teachers expressed belief that the paper was written on the campus, inasmuch as the paper had Thyne Institute's letterhead, whereas the board's contains the word "Pittsburgh."

Salaries Sent Blindly

Under questioning, Dr. Rotzler admitted that the board had been sending salaries for two teachers who never taught at the institute. In addiion, it was revealed, that a salary was being paid to the "wife" of one male faculty member who is not married.

Charging that the community's 450 children are being handicapped, citizens have asked that the county be permitted to take over the school and build a modern high, but the church board reportedly has been unwilling to relinquish the grounds.

Rights and Duties In A Democracy

The Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Changing the Name of a College

THOUGH for sixteen years the college at which I teach has been known to the public as the Virginia State College, in law no such institution has ever existed. The legal name of this college for these many years has been the "Virginia State College for Negroes."



DR. JACKSON

On February 27, Governor Tuck signed a bill passed by the General Assembly which cut off this phrase thus leaving "Virginia State College" only. Though bobtailed in this fashion, we at Virginia State and the public at large have reason to rejoice over the shortening of the name. In this act there lies deep significance. "Virginia State College for Negroes" carried the idea that this institution was below or different from the other state colleges in Virginia, while "Virginia State College" raises it to the level of all colleges in Virginia and in the nation. Sat. 5-25-46

During the sixty-three years of its history Virginia State College has had four names: first it was the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute; then came Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute; then the Virginia State College for Negroes; and now Virginia State College.

During fifty-eight years of the sixty-three years of its history Virginia State has been subject to the control of an all white board, a body which has usually exercised no rigid control over the affairs of the college; but in such an important matter as the name of the institution, the board and the General Assembly have had the final word.

* * * *

An opportune time to have named this institution "Virginia State College" came sixteen years ago, shortly after the four-year college course was restored. We then wanted "Virginia State College" only but the board insisted upon adding "for Negroes." They insisted then, but this year the board and the General Assembly were perfectly willing to let "for Negroes" go. What has happened to them in this period of time?

This question raises the larger question of what has happened to the thinking of white people in authority all over the South. In slavery time they ruled that Negroes should not be educated at all, while after emancipation they permitted a grade school education only. And they held to this view until after the turn of the century. In the meantime state colleges for Negroes arose, but the authorities in the seat of government stoutly refused to give them the legal title "college." In those days it was "collegiate institute," or "industrial institute," but never "college." Sat. 5-25-46

In this article I choose to avoid the controversial question of the improvement or non-improvement of race relations in the South. Yet in the field of public education the most confirmed pessimist must admit that since emancipation the attitude of the white man has changed remarkably. Forty years ago the only institutions which attempted college work for Negroes and could boldly call themselves colleges and universities were those founded by northern missionary societies and operated by Yankee school teachers.

The renaming of Virginia State, which may likewise be followed by other state institutions, indicates that the southern white man has now placed the state colleges in the category with the private colleges of the Negro race and of the colleges of his own race. Colleges are now simply colleges, irrespective of race. Distinction in higher education as signified by legal name is breaking down. As it is in education, so may we hope for the abolition of invidious distinctions all along the line.

Gov. Tuck Lauds Progress At Va. State; Aid Pledged

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.

By C. A. CROCKER
Staff Correspondent

ETTRICK, Va. — Governor Wm. M. Tuck and Mrs. Tuck were given a rousing reception Sunday afternoon when the A Cappella Choir of Virginia State College, under the direction of J. Harold Montague, presented its twenty-third annual concert in honor of the Governor of Virginia and the first annual concert honoring His Excellency, the present governor, in the college auditorium.

CHOIR REALLY GREAT

Sat. 5-25-46

The post war A Cappella Choir of 55 mixed voices pleased everyone in the capacity crowd of over 1,700 people who packed the huge auditorium of Virginia Hall. The choir has been recently re-organized under its director, Mr. Montague, since his honorable discharge from the Army after serving 28 months. Moreover the choir has been augmented by the addition of several veterans who have returned to college. Federal, state, and local officials as well as parents, teachers, students, and alumni were present. Those who were fortunate enough to witness this concert could see the result of some hard work on the part of Mr. Montague and the choir.

GOVERNOR TUCK SPEAKS

During intermission Dr. L. H. Foster, president of the college introduced the Governor, who made a brief address. He also invited to the rostrum and presented to the audience Col. George E. Hartman, new commanding officer of Camp Lee, Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, supt. of Public Instructions for Virginia; and P. B. Young Sr., president and publisher of the Journal and Guide. Governor Tuck told the audience that this was not his first visit to the college and it would not be his last. He expressed his interest in the college and the fine work it was doing. He also reminded his listeners that both he and President Foster were from the same county—Halifax. He mentioned several famous Virginians including Booker T. Washington and told of the General Assembly's recent appropriation of $15,000 to be spent in erecting a memorial in honor of Booker T. Washington. This amount, he said, equals any appropriated by the State in honoring any of its favorite sons. The Governor said that he had upon his heart the welfare of all the citizens of the State, realizing that neither race can become prosperous and happy unless both races are prosperous and happy.

This, he continued, is true in any situation where people live and work together. He promised full protection and enforcement of the law and he said he would use every power in his office to overcome any individual or group of individuals whose actions were not according to law or were contrary to public interest, in this effort he asked for the cooperation of his hearers. Sat. 5-25-46

SYMPHONIC CHOIR SINGS

Following the Governor's message was a request number by the Symphonic Choir of the college. This choir was organized and directed by Mrs. Undine S. Moore and served the college during the war. The 50 female voices sang Mollotte's arrangement of "The Lord's Prayer." This was also during the period of intermission.

DIRECTOR AND CHOIR GET BIG OVATION

Part V of the program consisted mostly of Spirituals, including Director Montague's own arrangement of "Blow, Gabriel." Also in this group was Ringwald's arrangement of "Battle Hymn of the Republic" which concluded the program except for State's Evening Song However, it was after the "Battle Hymn Of The Republic" that the appreciative audience gave a loud and long applause to the choir and Director Montague. It must have made them feel good because they deserved it.

ORCHIDS TO MRS. TUCK

After the concert in Virginia Hall the Camp Lee band played several selections in front of the Hall. Just before 'retreat' the college presented the first lady of the state, Mrs. Tuck, a beautiful bouquet of orchids. The presentation was made by Misses Jeanne Shelton, a junior, from Bridgeport, Conn.; Vivian Gordon, a senior, from Warsaw, Va.; and Saberna Stuart, a senior, from Marshall, Va.

Virginia State College To Award Degrees

Richmond Times-Dispatch Richmond, Va.

PETERSBURG, May 17—At the sixty-first commencement exercises of Virginia State College, to be held at 10:30 A. M. on Monday, June 3, in Virginia Hall auditorium, the honorary degree of doctor of science will be conferred upon Dr. Charles Richard Drew, professor of surgery at Howard University School of Medicine, Washington, and the honorary degree of doctor of laws will be conferred upon Attorney William Justin Carter, of Harrisburg, Pa.

The certificate of merit will be awarded Deering Fauntleroy Payne, merchant and farmer in Campbell County. Sat. 5-18-46

Virginia Schools Drop 'Negro' From Names

Defender Chicago, Ill

Sat. 7-6-46

RICHMOND, Va.—The names of two Negro state schools were changed by dropping the term Negro from them by the legislature last week, here, and during the same sesison an anti-labor law aimed at striking state employes was passed.

The Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg was changed to Virginia State College and the Virginia State School of the Colored Deaf was changed to Virginia State School.

The Moncure-Locher bill prohibits state employes or those employed on government projects who engage in strikes or who willfully refuse to carry out their duties from being reemployed by the state or any government department.

Another bill against labor, effective next week is the Moffett bill banning violent or forceful picketing and limiting picketers to workers employed at a plant or business. After winning the last session of the legislature, is due to get a going over by the 1948 session. After this week the distribution of state school funds will be made on the basis of average daily attendance of pupils instead of on the teacher unit system as heretofore. The poll tax issue discussed during the legislature it will have to be approved by the voters before becoming law. 7-6-46

W.Va. Matron Leaves $5,000 To Maid In Will

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—(ANP) —Virginia Theological Seminary of Alexandria, and Miss Hattie Lawson of this city were announced beneficiaries here last week when the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Crowell Carnes was filed for probate. The school receives the largest single bequest made by the will, $10,000, and Miss Lawson, a former servant of the deceased, receives $5,000.

The money given to the seminary will be held in trust as an endowment fund to maintain a room in Sparrow hall for theological students as a memorial to James Nobel Carnes, husband of the deceased.

Virginia Seminary Gets New President

LYNCHBURG, Va. — (ANP) — Rev. M. C. Allen began his duties as new president of Virginia Theological Seminary and College here last week and spent the first few days in routine executive duties.

Prof. J. R. Williams, who has served under three administrations, has been appointed treasurer and business manager. Dr. I. Jackson, dean of the college, has been named supervisor of the institution's curriculum.

President Allen named a discipline committee consisting of the heads of the departments. He also announced plans for increasing the enrollment at the institution, which has fallen off in recent years.

Virginia Union University (Richmond, Va.)

Retirement Fund Plan Approved By Va. Union

RICHMOND, Va.—The board of trustees of Virginia Union University approved a plan this week for the establishment of a retirement fund for all regular full time employees of the university. The normal retirement age under the plan will be age 65. At the inception of the plan, participation by the employees will be voluntary but it will become compulsory to all full time employees on and after September first, 1947.

All annuity contracts covering the employees are to be carried with the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, a Life Insurance Company endowed by the Carnegie Foundation, for the advancement of teaching, and the Carnegie Corporation of New York to pool the funding of college retirement plans.

OLDER EMPLOYEES BENEFIT

For the benefit of older employees who will not have time to accumulate sufficient annuity on which to retire, the university has further committed itself to supplement the annuity, based upon years of service before the effective date of the plan.

Each participant in the retirement plan shall contribute five per cent of his monthly compensation to the retirement fund, with the university adding an equal amount each month as its contribution towards each employees retirement annuity.

All regular full-time employees, whether participants in the retirement plan or not, who have attained the age of seventy at the end of the academic year (1945-1946) shall retire at that time and all others shall retire at the end of the academic year in which they attain the normal retirement age, set in the plan at age sixty-five.

To the employees the establishment of such a plan gives them a degree of old age security, heretofore not provided for and a reasonable assurance of a lifetime income without having to continue their labors.

Va. Union University Makes Noted Strides

RICHMOND, Va.—Climaxing the first academic year at Virginia Union University for Dr. J. Malcus Ellison, under peacetime conditions, his report to the board of trustees last week was acclaimed the most progressive in the history work and cooperation with the university administration.



DR. ELLISON

Highlighting the meeting was Dr. Ellison's report of the school. The report commended the staff, the faculty, alumni groups, affiliated church groups and funds for hard that the university had collected sufficient funds in the past two and one-half years of an allotted five year period to complete its claim on a $158,000 dollar for dollar pledge by the General Education Board of New York.

In addition to this achievement he further announced that the General Education Board during its meeting this month at New York had appropriated $75,000 to Virginia Union University toward $225,000 to increase its present endowment to $1,000,000. This new grant to be payable in units of $25,000 as units of $5,000 additional are secured by the university in cash and/or securities from other sources.

HIGH ENROLLMENT

The school's enrollment, according to the report, reached an all-time high this year of 884 students, representing 28 states, the British West Indies and the Canal Zone. Eighty-three veterans are included in the total, of which 39 are returning students.

All faculty members were re-elected and Dr. Ellison announced the expected return of four who were on leave this year for advanced studies. They were Dean Thomas H. Henderson, who is scheduled to receive the Ph. D. degree from the University of Chicago during the summer, and will resume his duties as dean of the college; the Rev. Thomas F. Freeman, who expects to receive the Ph. D. degree in preaching from the University of Chicago, and will resume his work in the school of religion; Harry M. Linnette, who has been on leave during the war and last year substituted at Virginia State College, returns to his work in physics and mathematics and Lawrence D. Smith, candidate for the master of arts degree at the University of Pennsylvania, who will return to Union to build up the work in commerce.

TO AWARD DEGREES

The board approved the candidacy of eighty-seven persons for the bachelor's degree in arts and sciences, and two persons for the bachelor of divinity degree to be awarded at the June commencement

Three names were approved for the honorary degree of doctor of divinity and one person for a citation; the Reverends C. L. Franklin, Brooklyn, New York; B. H. Hester, Fredericksburg, Va.; John L. Horace, Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. Amelia J. Felton, of Portsmouth, Va., for the citation.

Elaborate plans were adopted for the reconversion of the Belgium Building, still under lease to the government, back to the use of the university, with the latest modern facilities to be installed in the library and science units of the building. The main unit will be used as an auditorium and gymnasium and will be revamped as soon as materials are available.

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

Members of the bord in attendance were Dr. Theodore F. Adams, chairman; D. Tennant Bryan, Braxton Valentine, R. T. Marsh, Wilson Brown, Miss Blanche Sydnor White, Mrs. Lena Smith, Emmett C. Burke, Dr. Joseph T. Hill and Dr Garnett Ryland, all of Richmond; Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor emeritus of Abyssinia Baptist Church, New York, N. Y., whom Dr. Ellison designated as the largest alumni or board contributor; Dr. W. P Hayes, Newark, N. J.; Dr. J. H. Randolph, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Donald Faulkner, Baptist Board of Education, New York; Dr. S. E. Henning, treasurer, American Baptist Home Mission Society, New York; Dr. W. W. Leathers, Petersburg; Dr. Harvey N. Johnson, Portsmouth and Dr. Tossie P. F. Whiting, of Petersburg

Roanoke, Va., Times
November 16, 1946

Negro School Benefits Under Minister's Will

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Nov. 15 (AP).—The bulk of the estate of the late Henry Alford Porter, retired Baptist minister, will be held in trust for his widow and upon her death go to the education of Negro Baptist preachers at Virginia Union university, under provisions of his will admitted to probate here.

The estate of Dr. Porter, who for many years was pastor of the First Baptist church of Charlottesville, was tentatively valued at $53,940.

The will directed that all his property be sold and that after payment of special bequests the residue be placed in trust for Mrs. Elizabeth Brathour Porter, the widow. At her death the estate will serve as an endowment, or addition to existing endowments, for education of Negro ministers at Virginia Union.

Miss Myrtle Irene Affelder, the minister's secretary, was bequeathed $10,000, to be paid at the death of Mrs. Porter, and Miss Affelder was requested to remain with Mrs. Porter at a salary of $75 a month. Dr. Porter's library, with exception of 100 volumes to be selected by Mrs. Porter, also will go to the Virginia Union university.

To be sold with the other property are "Rock Hill," the home in Charlottesville, and another residence at Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

on Mar

Former drama students at West Virginia State College who have made good on Broadway include George Oliver, "Strange Fruit"; Milton Wood, "Anna Lucasta"; "Carmen Jones" and "St. Louis Woman"; Carolyn Hill, "Jeb" and Mrs. Geneva H. Fitch, "On Strivers' Row," an American Negro theatre production.

Mrs. FDR Named Speaker

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—(NNPA)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, will deliver the commencement address for West Virginia State College on Sunday afternoon, May 26, disclosed President John W. Davis this week.

62 Dormitory Units Given W. Va. State

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—West Virginia State College here has been assigned 62 additional temporary dormitory units for student veterans, Charles B. Lawrence, Jr., director, Region VIII, Federal Public Housing Authority, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced.

The new assignment is in addition to a previous assignment of 25 trailers, which are now situated on their site, and 62 dormitory units, which are in the process of being moved.

64 Dorms Assigned Virginia State

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Single student veterans at West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va., will this month receive 64 temporary dormitory accommodations authorized by the Federal Public Housing Authority, region eight.

Barracks buildings at Camp McCain, Grenada, Miss., will be moved and converted to provide the dormitory facilities.

Authorization notices were issued previously for another 62 units and 25 trailers. The 25 trailers are located near the college but are unoccupied to date.

W.VA. STATE—Housing

Prominent leaders in the housing field will participate in a two-day Housing Orientation Institute, under the joint sponsorship of the Social Studies Division of West Virginia State College and the regional office of the Federal Public Housing Authority. To be held at the college next week-end, the institute will consider all aspects of the housing problem.

FISK FAVORITE

Wilberforce Prexy Seeks Mixed Faculty

Chicago Defender

By FRED ATWATER
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

XENIA, O. — Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, is flatly opposed to maintaining all-Negro schools in non-Jim Crow states.

In his Shorter Hall office overlooking the only college in America completely dominated by Negroes, Wilberforce's elite-looking but vigorous prexy this week revealed plans to mix both faculty and student body.

Now the village which was once headquarters for slavery's "underground railroad" has 1091 students from 32 states and Latin America scrambling over a rugged 495-acre campus and milling through 12 buildings. Sat 1-26-46

Only one of the students is white, Bernice Mattson from Asthabuly, Ohio, who came down for a visit, stayed to take a course.

Among an 81-man faculty, nearly all members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, only one instructor is white. He is Jewish refugee Dr. Otto Heineman of Oslo, Norway and Berlin, Germany, who teaches crowded classes, makes cracks about the "master rcae."

1,000 Rejected

"Go to both mixed and all-Negro schools" Wesley advises Negro students. But his presence at the oldest Negro university has drawn the largest postwar enrollment of any state-supported school. More than 1,000 applicants were turned back at the beginning of the year.

Now favored to become the first Negro president of Tennessee's Fisk University, the 54-year-old writer of historical texts first rejected an invitation to lead Wilberforce in 1932 "because the job of putting the school on a progressive basis seemed impossible." He accepted it in 1942 when doing the job seemed "probable."

Main task at the 90-year-old church-dominated university was to unify AME representatives, who contributed the "spirit" with State representatives, who contributed two-thirds of the school's cold cash

Wesley left his post as Dean of the Graduate School at Howard University when both the spiritual and cash side of the university got together for the first time in the school's history to unanimously elect a president.

Raised Salaries

Together with statistician C. C. Jenkins, superintendent and fiscal officer, Wesley raised enough money for the institution to help increase salaries on the "church" section of the school some 25 per cent and those on the "state" side nearly 30 per cent.

The gap between church and state was further breached as Wesley obtained an Ohio state appropriation for Wilberforce of $1,042,000 for 1942-44 and more than $1,200,000 for 1946.

Wesley's top achievement in putting Wilberforce on the accredited list came when the Inter-University Council of Ohio, established to strengthen state universities, invited the Negro college to partake of its funds which allow for $1,000 per student.

Already a member of the North Central Association of Colleges which gives Wilberforce students equal admittance to member colleges such as Northwestern University and the University of Chicago. Other accreditations include the American Association of Teachers' Colleges and the Association of American Colleges.

But when far-sighted Wesley backed down from an invitation to join the National Negro College Drive, hot criticism threatened to rip the unity between bishops and state leaders before the wily president's own money-raising campaign paid double that which could have been gained from the combined drive.

Within four years, Wesley cut Wilberforce's 20-year $122,000 mortgage down to $15,737, with the bulk of the funds raised by AME leaders. In 1946 it will be wiped out completely.

Wesley, when not directing the sprawling Wilberforce University, travels and speaks before white universities. He has carried the fight to improve Negro education directly before the Ohio legislature.

Once when speaking at Ohio State University, then-Governor Bricker waiting his turn to follow Wesley's speech, said, "Make it longer. You really know how to cut loose." Sat 1-26-46

May Head Fisk

Whether the ace educator will "cut loose" from his Wilberforce ties to become the first Negro president of Fisk is a question which has caused a furore in educational circles but leaves Wesley unperturbed.

"Fisk is the leading Negro university in the arts and sciences," says Wesley, who graduated from it in 1911.

Wesley pointed out that the only remaining Negro colleges without Negro presidents were Hampton and Fisk. Main objection to a Negro heading these institutions has been that he could not raise sufficient funds to keep them going.

Within a period of four years Wilberforce's Wesley has helped bring nearly $4,000,000 to the Ohio school.

BURNING OF the $125,000 mortgage on Wilberforce University will take place during commencement, the second week in June, it was announced recently by Bishops R. C. Ransom of Ohio, J. A. Gregg, Kansas City, and Dr. D. H. Sims, of Philadelphia. The bishops who preside over the three Episcopal districts which support the university met to arrange payment of the balance.

Declaring that more than $125,000 had been paid in interest along during a period of 20 years, the bishops said the mortgage payment would release the school from a great financial burden. June 1 is the date set for the last payment. The mortgage was placed on Shorter Hall, which houses offices of the bishop, chairman of the Board of Trustees, and other school officials, as well as classrooms, in 1823. Named for the late Bishop J. A. Shorter, one of the founders of Wilberforce, the building was declared to be the most substantial on the campus.

Alumni and former students from all over the country are expected to attend the mortgage burning.

$24,000.00 GRANTED TO WILBERFORCE SCHOOL

Black Dispatch

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Wilberforce university received an allotment of $24,000 from the state emergency board recently to provide housing for 132 students.

The money will be used to remodel two barracks left by the National Youth Administration, and to install a third barracks the school has obtained from the federal government. Okla.

WILBERFORCE RECEIVES $24,000 FROM STATE

Afro-American

WILBERFORCE, O. — Wilberforce University recently received a $24,000 grant from the State emergency board which will be used to remodel barracks to provide housing for 132 students.

Wesley Named To Board Of Ohio College Society

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

XENIA, O. — President Charles H. Wesley of Wilberforce University was elected to the executive committee of the Ohio College Association and Allied Societies, at its 75th annual meeting at the Deschler - Wallick Hotel in Columbus, Ohio, on April 6. This action is the first recognition of this type given to a Negro educator by this Association of forty-two colleges and universities. Wilberforce University has been an association member since 1942, when Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., was acting-president of Wilberforce. July 29-46

President Wesley is also serving as a member of the Governor's Advisory Commission on the Emergency in Higher Education in Ohio, which includes the presidents of Western Reserve University, Kenyon College, Oberlin College, University of Cincinnati, University of Toledo, Ohio State University, Ohio University, and the University of Akron. Dr. Wesley has been previously named by Governor Lausche as a member of the committee on hospital care in Ohio.



DR. WESLEY

Wilberforce Has A Record Student Body

New York Amsterdam News

Sat. 5-18-46

WILBERFORCE, O. (ANP)—Statistics released this week by Raymond C. Dickerson, registrar of Wilberforce unversity, reveal a record enrollment for the institution. During the current spring quarter there are 1,286 students of which 465 are men and 821 are women enrolled in all departments of the institution. Of these 572 are residents of Ohio and 714 come from 36 states, the District of Columbia and six foreign countries.

There are at present 1083 students enrolled in classes on the college level, including 708 women and 375 men, which constitutes an all time high enrollment of college students for the university. Of these 540 are registered in the college of education and industrial arts, 495 in the college of liberal arts and 68 in Payne Theological seminary. Twenty students are counted in the enrollment of two different colleges. The enrollment on the college level has exceeded th 1,000 mark for each of the three terms of the current school year. Sat. 5-18-46

Wilberforce Prexy to Stay

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 6-22-46

XENIA, Ohio—Climaxing a packed week of significant events at Wilberforce University, Thursday of last week, more than 5,000 persons witnessed the history-making eighty-third commencement exercises at the institution when the $125,000 mortgage on Shorter Hall was burned and diplomas were awarded to 141 graduates. The mortgage had been standing for twenty-two years.

No less important during the week was the announcement by Dr. Charles A. Wesley, president of the university, that he had no intentions of leaving his post at Wilberforce and would not accept any other position. Dr. Wesley's announcement was made at a dinner meeting of the State and university trustee boards and definitely spiked rumors that he was considering accepting the presidency of Fisk University.

During the drama-packed week at Wilberforce the university trustee board also took positive steps to come to accord with the State board and to concur with recommendations of the North Central Association that would mean the permanent accreditation of the institution as a class "A" college.

Liquidation of the Wilberforce mortgage was a particular triumph for Dr. Wesley and Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, president of the university Trustee Board.

WILBERFORCE GETS LIBRARY OF NEW ORLEANS TEACHER

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat.

XENIA, O.—Dr. A. E. Perkins, a long-time resident and teacher in New Orleans, has left his entire library to Wilberforce University and will be a considerable addition to the already growing collection of valuable books and documents at Wilberforce. 7-27-46

Wilberforce Creates New Research Bureau

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WILBERFORCE (ANP) — The establishment of a bureau of educational research, with Dr. Reid E. Jackson as director, was announced by Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce, last week. Sat. 11-9-46

WILBERFORCE GETS UNIT FROM WRIGHT FIELD

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

XENIA, Ohio—Conversion of a mess hall at Wright Air Field into a student union building at Wilberforce University has been approved by the FWA. It will house four classrooms, an assembly and recreation room, a book store and a snack bar. Sat 2-8-46

Wiley College Shares In Late Eva Hammond Will

Houston Post
Sat. 3-23-46

MARSHALL.—According to last will and testament of the late Mrs. Eva Hammond recently probated in the Los Angeles courts, Wiley college is to be the sole beneficiary of her estate after her husband, who retains control of all property as long as he shall live.

The banquet comprises gift of real estate in California and twenty acres of land located in one of the Texas oil fields. Both are valuable properties and the Texas land possesses the possibility of indefinitely increasing in value.

Mrs. Hammond, formerly Miss Eva Winters, was a native of Texas and a staunch friend of Wiley college. So far as we know, her's is the largest bequest ever made to Wiley college. Others said to have remembered this institution in their wills were the late Mrs. Alice Dunn Logan, Mrs. A. Lawson and Mrs. Bell. Sat. 3-23-46

President E. C. McLeod, recent incumbent in the presidency of Wiley, says it is gratifying to see that people are beginning to take notice of the needs as well as the achievements of Wiley college. He expressed the hope that an increasing number may find it within their interest to write Wiley into their wills. He asserts that no investment offers larger returns than that made in Christian education.

Wiley College Shares In L.A. Matron's Will

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3-23-46

LOS ANGELES — According to last will and testament of the late Mrs. Eva Hammond recently probated in the Los Angeles courts, Wiley College is to be the sole beneficiary of her estate after her husband, who retains control of all property as long as he shall live.

The bequest comprises gift of real estate in California and 20 acres of land located in one of the Texas oil fields. Both are valuable properties and the Texas land possesses the possibility of indefinitely increasing in value.

Mrs. Hammond, formerly Miss Eva Winters, was a native of Texas and a staunch friend of Wiley College. It is reported that hers is the largest bequest ever made to Wiley College. Sat 3-23-46

19b 1946

White Colleges

MORE SPACE ASKED FOR CITY COLLEGE

N.Y., N.Y. Times

It Must Be Doubled or Tripled in Next 10 Years, Dr. Wright Tells Alumni Meeting

2-13-46

$1,500,000 DRIVE OPENED

Funds Are Sought for Student Union Building—Dr. Duggan Heads Graduates' Group

Declaring that it was an absolute necessity for City College to double or triple its facilities within the next ten years, Dr. Harry N. Wright, president of the college, appealed yesterday to alumni to help in having the city build up the present "woefully inadequate" plant.

Dr. Wright told 2,000 members of the college's associate alumni at their annual luncheon at the Hotel Astor that with the current increases in enrollment and "more to come" there "must be three times the campus and building facilities that exist at the present time." The luncheon marked the opening of a drive to raise $1,500,000 among the alumni to erect a student union building and for support of social and athletic activities.

Citing the "critical nature of this particular period in the life of the college," Dr. Wright said classroom space was limited, rooms were overcrowded and that "classes are having to be assigned to unsuitable places," such as the use of physics laboratories for public-speaking courses.

The college is attempting to operate a library under "most discouraging conditions," he declared, adding that thousands of dollars' worth of books had been destroyed by moisture because lack of library space had forced the storage of books in "unsuitable places." Sixty-six thousand six hundred books are stored away "practically out of all circulation," Dr. Wright said.

With 3,000 students registered for hygiene courses next term, he declared, the school has "reasonable facilities" for only 800, while the counseling service at the School of Business is operating without even a telephone. 2-13-46

Duggan Elected Alumni Head

Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, '90, president of the Institute of International Education, opening the fund-raising campaign, said that "very little provision has ever been made for social services for the students themselves at the college." He said he looked forward to the day "when this college will become the University of the City of New York." Next year City College will celebrate the centennial of its founding. Dr. Duggan was elected president of the Associate Alumni.

Commissioner of Investigation J. M. Murtagh, '31, who said he was representing Mayor O'Dwyer, told the alumni that "we can count on our Mayor to support our plans and projects for the expansion of these institutions," adding: "Those benefits which we did not enjoy at City College may, through us, be supplied to future students."

Justice Hubert T. Delaney of the Domestic Relations Court, class of 1923, called the drive "a challenge to those who want to see equality, peace and harmony to realize that the drive is not only for an addition to City College but to help shape the world of tomorrow for ourselves and our children."

Jerome I. Udell pledged that the class of 1918, of which he is secretary, would raise $50,000.

James W. Donoghue, Justice of the Municipal Court, Borough of the Bronx, presided.

CITY COLLEGE—Race Survey

New York Times N.Y.

Combining theory and practice, City College students studying race problems will supplement their classroom work with practical investigation of the techniques used by New York City groups engaged in counteracting race tensions. The new program will result in the formulation of a composite picture of the fifty-odd intercultural and interracial agencies operating in the city. Sun 3-31-46

Students at Princeton Seminary

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.



Left to right, the Revs. Francois Akoa of Mvenge, Lolodorf, Cameroun; Thomas A. Jenkins of Charlotte, N.C., and Joseph Tjega, also of Cameroun, who are graduate students at Princeton Seminary, Princeton, N.J. The Rev. Mr. Akoa and the Rev. Tjega are West African teachers and pastors, and received their theological education in the Cameroun Dager Biblical Seminary. The Rev. Mr. Jenkins was pastor of Shiloh Presbyterian Church in Knoxville, Tenn., for eight years and served 40 months as an Army chaplain. 6-22-46 Sat.

MARYLAND U, FIRST TO DROP RACE BAR, ENROLLS 20 NEGROES

The Tattler Jacksonville, Fla.

By FLORENCE MURRAY

A lily-white school since 1889, the University of Maryland opened its law school this term with the unprecedented number of 20 Negroes enrolled, 14 of whom are new students. Up to 1935 no Negro had been permitted to ented its portals since the last one of two, who had attended up to 1889, was graduated. It was during 1935 that Donald Gaines Murray cracked the school's color line, with the aid of the NAACP, by winning his civil suit against the institution.

Since Murray's victory, two other Negroes have been graduated from Maryland University's school of law. Murray completed his course in 1938; then Calvin Douglas, who entered later, was graduated in 1940, and Ernest L. Perskins finished in 1944, according to the dean of the school.

The NAACP has conducted similar suits against state-supported universities, but the Murray case was the only one which was completely successful. The case was won for Murray in the lower district court in Baltimore and upon appeal, the state appellate court upheld the decision. Sat.-10-19-46

The case of Lloyd Gaines against the University of Missouri demanding admission to its law school, also filed in 1935, went as high as the US Supreme Court, which, in 1941, threw out the lower court's adverse decision and remanded the case for re-trial on its merits—violation of the equal rights amendments.

Gaines Disappears

Although a clear-cut victory as far as the Supreme Court's opinion was concerned, the case took a turn. Before the case could be re-tried, Gaines mysteriously disappeared and has not ben located to this day.

Subsequently to Gaines' disappearance, two other suits were filed against the University of Missouri, the most well-known one beirg that of Lucille Bluford who sued to enter its school of journalism. These cases, however, only succeeded in having the state school board set up schools of law and journalism at Lincoln University, the state-supported school for Negroes.

The life of these two professional schools has ben a circuitous one. Due to the disproportionate expense of maintaining them with the small enrollments that did not justify the expenditures, the state later ordered them abolished. To its chagrin, another student filed suit to enter the journalism school of the university for whites, and the state board made a quick about-face and ordered the schools continued.

Similar suits have ben prosecuted against the universities of Tennessee and Kentucky, but they have followed the same path as the later Missouri suits, resulting in some sort of professional schools being set up in the states' Negr institutions.

These schools, or departments have been condemned by the NAACP and other interested parties as make-shift courses, unequal and inadequate to meet the test of equal educational opportuiities compared to the courses in the white schools.

Suits Are Pending

Suits were filed during the past year against the universities of Texas and Oklahoma and they are still pending in the courts.

Higher Education

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

They aren't making much fuss about it, but a number of teachers in the Washington school system are working quietly behind the scenes to revive what they term the "glory of Dunbar High" by helping push a number of brilliant students into big Northern universities.

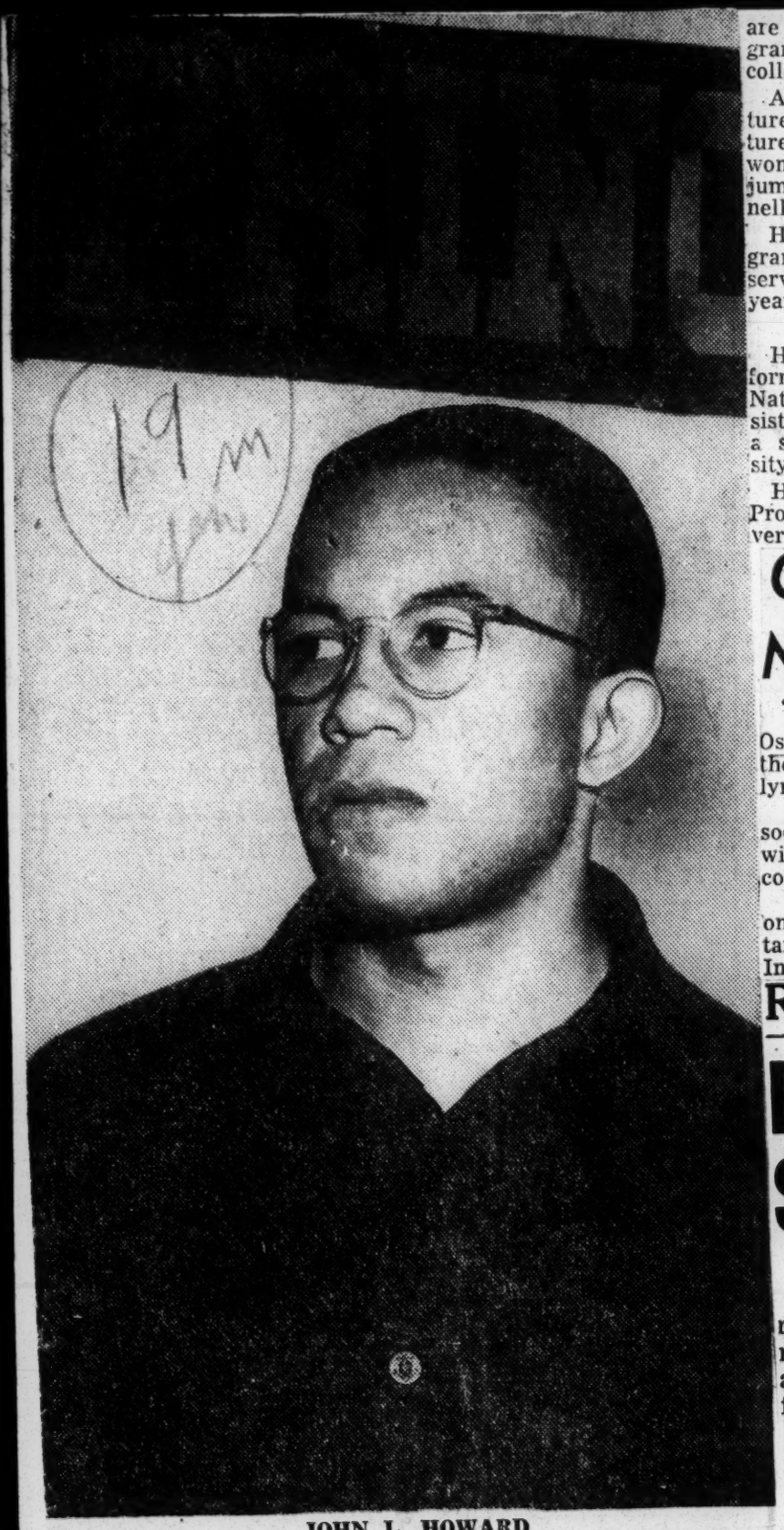
For the past decade there has been a tendency to shun the big schools until the students are ready for graduate work. The backers of the movement think this is a mistake and that the students should go directly into white schools after completing their high school work.

Opponents of this system think this is not only a burden on parents but that it develops too many snobs and that they should be encouraged to attend Howard for a least the first two or more years. Sat. 6-22-46

This year Dunbar will send a student directly to Harvard for the first time in 19 years. He is Sherdain Perry, son of Dr. John Perry. Radcliff also gets a student in the person of Miss Antoinnette Simmons.

Enid Tucker and Dolores Washington will go to Swarthmore, Odessa McKenzie to Smith, Elaine Furlonge to the University of Pennsylvania and Anne Pratt to Antioch.

Students have been kept back by the increased teacher load. Back in the old days when Dunbar was turning out crack students like Gov. Bill Hastie, Dr. Charlie Drew and others there were only about 30 to a class but to the dullest. They are now giving teachers a better opportunity to concentrate on preparation of the brilliant students. Now classes range from 50 to 60 and teachers are compelled to ten institutions.



JOHN L. HOWARD

Former Navy Trainee Initial Colored Student at Princeton

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-22-46

PRINCETON — Believed to be the first non-white civilian student to attend Princeton University, John L. Howard, 21, of 68 Edgecombe Ave., New York, will return in September as a senior.

Howard, who is the son of Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Howard, is a premedical student and expects to receive his degree at the University, here.

He had spent two and a half terms at Columbia University when he entered the Navy and was transferred to Cornell, under the Navy training program for prospective officers.

Track Athlete

Shifted here later, he continued as a student after his discharge. There are two other colored students at the university, but they are still in the Navy training program, although taking regular college subjects.

A graduate of the Ethicul Culture and Fieldston Ethical Culture School in New York, Howard won his track letter for high jumping at Columbia and Cornell.

His hobby is photography. His grandfather, C. M. Battey, has served Tuskegee Institute many years as a photographer.

Sister at Howard

His uncle, Dr. W. J. Howard, formerly was president of the National Dental Association. A sister, Miss Ozzuna Howard, was a sophomore at Howard University during the past term.

Howard is a member of the Prospect Club at Princeton University.

9 Study at White Seminary in Va.

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-16-46

Presbyterian School Dropped Bars in 1935

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Union Theological Seminary, white Presbyterian school here, has enrolled in the graduate school of theology nine colored students, working on advanced degrees, it was disclosed, last week. Seven of these matriculated this term.

The first students, other than white ones, were admitted to the seminary in 1935. All of the present graduate students are attending day classes.

Oswego College Enrolls First Non-Whites in School History

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-6-46

OSWEGO, N. Y.—For the first time in the 100-year history of Oswego State Teachers College, colored students are enrolled at the institution, according to Miss Irene Gunn, a student from Brooklyn, who has revealed that four male students are in attendance.

According to reports, however, their presence has created a social problem in that most of the white girls do not want to dance with them and college officials are considering bringing in four colored girls from town to serve as their companions.

Ralph Byrd of Brooklyn, who is studying for a B.E. degree, is one of the four students. He plans to teach in New York elementary schools. All four of the youths are active members of the International Club.

Refused Recognition

Bias-Free Middlesex College Scores Veterinary Accreditors

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 9-21-46

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Charges that the American Veterinary Medical Association refused to grant recognition to Middlesex Veterinary College because it has no racial or religious quota system were made here lastweek by graduates of the college. Middlesex alumni also accused AVMA of influencing State legislatures to bar Middlesex graduates from practice in many States.

Attacks on the school were revealed recently as being aided by the U. S. Agriculture Department's Bureau of Animal Industry, which refused to accredit Middlesex, even though the Veterans Administration is paying for the education of ninety-five veterans enrolled there.

CONDONES "QUOTA"

According to spokesmen for the Alumni Association, "From its inception, the admissions committee of the veterinarian college carried out a policy of selecting applicants on the basis of qualifications alone, with no regard to a racial or religious 'quota system.' It can be demonstrated that other veteran schools have for many years followed a definite program of limiting the selection of students from various minority groups.

"This policy of discrimination is clearly understood, and it is not discouraged by AVMA."

RHODE ISLAND DECISION

Through the use of political pressure, AVMA is said to have caused State legislative bodies to amend veterinary practice laws to require that an applicant come from an AVMA accredited school, thus prohibiting applications from Middlesex graduates.

"The illegality of such a practice," the association declared, "is testified to by a recent Rhode Island court decision which declared unconstitutional the entire veterinary State Practice Act on the basis that a private associaion such as the AVMA cannot act as an approving authority for that State."

Liberal N.C. Univ. Rated 1 of 10 Best

The Afro-American

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. — (ANP) — The University of North Carolina, voted by a Look magazine poll as one of the 10 best schools in the country, would admit minority students if the vote of the student body mattered.

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-26-46

The students favor admission of minority students to the university and Dr. Frank Graham, president, is everywhere regarded as most liberal on questions of race problems and labor.

Negroes not doing so bad at Princeton

Tribune Las Angeles, Calif. Sat. 11-30-46

PRINCETON, N. J.—The three Negro youths who enrolled at Princeton university at war's end are doing quite well, according to their records and school officials. Ward is an E. Ward, 23, of McAlester, Okla., last year's basketball team at the school as naval trainees during the GI program, and is the first major letter in Princeton athletics. Ward is an officer of the American Whig and Cliosophic (debating) society, both are described as "average" students. Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, a national known writer and educator, and admission of Negroes from within the organization.

Virginia Pastors Attend

The Rev. James Oscar Lee, former member of the faculty at Hampton Institute and afterwards director of religious education at Virginia Union University here, received his Th.D. degree from Union several years ago.

Dr. Joseph T. Hill, pastor of Second Baptist Church, who received his Th.M. degree some time ago, is working on his Th.D. degree this year.

The Rev. G. S. McCall, who holds the Th.M. degree from the seminary, is working on his Th.D. degree.

Current Students

Ministers studying on their Th.M. degree this term are:

The Revs. Freeman R. Berlack and W. R. Frye, Lynchburg; Matthew G. Carter, executive secretary of the Leigh St. YMCA; S. P. McKelvey, W. L. Ransome, pastor, First Baptist Church, South Richmond; Charles L. Evans, executive secretary of the Baptist General Association of Virginia, and Allix B. James.

Other ministers who have taken courses at the school are the Rev. Benjamin F. Bunn, now Charlottesville pastor, and the Rev. Samuel G. Stevens.

Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Terrell Pleases Sat. 11-30-46

cation for reinstatement several weeks ago. This request, however, was turned down by the Washing- Executive committee.

— The Washing- Executive committee.

Members of the organization who voted against the reinstatement of Mrs. Terrell and other Negroes from the democracy exclusion of Negroes from within than from without the organization.

Mrs. Terrell is a former member of the branch and filed an appli-

Princeton athletics. Princeton university

Negro to win a major letter in Princeton athletics. Princeton university

Ward served as naval officer as "average" students. Princeton university

Scholastically, both Ward and Wilson are doing quite well, according to their records and school officials. Princeton university

Wilson was elected captain of the GI basketball team at the school as naval officer as "average" students

(Roosevelt College (Ill.)

The Memphis World Memphis Tenn.

The Roosevelt College

The story behind the organization of the Roosevelt College is, unfortunately, one about which American Negroes, for the most at least, know little, but which is destined some day to become as well known to them as Mr. Roosevelt himself. The institution was formally "dedicated to the enlightenment of the human spirit" last November when Mrs. Roosevelt affixed a bronze plaque bearing that inscription. It should be of wide interest to all persons in whose bosoms the spark of freedom burns. 1-11-46

The Roosevelt College owes its inception to a disagreement between Dr. Richard J. Sparling, the then President of the Central YMCA College since 1936, and his Board of Directors. Accounts say that Dr. Sparling's liberal policy toward Negroes and Jews in attendance at the College, irked the more hide-bound members of the Board of Directors. At a conference on Race Relations in August, 1944, called by Mayor Kelley, the final spark between the two factions was touched off in a speech when Dr. Sparling condemned restrictive covenants as Un-Christian, Un-Democratic and Un-American. 1-11-46

His resignation, indirecty forced upon him, was accepted by the Board of Directors. And forthwith, by a vote of 62 to 1 the entire faculty voted to follow the President into the newly organized Roosevelt, followed by the student body voting 488 to 2 in favor of supporting the action of the President and faculty. In the words of Carey McWilliams, whose account of the action was reported in a recent issue of the New Republic, "nothing was left of Central YMCA College except an outraged Board of Directors, some empty offices, unused equipment and a discredited Jim Crow heritage.

It is good to have the names of such notable American liberals as Marshall Fields, Edwin Embree and others on the Roosevelt College Board Trustees.

College Head Hits Red Cross For Race Bias

Courier Gittsburg, Pa.

Refuses to Accept Chapter at School Until Policy Changes

2-12-46

Special Correspondence

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Roosevelt College cannot "lend its support in discrimination of any kind" because of race or color, Dr. Edward J. Sparling, its president has declared in declining to accept a chapter of the Red Cross at his school because of the agency's policy of segregating the blood of Negroes and whites.

The student council of the college earlier had voted against accepting a chapter and Sparling's statement backed up the action.

Sparling said the decision "in no way negates my realization of the great good that the Red Cross has done for humanity, but there is a moral obligation upon the American Red Cross to bring its national policy into line with its deeds of mercy." 2-12-46

On Jan. 21, 1942, the Red Cross said "in deference to the wishes of those for whom the plasma is being provided, the blood (of Negroes and whites) will be processed separately . . ."

Sparling said this stand was hypocritical because he has letters in his file which "state unequivocally" that while blood is tagged "A" for white and "B" for Negro at donor centers, in the Army processing vats it has been mixed and one plasma made from it.

The college president said he had not brought up the subject during the war because he wanted to do nothing which would curtail blood donations, but now felt free to state his opinion.

Scientists are agreed that there is no difference in the blood of whites, Negroes or Orientals. 2-12-46

Roosevelt College sprang out of the Central YMCA College in Chicago, which Sparling headed until last April. Sparling refused, however, to sanction discrimination and violations of academic freedom and the college attempted to kick him out. The faculty and the student body then resigned *en mass*.

FORMER ANP WRITER EDITS COLLEGE PAPER 1-25-46

CHICAGO (ANP).—George C. Moore, former ANP writer, was elected unanimously as editor-in-chief of the Roosevelt College News, official organ of Roosevelt College here, last week.

The Roosevelt College

The story behind the organization of the Roosevelt College is, unfortunately, one about which American Negroes, for the most at least, know little, but which is destined some day to become as well known to them as Mr. Roosevelt himself. The institution was formally "dedicated to the enlightenment of the human spirit" last November when Mrs. Roosevelt affixed a bronze plaque bearing that inscription. It should be of wide interest to all persons in whose bosoms the spark of freedom burns.

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His resignation, indirecty forced upon him, was accepted by the Board of Directors. And forthwith, by a vote of 62 to 1 the entire faculty voted to follow the President into the newly organized Roosevelt, followed by the student body voting 488 to 2 in favor of supporting the action of the President and faculty. In the words of Carey McWilliams, whose account of the action was reported in a recent issue of the New Republic, "nothing was left of Central YMCA College except an outraged Board of Directors, some empty offices, unused equipment and a discredited Jim Crow heritage.

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Hits Blood Bank Policy

BANS RED CROSS AT ROOSEVELT COLLEGE

Gittsburg Courier Gittsburg, Pa.

Sat 2-23-46

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The ban on a Roosevelt College chapter of the American Red Cross will continue until a non-discriminatory policy is set up for the agency's blood bank, it was announced last week by the school president, Dr. Edward J. Sparling. Referring to segregation of the blood of Negroes and whites by the agency, Dr. Sparling said Roosevelt cannot "lend its support in discrimination of any kind" based on race or color.

Sparling, whose stand on this matter reinforces action of the student council which voted against accepting a Red Cross chapter, said: "The decision in no way negates my realization of the great good that the Red Cross has done for humanity, but there is a moral obligation upon the American Red Cross to bring its national policy into line with its deeds of mercy."

TWO BLOOD TYPES

The Red Cross, which holds to its decision of Jan. 21, 1942, to process white and Negro blood separately "in deference to the wishes of those for whom the plasma is being provided," is reported to tag white blood "A" and Negro blood "B" despite the scientific view that there is no difference in blood of human beings. Ironically enough, there is said to be a general mixing in Army processing vats for the formation of plasma.

Sparling, who said he had refrained from denouncing the Red Cross policy during the war because he did not want to hinder blood donations, became head of Roosevelt College when it grew out of his refusal to sanction discrimination at Chicago Central YMCA College which he directed until last April. The faculty and student body supported him 100 per cent in his move.

College Collects Food For Europe

Daily World 2-25-46

An address next Wednesday by William W. McKee of the American Friends Service Committee, and a film "Suffer Little Children" will culminate the drive of the Roosevelt College Council to collect food for destitute Europeans.

Admission to the assembly which is sponsored by the council and the school chapter of the American Veterans Committee, will be one can of food. The Social Service Committee of the council will adopt a war child through the "Foster Parents Plan for War Children," which allows groups or individuals to adopt and maintain homeless children in camps in Europe.

BUYS CHICAGO LANDMARK

Times

Roosevelt College Gets the Old Auditorium Building

New York N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—Roosevelt College, the Middle West's newest institution of higher learning, has bought the Auditorium Hotel and Theatre, a famous Chicago landmark, for "less than $500,000."

About $1,300,000 is due Cook County for back taxes and penalties which must be paid or compromised. The property will then go off the tax rolls. 8-6-46

Purchase of the ten-story building and land, which fronts on Michigan Avenue at Congress Street, was announced by Edwin R. Embree, chairman of the college board of directors. Times.

Roosevelt College, an accredited college of liberal arts, science, commerce and music, was founded in 1945 by President Edward J. Sparling and a group of faculty members of the former Central Y. M. C. A. College, assisted by citizen backers. Marshall Field and the Julius Rosenwald Fund helped.

Labor School At Roosevelt College

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Roosevelt college will open a Labor Education division this fall, Edwin R. Embree, board chairman, announced this week.

To head the new section of the school, Frank W. McCullouch has been called from his present position as director of the James Mullenbach Industrial institute which college is ripe for such an experiment said that the division will be a distinct and separate unit in the college. Sat. 7-20-46

Edwin R. Embree, the school's board chairman, in making the announcement said that the division will assume the position of director on Aug. 1. "The whole spirit of Roosevelt

Xavier University Now Member of College Fund

Norfolk Va.
Sat 3-16-46

NEW YORK—Xavier University at New Orleans, La., the only private school of higher education sponsored for Negroes by the Catholic Church, is now a member of the United Negro College Fund, Dr. F. F. Patterson, president of the Fund announced today.

Xavier's entry raises to 33 the number of institutions comprising the fund, a voluntary cooperative group founded in 1943 to conduct an annual public appeal for financial support.

FROM HIGH SCHOOL TO UNIV.

Founded in 1915 by the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament to meet the educational needs of Catholic youth of New Orleans, the institution has grown from a high school to a full fledged university. Its president is Mother M. Agatha.

Xavier has a co-educational enrollment of 565 students distributed among the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the College of Arts and Sciences, the School of Education, the College of Pharmacy, and the School of Social Service. It conducts also a summer school.

Sat 3-16-46

The university holds a Class A rating from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and from the American Medical Association.

XAVIER WELCOMED

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome Xavier University into our group," said Dr. Patterson. "I am sure the university will find that the association of these colleges together in this great American effort will prove as stimulating and helpful to them as it has to others of us."

Of the 37 Negro accredited schools, 33 are affiliated with the Fund.

19c 1946 D. C.

"I Favor Any Program That Would Make Schools More Democratic"--George Hayes

3-2-45 Pittsburgh Courier, Pa. Sat. 3-2-4

By ROBERT TAYLOR

Adding impetus to The Courier's campaign against Washington's segregated school system, George E. C. Hayes, Board of Education member and local branch NAACP head, said last week that he favored any program that would make the schools more democratic in nature and afford greater educational opportunities to all children. Addressing a Nineteenth Street Baptist Church audience, Attorney Hayes, referring to The Courier's campaign as " . . the question of the hour," commended fellow board member, Mrs. Velma G. Williams, for her outspoken endorsement of the campaign and pointed out that he and Mrs. Williams had always stood together in school matters affecting Washington Negroes.

WILL SUPPORT BEST INTEREST OF RACE

"I concur with Mrs. Williams in this instance as I have in the past," and said, "and if any situation arises in which I am expected to pursue a course contrary to the best interest of my people, I'll resign and terminate my services."

(Mr. Hayes was referring to Mrs. Williams' statement to The Courier last week, which said in part: " . . . I am opposed to a separate educational system in Washington, because it is undemocratic." The third Negro member of the Board of Education, Atty. John Wilson, has not made known his stand in the matter to date.)

Enlarging on Attorney Hayes' theme, Judge Hubert Delaney of New York City, the principal speaker, placed the blame for continuance of Washington's outmoded, undemocratic school system squarely on the heads of "... smugly complacent citizens."

"Handkerchief-head Washington Negroes, as well as those who sit supinely by, tolerate the maintenance of the vicious institution, are equaly as guilty for its continuance as the most bigoted, Southern white, who wants it perpetuated."

ASKS WASHINGTON CITIZENS TO ACT

Citing New York City's integrated system as an example of what can be accomplished through organized action, Judge Delaney urged that Washingtonians rid themselves of their "so-called respectability" and actively engage in bringing about true democracy in Washington.

(According to Judge Delaney there were only fifty-two colored teachers in the New York City system when Negroes there started their fight. Now there are more than a thousand.)

Citizens who filled the church's auditorium beyond its capacity to hear the discussion on "American Democracy — Do We Have It in Washington? Can We Win It for All?" also heard Congresman Charles R. Savage (D.) of Washington.

Sponsored by the local NAACP branch, the meeting was under the auspices of the Helping Hand Club of the church. Music was contributed by the Postal Male Chorus, directed by Maj. Alston Burleigh. Mrs. Ella Bannister is the Helping Hand Club president.

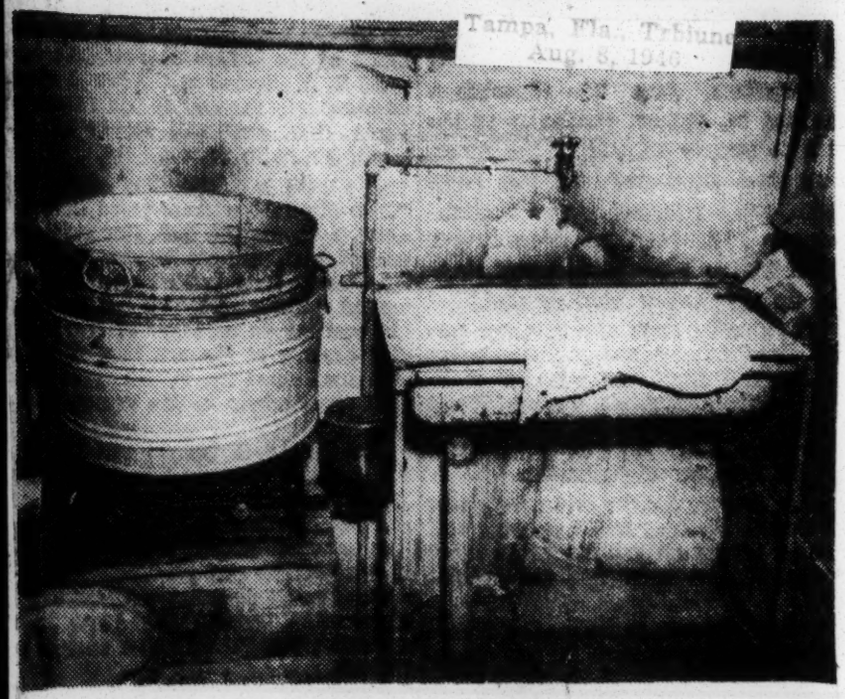
Negro Reading Part

An unfortunate situation existing in the Washington schools—and we presume generally—has been pointed out by our readers under the heading, "Negro Reading Matter." This concerns the lack of suitable reading material for children depicting the Negro in his real environment as a normal American. The tendency of many books has been to degrade the Negro as servile or menial, or to represent him as a comic character who is illiterate lazy or stupid. The effect has been not only to thwart Negro children by giving them a false picture of their race and its opportunities, but also to misinform white children who have not associated with Negroes firsthand. The attitudes thus developed have helped develop the feeling of white racial superiority exhibited and exploited by our Bilbos and Rankins. 5-26-46

Probably part of the disparity springs, as some of our correspondents have suggested, from a dearth of appropriate books about Negroes. This, of course, indicates a large field for writers of children's stories—though some have complained about the unenthusiastic reception publishing houses have given their efforts. We venture to state that the market would be enhanced and the outlook of publishers improved were libraraies and particularly school boards to increase the demand by making it known that they were looking for such books. Officials in Washington could well afford to give the process a boost by reviewing the materials available in the schools here with a view toward amplifying them as soon as possible. It is important to the American way of life that minorities be portrayed fairly, not so much to dwell on their differences as to emphasize the similarities of all of us.

Dobyville Negro School Has Health, Fire Hazards

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
Aug. 8, 1946



CONDITIONS AT DOBYVILLE SCHOOL—Pictured are dish-washing facilities in the lunchroom, which was serving 75 pupils daily last term.

This is a report to mothers and fathers of Tampa school pupils.

By JIM KILLINGSWORTH
Tribune Staff Writer

Dobyville Negro School, on South Dakota Ave., has fire and health hazards, and the worst lunchroom of any yet surveyed in this series. This opinion is shared by the county health department.

The school consists of two buildings, both frame structures that show evidence of many years without paint. There are four classrooms in the two-story main building, all of which show evidence of comparatively recent repair work. An adjoining shack—there is no other word for it—houses two classrooms and, in a nook about the size of a cloak room, the school's lunchroom.

Health Report

Health men tabbed the building as "antiquated" and "badly in need of repairs or immediate discontinuing use of them." That was reported last February to District 4 school officials.

Also included in the health department's report were the following notations:

Roof leaks . . . steps in need of repair . . . doors cannot be easily and effectively closed . . . plaster and beaverboard walls and ceilings in need of repair . . . every room needs painting . . . additional lights needed in each room . . . no drinking fountains in the buildings . . . toilet rooms dirty . . . four commodes in need of repairs . . . no urinal in boys' room . . . no drain in either toilet room . . . roof has rotted timmer . . . inadequate ventilation in two classrooms adjacent to main building . . . repaint entire school inside and out.

No Improvement Yet

I found the school, which housed 181 pupils last term, in virtually the same condition as outlined by health men, and racks for the only two fire extinguishers in the building were empty. This may have been the result of having stored them for the Summer.

The lunchroom, which served 75 plate lunches daily last term, is a story in itself—a story of filfth, rats and lack of equipment.

Senior Sanitary Officer McMullen of the county health department, inspected the kitchen Feb. 20, and reported the following:

No ice in the icebox . . . dirty walls dirty stove . . . greasy pots and pans . . . inadequate dishwashing facilities . . . utensils improperly stored . . . flooring needed . . . insufficient ventilation and light . . . no toilet or handwashing facilities . . . dirty equipment . . . rats . . . food improperly stored . . . inadequate garbage containers . . . employes without health cards.

'White Supremacy' Sways School Lunch Program

P. M. New York, N. Y.

Federal Grant Bill Is Threatened by Rankin-Cox Democrats

By MILTON MURRAY

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The tocsin call of white supremacy summoned embattled Rankin-Cox Democrats to the barricades today in a final—and quite possibly successful—attempt to beat down a $50,000,000 Federal school-lunch program which dares to demand the same food for Negro children as for white.

Administration leaders, counting the rebel yells, threw up their hands last night. Their last hope is that, with election nearing, a majority of representatives will not dare to have their name on the wrong side of a roll call that will arouse a multitude of mothers.

Until the race issue was injected, the school-lunch program, giving a $50,000,000 Federal grant to states on a dollar-matching basis, had appeared headed for narrow passage, despite florid debate.

Close Vote

First major test, on an amendment to dwindle Federal contributions to evanishment by 1951, was squeaked over by a vote of 127 to 124. The vote was almost clearly partisan, with only three Republicans voting against the amendment and five or six Democrats favoring it.

Then Adam Clayton Powell (ALP, N. Y.) tossed in an amendment to prohibit discrimination in distribution of the funds by the states, and the war was on.

Powell had been urged by Democratic associates to withhold his amendment because of the prejudices it would inflame and the likelihood of endangering the whole program.

Embarrassed supporters of the bill watered down Powell's amendment to strike out reference to segregated schools.

Gleeful Republicans prodded the intramural Democratic quarrel.

A Republican Aid

Thurs 2-21-46

"This," said Rep. W. R. Poage (D., Tex.), "makes it impossible for those who come from Southern States maintaining segregated schools to vote for this bill."

"Let's not be gulled," said Rep. Eugene E. Cox (D., Ga.) "If my friends want mixed schools let them vote for this bill.'"

Rep. John E. Rankin (D., Miss.) tore into the amendment with the complaint that it set a pattern that would be followed in veterans' educational allowances. To snickers, Rankin shouted:

"You are laughing at the white men of this country."

Unless the emotions are cooled by voting time today, the coalition of Rankin-led Democrats and Republicans is expected either to defeat the school lunch bill completely or return it to committee.

The Republican keynote was sounded by the comfortably suntanned Rep. Harold E. Knutson (Minn.) who warned:

"You cannot have tax reduction if you keep tacking on useless things like this school lunch stuff."

Equal Food for Negro Kids Is Poison--Rankin

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Thurs 2-21-46

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—An amendment to the free school lunch bill which would guarantee Negro children as much food as white children was attacked as dangerous poison by Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss) in the House today.

"You are making war on the people of the South," said Rankin, and when he thought he detected two Congressmen smiling he turned on them in fury. This amendment "isn't fair to the Southern white men who were over there fighting while you were safe at home," he yelled, addressing Reps. Charles Savage (D-Wash) and Hugh DeLacy (D-Wash).

The amendment, as proposed by Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-NY) and amended by John H. Folger (D-NC), was adopted 111 to 48.

The original amendment would have denied funds for school lunches to states which maintain Jimcrow school systems. Powell agreed to modify it when it became apparent that the bill so amended had no chance against the opposition of Southern Democrats and Republicans.

The final adopted amendment barred funds to any state or school "if, in carrying out its function under this title, it makes any discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin of children." The intent of the amendment was to eliminate discrimination in quantity of food served children of minority groups.

Thurs 2-21-46

But even this enraged the Southern Democrats. "Everybody knows that segregation is discrimination," said Eugene Cox (D-Ga).

Rep. Malcolm Tarver (D-Ga) deplored the amendment as unnecessary, but said he would vote for the bill because it "did not alter the substance of the bill."

For this he was roundly attacked by Cox, Rankin and Sam Russell (D-Tex). The latter accused Tarver of insulting him and demanded that "his words be taken down."

Much of the opposition has come from Republicans who argue for economy and say that the states should pay their own expenses."

SCHOOL FOR NEGROES

To the Editor of The News:

Because of the increasing demands on the state to spend more money yearly for Negro education, and because some educators think the state is not receiving values for the money spent, there is need for an experimental school for Negroes.

Birmingham, Ala.

In this age of scientific accomplishment, why should not the state spend its money wisely according to facts and information gained by experiments in an institution established for that purpose? Since every county has a separate board of education, it would be a mark of progress for some county to select a community or a district for the purpose of carrying out to the letter the instructions set forth in the state bulletins. The best-prepared faculty should be selected, with an executive able to follow the 12-year plan or the core curriculum.

Mon. 3-25-46

Discussions before the reading and listening public on the present and future status of the Negro proves that the nation is still in doubt as to what is to be expected of its largest minority group. This new type of school, if properly managed, should in a few years yield much-needed information.

The idea of an experimental school developed from the many different methods of teaching reading in the first grade, which may be the cause of poor readers in higher grades; thus it is impossible, as the students go through school, to acquire the culture that is expected of them. True and tried methods are needed.

Bulletin No. 5 and Bulletin No. 9 have a formula for democratic education which should be proved workable among Negroes in an experimental school. An institution properly managed will determine the best methods of teaching the basic principles to beginners. It will tell whether the dull students in higher grades suffer from hereditary defects or defects from their diet or other environmental forces. It will also determine whether the fault is in the teacher or the curriculum. Wherever the fault is found, means of adjustment will be discovered.

Sardis, Ala. Mon 3-25 JOHN H. CLAY.

THE DEEP SOUTH

Times

Two States Are Beset With Educational Troubles

New York, N.Y.

By GEORGE W. HEALY Jr.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10—The Deep South is beset with educational troubles, but the difficulties vary from community to community.

Mississippi is facing difficulty obtaining qualified teachers for its secondary school system. Louisiana is troubled by a decrease in the number of children asking training in public schools.

Sun. 8-11-46

Sharp decreases in enrollment at New Orleans public schools precipitated a controversy which reached its climax with the resignation of F. Gordon Eberle, New Orleans Superintendent of Schools.

A "true explanation" of a drop of more than 20 per cent in public school attendance, in the face of increased population and of heavy demands on private and parochial schools, was asked of the Parish School Board by a committee appointed by Mayor Delesseps S. Morrison of New Orleans.

The school board earlier excused the decreasing demand on public schools with an explanation by individual members of the board that parents in prosperous times can afford to send their children to private schools. This, the members said, refuted suggestions that the drop in enrollment might reflect lack of confidence in management of the public schools.

Sun. 8-11-46

Of Louisiana's sixty-four parishes, only twenty-one show a gain in population of educable children this year compared with 1940. The number of children eligible for public instruction in the State's cities has increased, but rural communities report fewer children than six years ago.

Over all, there are 3,664 fewer educables in the State than in 1940, with the number of white children down 6,096 and the number of Negro children up 3,280. In New Orleans, there were 70,706 white and 34,835 Negro educables in 1940, against 67,804 white and 38,736 Negro children this year.

American Way

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Tues. 10-8-46

Editor, Constitution: I am not one of those writers of letters to the press but I can not refrain from participating in the controversy raised by the letters of two of your correspondents. On the 23d Mr. G. W. Williams, of Maryland, wrote critically of school kids "half - baked and without background," and on the 27th Cpl. W. H. Gunn, of Atlanta, wrote in defense of "half-baked" school kids. Both arguments are slightly puzzling, but both I believe are trying to get at an important point in American life. One does not learn from their letters what either means by half-baked people, but the important point for me is, why are our cultural conditions in this nation so organized and perpetuated that they are conducive to developing great masses of uniformed, inarticulate and helpless people?

In this, the richest and most powerful nation in the world, we still have large numbers of white and greater numbers of Negro children growing up without the ability to read or write even their names. There are still others who learned the fundamentals but not half as well as they should and would have if cultural conditions had been optimum for them. I believe this is what is meant by half-baked citizens of our nation.

Pointing out success of Lincoln, Washington, Jefferson, Carver or Booker Washington against the odds means something but not much. It is like saving the one

Gunn imply this, but what we need now and in the future are thousands and thousands of our citizens of all classes and races to plug for cultural conditions and political means that will make possible realization of the American way for every kid in this nation, North or South.

LT. COL. WILLIAM A. CLARK
Tuskegee, Alabama.

DeKalb Grand Jury Findings

Atlanta Daily Herald Ga.

Conditions of Negro education in DeKalb County are so alarming that the December term of the County's grand jury urged that immediate steps be taken to bring about improvements in a situation which they termed as "a reflection on the good name of the county."

"Conditions of the white schools," the report finds, "were good; that teachers were generally satisfied with their compensation and working conditions, and that the white schools were well housed and that pupils were adequately equipped with books and other supplies." But on the Negro side of the equation the grand jury found "almost without exception the Negro buildings in wretched repair; that in several instances the structures not even owned by the county, being either 'borrowed' Negro churches or poorly constructed structures in obscure areas, which the Negroes have paid for largely out of their own collections."

The grand jury took occasion to laud the Negro teachers of the system for their ability, morale and their fidelity to the system.

The presentments of the grand jury with respect to the school situation points up once again the utter futility of depending upon the enlightened conscience of school officials to bring about equal educational opportunities. Under the United States Supreme Court ruling in the Lloyd Gaines case, these facilities must be equal, if separate. We insist that they will never be equal until a change of heart comes over southern school officials. It is going to take too long to expect Negroes to await this change. The time is ripe now for such a change, and if it cannot be effectuated through voluntary means, then the only alternative left to Negroes is reliance upon and resort to the Supreme Court dictum in the Gaines case.

Thurs 3-7-46

A final thought should be mentioned. The grand jury found that in several instances the structures were paid for largely out of collections by Negroes themselves. This is a wide-spread practice in the South by Negroes. But it should be stopped. There is absolutely no argument to support such a practice. Let us place the responsibilities for public education where they properly belong—on the shoulders of the municipalities which collect our taxes for public instruction.

24 Negro Schools Are 1-Teacher

Only Two Schools Have High Schools In The County

A list of negro schools shows that out of 37 schools, counting the Quitman school, only two have high school departments, Quitman and the Brooks County Training School at Simmon Hill. Morven Rosenwald School has seven teachers, Salem has four, there are six two-teacher schools and 24 one-teacher schools.

Thelma B. Brown, of Quitman, has been selected as the Jeanes Fund Supervising teacher to succeed Catherine L. Moseley, who resigned at the end of the term last spring. She visits all the negro schools and aids in organizing home crafts work and other school improvements.

Following is a list of the rural negro schools and teachers:

Barney—Rubye Golden, Katie McDonald, Marie Wilson.

Bethany—Rosa DeShazior Robinson.

Bethlehem—Maggie Batchelor.

Brooks County Training School—James L. Bozeman, Dorothy Boseman, Gertrude Manning, Jessie Pennington, Mary Sirmans, Arnerine Tillman, Lala Tomlinson, Marie Williams, Florence Bacon.

Crossroads—Ollie M. Thomas.

Elizabeth—Bertha Booker, Rosa P. Brown.

Greenfield—Alice Robinson, Thelma J. Wells.

Grooverville—Samuel Lane, Nellie Miller, Bertha Thompson.

Ham City—Elizabeth Horne, Annie M. Richardson.

Ione—Ruth Thurman.

Liberty—Maggie Davis.

Macedonia—Luvenia McCall.

Monument—Rinnie M. Lyles, Lillie B. Williams.

Morning Star—Eugene J. Spears.

Morven Rosenwald—A. James Harris, Rosa Grant, Amy Hall, Iola Jones, Margaret Singleton, Eva Thompson, Alma Waters.

Mt. Moriah—Beulah Davis.

Mt. Pleasant—Rubye Goodwin.

Mt. Zion-Concord—Ona E. Hopkins, Flossie M. Tillman.

Mt. Zion-Pavo—Florence Frazier.

Nankin—Julia Waters.

Pidcock—Nellie Tillman.

Education

Superintendent R. H. Warren's records are in order and neatly kept, and we thank him for the help he gave in making this investigation. The County maintains the white school at the Cotton Mill, and 22 Negro schools. All County schools will have a 9-month term this year. Information given us shows that one teacher in each school in the 24 Negro schools teaches all grades. We recommend that these Negro elementary schools be consolidated in East and West Dougherty We believe better education can be obtained if we have fewer, larger and better schools. We recommend that our County Board of Education also provide high school education for Negro children in the Negro schools of Albany, that is, those children in the County schools completing the 7-grade elementary course in rural sections, providing transportation on some special basis rather than by bus. The overall average daily attendance of Negro school children is 70 per cent. Average daily attendance in the first grade is 66 per cent. The averaged daily attendance of white children enrollled from the County in the City of Alban schools is 89 per cent. The aver age daily attendance at the scho at the Cotton Mill is 79 per cen We recommend that our Coun school authorities try to correct the average attendance of Negro children, using where possible the help of upright Negro citizens to help correct this condition. We recommend that our County School Board do everything in their power to provide a 4-year high school course for our children. We recommend that further consolidation of the Dougherty County and City of Albany schools be put off until officials have had time to observe the results of extending the city limits when and if the city limits are extended, since it is estimated that the extension will relieve the County of from 500 to 600 of the present 1,061 children now attending City of Albany schools.

The estimated income of our County schools for the year 1946-47 is $186,075. Of this amount, about $75,000 is paid in taxes by County property owners. Estimated expenditures for the year are $159,068, not including building repair, insurance, etc. Important items in the anticipated expenditures include, salaries to Negro teachers $45,000; tuition paid to the City of Albany schools $85,000; and transportation $18,280.

There are 1,579 Negro children enrolled in the County schools.

Big Improvement In Negro Schools Hinges On Bonds

Passage of the proposed city bond issue will result in complete transformation of Negro schooling facilities, Robert M. Arnold, president of the Columbus Board of Education, told board members Monday night.

Addressing his remarks especially to a three-man delegation of Negro laymen who appeared before the board "unannounced" to condemn conditions in the Negro schools, Mr. Arnold said, "The children of your race will be taken care of as soon as we get the funds but we are not going to make improvements in the ramshackle buildings now in use."

Raps Twin Sessions

Dr. T. H. Brewer, spokesman for the Negro delegation, scored the double sessions he said were in force in nearly all the Negro schools in the city system.

"The children that go to school in the afternoon sessions are worn out before they get to school," Dr. Brewer declared. "The double sessions are definitely detrimental to them, and they lose almost two and one-half months out of each school year. This eventually tells on them, particularly when they enter college."

He said that Negro soldiers at Fort Benning complain about the school facilities for their children in Columbus, and added that some schools "have such horrible sanitary facilities that they certainly ought to be condemned by health authorities."

Attend Mission

Because many Negro children cannot elect their courses of study, Dr. Brewer said, "they are crossing the river and attending Mother Mary Mission."

Both Mr. Arnold and Supt. W. H. Shaw assured the Negroes that the board was aware of all the conditions mentioned and that the Negroes would "certainly be taken care of" under the new expansion program.

In the regular order of business Mr. Shaw reported that Columbus application was in for an appropriation of $56,000 under the Lanham act. He added that the application had been accepted and given a number, thus forecasting "good chances" for receipt of the requested funds to balance the budget's deficit.

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun
October 2, 1946

NEGRO SCHOOL APPEAL HEARD

Commission Given Report On Facilities Shortage

The City Commission Tuesday received a report compiled by a group of representative Negro citizens citing "deplorable" conditions" existing in local Negro schools, and heard a request from the City hospital for an additional staff member to check on the authenticity of charity cases.

The group also held first reading on ordinances providing for a $1,800,000 bond election on December 12 and deferred action on a request by G. Wood King for a ten-year lease on the Municipal airport property.

The survey submitted to the commission by a committee of Negro leaders pointed out the needs of the Negro population in the fields of education, recreation and sanitation and suggested that a portion of the forthcoming bond issue be allocated to take care of needed projects mentioned.

More Teachers Needed

The report stated that the Negro school system was in need of additional teachers, more classroom space and better heating and sanitation facilities.

Dr. T. H. Brewer, a member of the delegation, told the commission that the average Negro student lost two and one-half months per year due to double sessions in most Negro schools.

Report No Results

Mayor Sterling Albrecht asked Mayor Albrecht assured the action had been taken but with no results.

The Negro leader deplored the fact that graduates of local Negro high schools are required to take examinations for entrance into various colleges. He also stated that the Negro school system had no truant officer would "cut down on juvenile delinquency."

Mayor Albrecht assured the would be cheaper if the delegation had put their committee that the commission needs before the Board of Educa- would do all in its power to allation and was informed that such

viate the reported situation and advised the Negro leaders to meet with the school board and attempt to "work things out."

He pointed out that the management and distribution of the $1,000,000 alloted the schools under the provision of the bond issue was entirely up to the school board.

"It is not a question of ignoring anybody but a question of equitably distributing the money and giving a fair portion to everyone concerned," he said. "Certainly the Negro is going to get a fair portion of the bond issue."

Seek Health Nurses

The Negroes also cited the need for additional Public Health nurses, a veneral disease control worker, swimming pool, four soft ball fields, two baseball diamonds, city park, recreation building and city library.

It was urged that a portion of the $100,000 alloted to the City hospital be utilized to construct an "urgently needed" Negro Nurses Home.

Appearing before the commission to request that the city and county share expenses towards employing a person to "investigate" City hospital charity cases to determine which cases are worthy and which are not, Emmett Cartledge, chairman of the hospital's Board of Managers, stated:

"We would like for the city and county to go in together and hire a person to clear those cases which are charity and those which are not," he stated.

"We want to segregate the deadbeats and the sincere charity cases," he added.

Commissioner L. C. Wilson stated that it was his opinion that a plan of hospital insuranme for employes in local industries and businesses would take care of 90 per cent of such cases.

Seen As Solution

"I think insurance would solve the problem," he stated. "Ninety per cent of these charity cases would be covered by hospitalization insurance under such a plan."

Mr. Cartledge stated that insurance would cover ordinary cases but not cases involving extended illness.

"And we would still have to clear through someone as to whether or not they're able to pay insurance," he added.

The commission tentatively agreed to grant Mr. Cartledge's request pending county commission action on the matter.

Bond Referendum

First reading was held on ordinances providing for holding a special bond referendum on Dec. 12.

Mrs. W. L. Stienhauer, president of the League of Women Voters, invited the commission to inspect the voting machine now on exhibition at the Ralston Hotel.

City Attorney William deL. Worsley pointed out that under present state law, a special law would have to be passed by the legislature approving state-wide use of voting machines, and individual counties could not use the machines until the local grand jury had recommended their use.

Other Actions

In other actions, the commission:

Passed an ordinance providing for construction of curbs and gutters on First avenue between Twentieth and Thirty-second street.

Held first reading on an ordinance making it unlawful to "sell or deliver badges inscribed with words descriptive of a law enforcement or peace officer" without a certificate showing purchaser legally entitled to same. Violation would be punishable by 90 days' imprisonment or $250 fine or both.

Passed a resolution granting beer license to W. T. Neal at the Fairgrounds.

Inadequacies Of Fulton Schools Revealed Here

Daily World

Urban League Study Points Up Problem In Bond Issue Vote

The Education Committee of the Atlanta Urban League, in response to numerous questions about the conditions and needs of the Fulton County School for Negroes and about the provisions of the Fulton County School Bond issue to be voted on July 17, has compiled the following pertinent information:

There are 4,734 Negro students enrolled in Fulton County as against 21,614 whites. Included are 159 Negro children for each of whom $50 per year is paid to Atlanta for attention in Atlanta schools. The amount of money spent for each Negro child in Fulton County is $38.92 as against $96.52 spent for each white pupil. These figures show that $57.60 more is spent on each white child than on a Negro child.

The total value of land and buildings of Fulton County public schools is $3,395,350, of that amount land and buildings allocated to Negro schools amount to 5 percent or $176,350. Of the total of 92 schools in Fulton County 38 are Negro and 54 are white.

Of the 38 Negro schools 18 of them are one-room buildings. No Negro school has more than nine rooms and there is only one having that number. There are no one-room white schools in Fulton County!

Relative to the one-room school, State Superintendent of School M. D. Collins, in Report for Biennium ending 1944, p. 9, made the following statement:

'It is impossible to do as good work in a one-teacher seven grade school as can be done in a larger school."

The total value of school equipment in Negro schools is $23,225 as against $374,319 value of equipment in white schools. There are 21 Negro county schools without running water for drinking; all white county schools have running water. Only two Negro county schools have flush toilets and only three have incinerator toilets. All others have unsanitary pit toilet facilities.

No money is spent on transportation for Negro county students; however, $57,641.90 represents the amount spent on transportation for white schools.

The proposed bond issue amounts to $2,500,000; of that amount the plan is to spend $600,000 on Negro schools which will raise the percentage from 5 to 13.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Education Committee of the Atlanta Urban League makes the following minimum recommendation:

1. All county schools should have running water. (At preesnt all county schools for white children have running water. There are 21 schools for Negroes without running water.)

2. All county schools should have flush toilet facilities.

(At present only two county schools for Negro children have flush toilets.)

3. All one-room schools should be eliminated in the interest of economy and more efficient education. (There are no one-room schools for white children. There are 18 of the 38 county schools for Negro children.

4. Adequate high school facilities should be provided for Negro children in the county.

5. Adequate vocational training should be provided in the county schools for Negro pupils. (The Atlanta Board of Education and the Fulton Board of Education have jointly purchased the Old Clark University property for use as a vocational school for Negroes.)

6. Adequate facilities for transportation should be provided for Negro pupils in order to make possible attendance at consolidated schools which should replace the one and two-room schools, and in order to permit attendance at high schools which should be made available for Negro pupils in the county. (At present no facilities for transportation are available for Negro children in Fulton County.)

Residents of Fulton County District will vote on the proposed bond issue at the time of the Primary July 17.

The School and Race Relations

Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

With the over-all picture of Kentucky's educational conditions facing us as schools open this September, 1946, the education associations of Kentucky should urge that every possible effort be made to increase the present per cent of attendance of children of school age. They should also urge a type of training that will obtain a more pronounced good effect in social and economic conditions.

The general efficiency in Kentucky's educational system lags behind many States because Kentucky needs to spend more money and more time and earnest study on the type of training its citizens need. Our condition obtains not only because our lawmakers of the present and past did not appropriate money and enact measures that would force better conditions, but also because teachers and administrators have been too complacent and have not put forth a unified effort and clamor for what we have needed.

In our nation social unrest, mob violence, inability to reach agreements between groups of employers and workers, between consumers and producers, and inability to live at peace with groups show that people have not been properly trained.

While our nation rightly concerns itself with friendly and helpful relationship with foreign nations, there is also an obvious need of more effective concern about better relationship between racial groups within our own borders. This lack of proper understanding and relationship inevitably traces back to the type of training received.

All of our teachers are expected to teach the principles of true democracy. The aftermath of this war seems to spur a psychosis of race prejudice which leads many to practice inhuman lawlessness and gross un-American intolerance. This is not only a serious menace to the group upon which it is imposed, but it will finally react upon all groups and affect national and world peace. In our nation a group of more than 13,000,000, who study the same Bible and serve the same God, who learn from the same writings and experiences, who must know and abide by the same laws, who have, for more than 300 years, worked to help build, fought and died to help save, and studied and achieved to help establish this nation, are not willing to accept anything but what the Constitution of this nation and Christian and social ethics guarantee its citizens.

Thus, it is hoped that teachers will accept the challenge that the mind of this world presents. We must create a market for a broader humanitarian regard for God's created, and we must sell the idea to the world. Else greater calamities shall follow.

W. O. Nuckolls, President,
Kentucky Negro Education Association.
Providence, Ky.

19c 1946

Kentucky (State Boards of Education--Mrs. Hortense Young)

For Mrs. Young On School Board

The Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

About two weeks ago there appeared in your paper and The Louisville Times an advertisment listing my name as a member of the "Citizens Committee" favoring the election of certain candidates for the Board of Education. This appeared through a misunderstanding which I now wish to correct.

My principal reason for not joining this committee is my wish to support the candidacy of Mrs. Hortense Young. It has long been my feeling that the Negro population of Louisville deserves and should have representation on the school board. Mrs. Young, to my mind, is best qualified to represent her own and all the people, and, therefore, I urge all right-thinking citizens to join me in voting for her on November 5.

Louisville. Tues. 10-22-46 MORTON V. JOYES, JR.

School Problems of the Future

The Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

The coming school board election is of special significance to those of us whose children were born in the last three years of the bumper birth rate. In the next three to five or six years unprecedentedly large numbers of young children will be entering a school system totally unequipped to handle them. What kind of adjustment to school life (and life away from the home) can they be expected to make in such circumstances? Wed. 10-30-46

I therefore urge those parents, who are seriously concerned over the prospect of classrooms with an even greater overload and more harassed teachers than at present, to join me in voting for the three candidates who are primarily interested in the teacher-pupil relationship, Hortense Young, Ed Paul, and Patrick Kirwan. Our sick school system needs professionally trained and experienced leaders, as a sick child needs the professional care of a doctor.

Louisville. SARA LEE BEIN.

Urges Support of Mrs. Young

The Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

A movement is under way in the City and Jefferson County to elect a Negro on the Board of Education. That person is Mrs. Hortense Young. With her on the Board of Education, it will mean for the Negro child an all around better program.

Mrs. Young is the type of person we need on the board. She will never deceive, or hide, or cover up the right to please any one, but will stand firm for the betterment of the community.

To obtain this improvement, we must have a Grade-A education program. We are not electing Mrs. Young because she is the wife of a prominent practicing physician here, but because she is prepared and we need her help. She needs our help.

Without our help she cannot get into the position to help us. I am asking all domestic workers to please help our children by electing Mrs. Young. Ask your employers please to help you to help yourselves by electing Mrs. Young to the school board. If we mean we want our children to have a better education let us prove that on November 5. 10-21-46

Louisville. Mon. Mrs. MAHALIE HOLMAN.

The Worst School News In Thirty-six Years

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Sun 8-4-46

FOR 36 years the Louisville public school system has been free of the taint and scandal of partisan political manipulation. In 1910 a citizens' movement led by the late Dr. I. N. BLOOM and other high-minded and devoted citizens finally succeeded in getting on the Kentucky statute books a law divorcing the Louisville schools from party politics and establishing the Board of Education in its present form. Not in all the years since has the party affiliation of a member of the board or a candidate for membership figured in public discussion or public action. Not in all of these years, until now, has a party boss dared to monkey with the system.

Thus the good citizenship of the community, proud of the school record, will be seriously disturbed to learn that JOUETT ROSS TODD, the local Republican leader, has been messing in the forthcoming Board of Education election. Louisville Negroes have long wanted, and are entitled to, representation on the board. One of them, Mrs. HORTENSE YOUNG, came near being elected in 1944. It is upon this yearning of the colored people that Mr. TODD obviously seeks to capitalize. In his endeavor to lure Louisville Negroes back to the Republican fold, he has not even stopped at attempting to create a situation in which it will appear that board membership is a plum at the disposal of the Republican organization. Mr. TODD's presence in the picture can have no other meaning. Sun 8-4-46

He has vetoed Mrs. YOUNG as a candidate this year. He has issued various curious dicta about the qualifications and support necessary to a Negro candidate. He has put forward a candidate of his own, or, at any rate, a candidate has been selected by a committee at a meeting attended and advised by him. Older Louisvillians especially will be profoundly shocked by these developments. They can remember the lofty character and public spirit of the leaders, now mostly gone, of the movement that got the schools out of politics. They can remember the evils of the old system. But every Louisvillian, old and young, Republican and Democratic, should raise up his voice in protest against these machinations—the worst school news this community has had in 36 years.

The Array of Candidates For the School Board

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Fri. 11-1-46

IF THE unusually large number of candidates for places on the Board of Education this year is indicative, then interest in public education in Louisville is high. That, of course, is a healthy and hopeful condition. None the less, 13 good citizens are candidates and only three seats on the board are to be filled. The conscientious voter may feel that he is confronted by a somewhat bewildering array. And the selection has special importance in that the three members to be elected Tuesday will constitute a majority of the five-member board. Two members elected in 1944 will hold over until 1948.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL has long believed that the school board, like the present Board of Aldermen, should include a representative of the Negro population. Mrs. HORTENSE YOUNG has demonstrated her fitness to be that representative. She has training and a long record of keen interest in education to commend her. More than that, her excellent race for a place on the board two years ago was an eye-opener that further blazed the trail toward Negro representation on the board. At that time, the two members running for re-election, STUART E. CAMPBELL and THOMAS J. WOOD—now the holdover members—were in the midst of a program which it seemed unwise to interrupt. On her second try, in different circumstances, Mrs. YOUNG eminently deserves the consideration of the voters.

YANCEY ALTSHELER is the only one of the candidates who is a present member of the board. Since his appointment to fill a vacancy last year, he has made clear the value of his exceptional background of public-spirited activity in, and service to, public education in both City and State. We see no good reason why he should not be continued in his place. Another candidate whose qualifications are extremely impressive is Mrs. HELEN H. SHERRILL. Few Louisvillians have so well proved their concern for the welfare of the community's children. Her election to the board obviously would be no mistake.

Among the others, J. K. DETRICK and the Rev. ROGER G. IMHOFF seem to us to stand out. There may be, as well, additional names on the list on which the voter could not go too far wrong. The principal exceptions, certainly, are those candidates whose shibboleth is opposition to co-education in the high schools. They represent the sentiment of some of the organized alumni of the two boys' high schools. But it is a sentiment based on an entirely too limited view of the City's many educational problems.

For Negro Representation

The Courier-Journal

It seems that the City of Louisville should have a standing rule requiring Negro representation on the Board of Education. There are several reasons why, in my judgment, this should be the case.

(1) Since the fact of a Negro's color automatically places him in a Jim Crow school, therefore the mere fact of the existence of Jim Crow schools automatically should place Negro representation on the board. It would seem most logical that the victims of Jim Crow schools should know best the needs of Jim Crow schools. Louisville, Ky.

(2) With members of the board elected at large in Louisville as they are, unless a large segment of the white population of the city could be brought to sympathize with the idea of Negro representation on the board and to vote for it, the combined vote of the Negro minority and of a few white well-wishers could never elect such representation. This point might be elaborated considerably if space permitted.

(3) There is a possibility, remote we trust, that once Negroes should be induced, through present representation on the board, to accept a bond issue or something else very popular and very much needed, thereafter they might be thrown overboard, so to speak, through being denied by a majority vote of the whole city future representation on the same board until perhaps a dire need arose once more for something. I repeat that we trust this last is a remote possibility, but experience teaches us not to be so childish as to believe that it might not happen at all in this fair city. Let Negroes have automatic representation on the Board of Education. Sun. 10-13-46

FLOYD W. CRAWFORD.

Louisville.

Criticizes Campaign

The not at all subtle intention to discredit the candidacy of Mrs. Hortense Young for membership on the Louisville Board of Education by striking at her through one of her campaign people appears extraordinarily infantile and decidedly undignified on the part of another candidate for a like position. One cannot help feeling that these tactics serve as an indication that any candidate using them would undoubtedly resort to such flagrantly political and amateurish attempts to gain his point if he were elected. Noticeable, too, it is that only one out of nine candidates is conducting this type campaign. Out of sheer indignation against the use of these methods, especially in this instance where they are totally uncalled for, and because of the implied insult to their intelligence, many voters who perhaps would not have done so will now cast their vote for Mrs. Hortense Young. After a serious inquiry into Mrs. Hortense Young's scholastic qualifications and experience, her always potent participation in community affairs, and her unfailing open mindedness in the face of any issue, the discerning voter will be convinced that she deserves a place on the Louisville Board of Education. EDWARD C. BROWN.

Louisville.

Mrs. Hortense Young Asks Recount In School-Board Race

The Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 11-21-46

Mrs. Hortense Young yesterday asked Circuit Court to order a recount at the County's expense in her race for the City Board of Education. She ran fifth in a contest for three seats.

Charles W. Anderson, Jr., her attorney, said the Jefferson County Election Commission has ruled that she be required to post a bond to cover the costs of the recount. Mrs. Young said estimates of expenses ran between $1,000 and $1,400.

County Attorney Sa mSteinfeld said the Election Commission will contend that Mrs. Young is not entitled to a recount because she failed to file her pre-election expense account and hence would not be eligible if a recount moved her as high as third place.

Two of three candidates who were elected have failed to receive their election certificates because they failed to file expense accounts. They are Walter H. Girdler, Jr., and Patrick S. Kirwan. Kirwan and Girdler are waiting to see what is done about Mrs. Young's recount before they try to get their own certificates.

"We tried to be fair about it," he said," in setting this condition while we seek legal guidance."

With paper ballots, the candidate must make bond to reimburse the County, Franklin S. Fitch, senior member of the commission, said. The voting-machine law makes no reference one way or another, Fitch said.

School-Race Winners Plan No Action Now

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.
Sat. 11-16-46

Walter H. Girdler, Jr., and Pat S. Kirwan, elected to the City Board of Education, said yesterday they would wait the outcome of a recount before seeking to "unfreeze" their election certificates.

The certificates were withheld by the Election Commission because Kirwan and Girdler failed to file pre-election expense accounts.

Elimination of the seven-month school term is Kentucky's greatest advancement in education in 20 years, Allan Trout writes on the Editorial Page.

Dr. C. B. Shacklette, elected to the County School Board, and barred from getting his certificate by a similar failure, said he had talked to an attorney.

The City Board recount was asked by Mrs. Hortense Young, who ran fifth. The Election Commission granted it on condition that Mrs. Young make bond for paying the County the cost.

Sheriff Rees Dickson, commission chairman, said the law concerning who must pay was not clear.

Mrs. Young Denied Recount In Board Race

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.
Fri. 12-6-46

Mrs. Hortense Young yesterday lost her Circuit Court suit for a recount in the City Board of Education race.

Circuit Judge Lawrence Speckman ruled that she was not entitled to seek a recount because if she won she could not qualify for membership. Mrs. Young failed to file a pre-election expense account as required by law.

Fifth in a race for three places on the board, she alleged that there were errors in taking the totals off voting machines in the 279 City precincts.

'Could Gain Nothing.'

Her attorney, Harrison Coleman, argued that her qualifications had nothing to do with her right to a recount at County expense.

Judge Speckman, however, ruled that under old a Court of Appeals decision Mrs. Young could gain nothing by being "counted in."

The Jefferson County Election Commission had offered a recount if Mrs. Young would pay for it in case she lost. Coleman said the recount would be "comparatively simple." The County clerk's voting machine experts, however, estimated it would cost $1,000.

Attorney Plans Appeal.

"The actual cost doesn't matter," said County Attorney Sam Steinfeld. "What matters is that the court is being asked to do a vain thing . . . a thin gthat could benefit Mrs. Young not at all, but inconvenience the County."

Coleman said he would take the case to the Court of Appeals immediately and ask for a quick decision. Election certificates of all members of the Board of Education are being held up while the recount suit is pending. Of the three top candidates in the race only Yancey R. Altsheler, in first place, filed his expense account and is qualified.

Pat S. Kirwan and Walter H. Girdler, Jr., who ran second and third, respectively, in the race, are in the same situation as Mrs. Young as far as expense accounts are concerned—they also forgot to file any before the election.

White teacher hits student who laughed loudest

Enhance
Los Angeles Calif.

MINNEAPOLIS—An emergency meeting of the Minneapolis board of education with the Urban League branch was called here last week after Edward Hudson, white 7th grade science teacher, slapped Carol Marie Benford, 14, Negro student at Lincoln junior high school.

The slapping reportedly took place after a student in Hudson's class blew a bubble and the rest of the class laughed. Carol is said to have been punished because she laughed the loudest. After Hudson struck her, she was taken to the general hospital for treatment of facial injuries and sent home to rest. Lab 4-27-46

At the board of education meeting, parents of other students testified that he had shown an anti-Negro attitude before and had previously struck a Negro boy student who had since transferred to another school. Hudson, who was invited to be present at the meeting, did not attend. It was brought out that corporal punishment, according to a board ruling, may be administered by an instructor only after consent of the parents of a student. Final action in the matter rests in the hands of school officials.

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

Southern Negroes Make Temperate, Forceful Appeal for Fairness

By M. S. STUART

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the final column of M. S. Stuart, written shortly before his untimely death.

Pittsburgh Courier*; *Ja.

THE white people of Mississippi now have an excellent opportunity to prove the sincerity of their attitude on the question of Social Equality. If they are really in earnest about their oft-asserted disposition to grant Negroes of the State all the equalities, save the purely social, the colored people in their state-wide mass meeting at Jackson, on Feb. 17, 1946, provided them with a face-saving chance to prove it, in an appeal for justice as courteously and respectfully expressed as could be reasonably expected. Indeed there was a plaintive flavor of apology in that passage from the proceedings which said: "We regret very much to have to say these things (point out inequalities) but our love for the State and for justice forces us to speak thus.



Mr. Stuar'

Judging by reports, the deliberations throughout were marked by an unusual temperateness of expression, evidence of sober judgement and of serious confidence that their State would at last join with them in rising above racial antagonism in a policy of mutual cooperation for the good of all the people of both races. While carefully avoiding any semblance of bitterness, yet, it is said, the Negro leaders who participated in the meeting minced no words in emphasizing the flagrant inequalities in the educational opportunities of Negro children and in exposing the injustices in the concocted schemes deliberatively contrived to deny to colored citizens their right to the ballot. A resolution, requesting the Legislature in session to take appropriate action to correct the conditions complained of, was approved; and copies were sent to the Governor and to the lawmakers. There were many indications that the people in attendance were there trying to get something done, and that fiery oratory and verbal pyrotechnics were not among the things to be indulged. Rightly, these citizens of the State appealed to the Legislature, the body which has the power to grant the relief requested. It is an appeal that ought to merit consideration by any intelligent body of Americans. It breathes no note of reproach, despair, futility or taunt. The tone is one of confidence that their supplications will not fall upon deaf ears.

Sat 3-16-46

BUT THE sponsors of this meeting left no doubt that legal steps are contemplated to enforce equality in educational facilities and in the pay of colored teachers if the Legislature does not make such

White children of school age in the respective areas are 4,848 and 8,166 or a total of 13,014. Colored children outnumber whites by 8,687 throughout the county.

M. E. Morehead, Hinds superintendent of education, is contracting with over 200 negro teachers this week to staff the 110 colored schools in the county district opening Friday, October 4. Indications are, Mr. Morehead said, that full faculties for the schools are assured.

Commenting on the contrast in the number of educable colored children over whites, Morehead said that white daily attendance was approximately 90 per cent and colored attendance was about 60 percent.

All white schools have begun the 1946-47 term. Forest Hill and Liberty Grove opened Monday. Others opened earlier.

Schools near Jackson have a decided increase in enrollment this year, Morehead said, while those more distant from the city remain about the same.

For instance, Forest Hill's enrollment this year is 634 compared with 595 in 1945. Liberty Grove's enrollment jumped from 317 to 362 during the year.

IT WAS also pointed out in the mass meeting that for every dollar the approximately equal Negro population receives out of the public funds for higher education, the white population receives one hundred dollars. Considered in the light of the sales tax obtaining in the State, which just about equalizes the tax burden, the unfairness in this situation becomes all the more glaring. In effect, Negroes are taxed to provide higher education for the white youth while their own must seek is outside the State or go without.

Among other requests were: "A full-fledged State university for Negroes equal to the University of Mississippi and a four year medical and dental school supported by the State.

Jackson, Miss. News

Negro Children Outnumber Whites In School Group

There are nearly twice as many colored children of school age in Hinds county than whites, figures obtained at the office of the superintendent of education show.

Colored educable children in the county school district total 14,797 and in the municipal school district 6,904 or a total of 21,701.

19c 1946

New Jersey

Panicky Parents Seek To End 'Evil' Of Integration

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-31-46

ASBURY PARK, N. J. (ANP)—Frantic mothers here have stopped looking to detective novels, and horror movies for bogeymen, and have turned to this city's grammar schools, where integration of Negro and white students has added grey hair to their worried heads.

Specters of Negro and white children studying about democracy side by side and practicing it in their play have spoiled the summer vacation for more than one parent. Perpetrator of this evil nightmare is the board of education, which combined the North and South branches of Bangs avenue school last April. The North school formerly was lily white, and the South branch was Negro.

Not to be outdone, however, the mothers are now demanding separation of students by sex. If the move fails, some of the parents have announced that they will transfer their children to nearby Mt. Carmel parochial school. No word has come from the Catholic institution on whether sex or race discrimination will be encouraged there.

Apparently undisturbed by the adult furor, serene little boys and girls will receive their first inkling of the basic issues if parents' plans to test all pupils for syphilis materialize. Reason for the plan is that parents are "fearful of mixed classes" in view of present day sex problems. Dr. Joseph G. Villapiano, school board president, said the mothers had many good points, "well worth taking up."

1946 19c New York

Charge Normal Negro Children Forced Into 'Backward' Classes

The Worker, New York, N.Y.

PARENTS HOLD TESTS BY PRIVATE PSYCHOLOGISTS SHOW DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTH JAMAICA SCHOOLS

Sun. 5-26-46

By Lola Paine

Negro parents in South Jamaica are charging that school authorities discriminate against their children by putting them into classes for mentally retarded kids.

They say a concentration of CRMD (Children with Retarded Mental Development) classes exists in their area, predominantly Negro, and that many of the children do not belong there.

They also charge that normal children put into the CRMD program are losing out on education and are being trained for the unskilled, menial jobs.

As evidence, the parents point to P. S. 40, junior high school at Union Hall St. and 109th Ave., Jamaica, which has eight CRMD classes. No other school in the district, which comprises 36 schools, has more than two classes. Most of them have none, and some of them only one.

PRIVATE EXAMINATION

They point to the fact that, at costly expense to themselves, they have had some of their children in CRMD classes examined by private psychiatrists and psychologists, who have declared these children average in intelligence and not CRMD material. Sun. 5-26-46

Speaking through the Better Schools Coordinating Council of South Jamaica, the parents also state that children were put into CSMD classes without parent notification.

Typical cases of children now in CNMD classes and not belonging there are these, they say:

• Renee Wardell, 14, of 107-53 159th St., Jamaica, who was examined by Dr. L. Deutsch, psychiatrist at Baird Foundation Clinic, and found to be of "at least dull normal intelligence."

• Jeckyl Field, 14, of 107-54 159th St., examined by Dr. Mamie Phipps Clark, psychologist at Northside Testing & Consultation Center, who said the child's score "exceeds that of 10 percent of the children in his age group," and is "at least average or normal in intelligence."

• McArthur Wardell, 16, brother of Renee, examined by Dr. L. Deutsch at Baird and found to be of "average performance" with "verbal intelligence dull normal."

• Moses Hill, 15, of 108-02 159th St., examined by Dr. Mamie Phipps Clark and found to be "average or normal in intelligence." His problem was declared as "emotional."

All of the mothers involved in these and other cases said they were not told their children were in CRMD classes.

DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED

After speaking with the parents, The Worker then interviewed Dr. Richard H. Hungerford, city-wide director of the CRMD bureau.

Dr. Hungerford, as head of a program which child experts consider needed in the school system, said children were tested and placed in CRMD classes by the Bureau of Child Guidance after teachers and principals recommended such placement. That's the first he knows of the child, he said. Sun. 5-26-46

We explained to Dr. Hungerford that several of the Jamaica children were re-examined by private psychiatrists and found to be normal.

The Bureau of Child Guidance is re-testing these children, he said.

eral re-testing and that children once in CRMD classes almost always remain.

How about the fact that parents are not told their children are placed in such classes? we asked.

Dr. Hungerford stated it is the principal's job to tell the parents.

DENIES RACIAL ISSUE

On the question of why there is such a concentration of CRMD classes in the Negro area of Jamaica, he added: Sun 5-26-46

"Throughout the city approximately 3 percent of the school population is retarded. It is not a racial issue that there is concentration in some schools. There are differences in schools. As far as P. S. 40 is concerned, there is a concentration there because it is a junior high school, and children from many elementary schools go there."

We spoke to the Jamaica Schools Council again after our interview with Dr. Hungerford. The parents there maintained that, whether intentional or not, the fact shows a concentration of CRMD in a Negro area. They pointed to Harlem, where there are more CRMD classes than in any other area in the city. They also held to their point that the program was being abused, since average children were being placed in it. They said they awaited the BCG's new test scores.

Although, as already stated, child experts consider the CRMD program valuable, there is at present widespread discussion among them. One group states that children who are maladjusted but not retarded are being pushed into the program while another group believes that principals are becoming more aware of specific children's needs.

A CRMD teacher told us that more psychologists were needed in the program. Whether more are placed in CRMD or in BCG, it is apparent that these classes are needed. Psychologists and psychiatrists should have been rushed out to Jamaica at once when the parents raised their original charges some time back. It took time and money for the parents to document the charges released this week. Sun. 5-26-46

In view of the private psychiatric examinations, the parents are justifiably indignant over the fact that their children are being taught to support themselves at the lowest job levels like brass-polishing and dish washing. Education for these jobs, as correctly explained by Dr. Hungerford when he described the CRMD program, is progressive when it's given retarded children. But it is out of place for a normal child's program.

Furthermore, the question of why CRMD is concentrated in Jamaica's community and in Harlem still remains. If some Negro children need special remedial work due to economic needs and an environment of oppression, this does not constitute evidence that they are retarded.

Reminder to O'Dwyer

To the Editor: PM New York, N.Y.

It was with a great deal of astonishment that I read in the October 15 issue of PM that Mayor O'Dwyer has not been able to find a Negro, who would be qualified to fill the vacancy on the Board of Education left by the late Mr. Chatfield. Fri. 10-25-46

I know of at least two Negro leaders whose names have been presented to Mayor O'Dwyer by several civic groups. One is a former teacher now living in Queens. Over a period of years she has been active in organizations primarily concerned with education. Some of the positions which she has held in this regard are as follows: School chairman of the Boyside Hills Civic Assn., president of the Mothers' Club of P. S. 31, chairman of the Education Committee of the Flushing Council of Women's Organizations, a member of local School Board of District 52, Queens, and member of Commerce, president of a ... bank, and an attorney. No mention chairman of Education for the New is made of their interest in organiYork State Division of the Ameri- zations primarily concerned with can Assn. of University Women. our public schools.

Another Negro leader in Queens is a dentist. He likewise has been an active participant in community affairs in Queens.

In contrast, the white persons who are being considered hold po- even though an honorary one?

Is this another case of Negroes having to possess "unusual qualifications" in order to fill a position,

NOMA JENSEN
Assistant Field Sec'y, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

New York

19c 1946 New York

10 Reasons Why a Negro Is Needed On the Board of Education

The Board of Education, which has not had a Negro member for 25 years, reflects in its own make-up an attitude of discrimination. The present board is insensitive to the following conditions in Harlem and Bedford Stuyvesant, predominantly Negro areas:

- Dilapidated school plants—particularly in Bedford Stuyvesant, where 10 out of 14 buildings are "C" type, the worst in the city.
- Biased, anti-Negro, anti-Semitic textbooks.
- Need for re-zoning to eliminate Jimcrow schools.
- Need for a mandatory program on how racial and minority groups can live together, so that incidents like that at Benjamin Franklin High School can be prevented.
- Need for extending all phases of health service into the schools.
- Need for adult education, courses in child psychology and child health.
- Need for further appropriations for teaching materials.
- Need for raising the educational level of Harlem students whose poor housing, health and economic environment prevent adequate study. More remedial teachers are needed in each school, and class size should be cut to 20.
- Need for more orientation courses on Negro history and contribution—to bolster confidence in face of a continual barrage of bias.
- Need for special courses to help Negro students from the South adjust to northern life.

Suggested for School Board

New York Times N.Y.

Dr. Channing Tobias, Negro Leader, For Manhattan Vacancy

Sat 3-2-46

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

As a citizen much interested in the school system in New York, I would like to suggest to your readers and to the public that Dr. Channing Tobias, one of the noted Negro leaders in America, is the caliber of person whom we need on the Board of Education. I am not suggesting Dr. Tobias because he is a Negro, since I am completely out of sympathy with the principle of appointing persons to the Board of Education because of race, sex or religion. However, in the light of the large Negro population in New York City, Dr. Tobias would contribute special knowledge and a viewpoint of interracial problems which would be very helpful to the Board of Education.

I believe it is quite essential in this largest city in the United States that men and women of proved ability conversant with educational methods should sit upon this board which has authority over the school lives of 800,000 children. Dr. Tobias is that type of person.

Dr. Tobias has been with the National Young Men's Christian Association for many years. He has lectured virtually all over the world, is a trustee of several educational institutions, and on May 1 will become the director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund which devotes its energies to the education of Negroes. He has degrees from several colleges and universities and has been awarded honorary degrees by other institutions of learning. He is a fine, wise, tolerant, understanding human being with breadth of vision and a fine mind. He would bring much to the deliberations of the Board of Education, which, as so many New Yorkers recognize, is badly in need of new strength.

Sat 3-2-46

At the moment a vacancy from Manhattan exists, and since my understanding is that no other Manhattan vacancy will occur until 1952, I would like to recommend that Dr. Tobias be considered very seriously for the immediate vacancy. It would be helpful if all of those persons who feel strongly upon this matter would let Mayor O'Dwyer know that they, too, believe Dr. Tobias would be an outstanding citizen to appoint. MADELEINE BORG.

New York, Feb. 28, 1946.

Name Franco Booster To N.Y. School Board

Chicago Ill.

Chicago Defender

(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK — Mayor William O'Dwyer's appointment of a pro-Christian Fronter to the Board of Education at a time when hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers called for the naming of a Negro to the board vacancy has aroused the fire of all progressive New York.

O'Dwyer, responding to the suggestion of the newly-named Cardinal Francis Spell, appointed George A. Timone, an avowed friend of Franco to the board post last week.

At the same time O'Dwyer thought he woud placate liberal and pro-Negro sentiment by appointing the Rev. John M. Coeman, 43-year-od Negro, to an unsalaried post on th Board of Higher Education, a lesser wing of the school system's hierarchal setup. The naming of Timone has boomeranged sharply.

The National Teachers Division of the State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, this week demanded Timone's removal from the board, following exposure in the New York daily press that in 1939 Timone had sponsored two meetings organized by the Christian Front.

"Direct Fascist Aid"

Timone's name appeared as a sponsor alongside of such well-known pro-fascists as Merkin K. Hart, Dr. Edward Lodge Curran, Joseph P. Kamp and John E. Kelly.

Sarah T. Walsh, executive secretary of the teacher organization, wired the mayor that his appointment of Timone would be interpreted "as direct aid to the pro-fascist elements in this city," and she added that the choice was "an insult to the Negro people whose legitimate demands for representation on the city board of education you ignored."

3-16-46

No Negro has been on the New York City Board of Education since 1922; and at the moment the whole issue of inter-group education, bigotry in the school system, and reactionary domination of the board, is rocking the school system.

The appointment of Timone followed by one week the Board of Education's whitewash of May A. Quinn, a pro-fascist school teacher, who had been suspended from the school setup for a time for alleged discriminatory remarks about minorities. After he reinstatement parents picketed the school where she resumed teaching.

Meantime Negro Assemblyman Hulan Jack has introduced a bill into the State Legislature calling for an elected Board of Education instead of one that is appointed. The bill has the support of labor, interracial, minority and other civic groups.

All-White City Board

Negro New Yorkers fear the Coleman appointment is a move to keep the city board which su-

School Board Still Needs Negro: Davis

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Fri 3-8-46

Appointment of George A. Timoni to the Board of Education yesterday will not end the pressure for naming a Negro member, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., said.

The Mayor swore in Timoni at a ceremony in his office at 10:45 a.m. Timoni succeeds Daniel Paul Higgins, who resigned at the end of the year.

The new Board of Education member, who lives at 250 Riverside Drive, Manhattan, is 42, a prominent lay Catholic and an attorney. He is a member of the law firm of Latson and Tamblyn, 52 Wall St. He has had little experience in the educational field.

Queried about his political affiliations, Timoni told the press that he does not "now belong to any political organization and I never have."

COLEMAN

Councilman Davis, while paying tribute to the Mayor's appointment Tuesday of the Rev. John M. Coleman, Negro pastor from Brooklyn, to the Board of Higher Education, said **"it does not take the blame off the Mayor for failing to appoint a Negro to the Board of Education."**

The Rev. Coleman is rector of the St. Philip's Episcopal Church, 265 Decatur St., Brooklyn. His was the first Negro appointment to the higher board.

Davis pointed out that Negro and white progressive citizens had made a **"clear and specific demand"** to the Mayor for appointment of a Negro on the Board of Education, however.

NOT EITHER-OR

Fri 3-8-46

"This practice of playing one position against another as if a Negro can have either one or the other must be ended," he said.

"Negroes as American citizens are entitled to representation on all governing bodies of our city and country, not just a few."

Whitewashing of May Quinn, pro-fascist Brooklyn civics teacher, Davis stressed, proved that the Board "needs cleansing and refreshing."

Negro—Maybe In '52

3-16-46

The mayor is said to have promised that the next Manhattan vacancy, after the present one, will go to a Negro. Normal expectancy for this vacancy places it in 1952. However, it was pointed out that if Miss Mary Dillon, board president, should not be reappointed in May when her term expires, that vacancy might be filled by a Catholic.

Sat.

Among Reverend Coleman's specific duties will be that of serving with the Brooklyn members of the board who counsel with the faculty of Brooklyn College and represent the faculty in general meetings of the board. He succeeds Harry S. Rogers, resigned, and his term will expire on June 30, 1952.

The appointee, who comes from a family of 10 children, was born in Blackstone, Va., where his mother, Mrs. Mattie Coleman, 78, lives today. His father, Charles Washington Coleman, who died in 1916, was a brakeman for the Norfolk and Western Railway.

Sworn in last Tuesday by Mayor William O'Dwyer as the president of the higher board, Dr. Ordway Tead, witnessed, was Rev. John M. Coleman of Brooklyn.

The naming of Coleman, who is rector of Brooklyn's St. Philip's Episcopal Church, was acclaimed by white progressives and Negroes alike here but they were not reluctant to point out the "herring across the trail" aspects of the appointment.

Mayor O'Dwyer, approached by Negro leaders on the Manhattan board issue, is reported to have said he felt it necessary to appoint a Catholic to the New York vacancy on the board of education on the basis that Catholic groups would be offended if a Catholic were not appointed to succeed Catholic Daniel P. Higgins, who resigned last December.

ted to follow," the n declared, "as a r the deplorably low ich have governed to the Board in re-

may be expected t Citizens Union de consequence of the standards which t appointments to the cent years."

N.Y. Textbooks Slander Race, Report to AFRO by Teachers' Union Reveals

Afro American Baltimore, Md. Sat 5-11-46

Vile Lies, Historical Distortions on Slavery, Reconstruction Fed to Pupils

By RICHARD R. DIER

NEW YORK—That American history books used as required reading in New York City's public and high schools slander the colored race, was revealed to the AFRO this week in a special report made by the Teachers' Union on undemocratic textbooks.

Many of the books neglect to mention the race in American life, and others only make such mention to say that colored people were needed as slaves in the South to perform work white men could not do because of the hot climate.

The Reconstruction Period after the Civil War is described as "harder on the South than the war period, because the freed slaves now sat in the State capitols and made laws, and the only law they had ever known before was the will of their masters."

Plantation Days

Here is an excerpt from a chapter on plantation life from Edna McGuire's "America Then and Now," recommended for 5th and 6th year pupils:

"The Southern colonists had found it hard to work in the heat of long summers. The Negroes coming from the hot regions of Africa did not suffer in the Southern heat. . . .

"The Negro men were useful on the farms and did well at trades that were easy to learn. The Negro women could be trained to do all sorts of work in the house.

"They also made faithful nurses for the children. So it was that Negro slaves were well suited to do the work that needed to be done in the South."

Defends Slavery

The books have offensive pictures and illustrations showing colored men strumming on banjoes.

On the subject of slavery, the textbook states: Sat 5-11-46

"As the years passed, the question was raised as to whether or not it was right to hold human beings as slaves.

"It was easy for Northern people who did not use slaves to decide that slavery was wrong. On the other hand, it was just as easy for Southern people who needed slaves to feel that slavery was right."

Legislators Libeled

Regarding the Reconstruction Period, the book points out that colored people were still in the South, but no one had any money to pay them for their work, and they had had no training to take care of themselves.

"Because they knew nothing of government, these former slaves often failed to vote wisely. For some years, the State governments in the South were controlled by carpetbaggers, scalawags and Negroes. These were very hard years for most of the white people."

All of these lies were exposed by Howard Fast in his "Freedom Road," one of the most factual stories of the South.

Freedom Decried

Comparing the lot of colored people before and after the Civil War, the book sheds crocodile tears on the unhappy lot of the former slaves who were "supposedly" better off in slavery than freedom.

It declares:

"When the master was kind, these black people lived very happy lives. They were provided with food, clothing and shelter and were cared for when they were old and sick."

"Short History of America" by Jacob Theobold, covering the period of George Washington through the Civil War is used for pupils in grade 6A.

Costly Enterprise

Several of its chapters are devoted to showing that slaves were costly to the South.

It says:

"After all, slave labor was not a free gift to the planter. A Negro man would cost a planter perhaps a thousand dollars. The slave had to be fed, housed and clothed.

"He might fall ill. He might meet with an accident that would keep him from working. He surely would grow old. So slave labor did cost the planter something."

"Short History of America" by James J. Reynolds and Grace A. Taylor is also required reading for 6th year pupils. Sat 5-11-46

Pity for Slaveholders

Describing the good points of slavery it says: "It was often a happy life for the slaves. They had no cares except to do their work well."

"Elementary History of the U.S." by Wilbur Fisk Gordy, for 6th year students, expresses pity for the poor plantation owners who had to change their mode of life after they returned from the wars.

Says Freedmen Ignorant

"There were 4,000,000 ignorant Negroes set free by the war who had no homes or property, and no masters to provide food, clothing and shelter. Most of them had never been taught to read or write."

Describing the great disorders of the times, this vicious textbook lays the blame wholly at the door of the freedmen.

"In one State, 79 out of 150 members of the legislature were Negroes. Unwise laws were passed. Heavy taxes were voted, and the money was spent foolishly. Only time and education could make the Negro a useful citizen."

Charges Laziness

The textbook by Reynalds and Taylor sets a new low in distortion of facts when it states:

"The Negroes were free as a bird. They were like carefree children. Most of them thought that freedom meant one long vacation and no more work."

Africa is called "Darkest Africa," and in many cases, the word "Negro" is not capitalized.

The name of Matt Henson, lone survivor of Peary's North Pole expedition, several times honored for his feat, is overlooked, being mentioned in but one textbook in which he is referred to as a "Negro servant." Sat 5-11-46

Minorities Ignored

Elementary histories covering the period through the Revolutionary War do not mention the participation of minorities thus leaving out the heroism of Crispus Attucks on Boston Commons.

Other books tell how hard it was on the South during the Civil War post-era when some colored soldiers were sent down to serve as policemen, and whites had to take orders from them.

DAVIS URGES NEGRO CHOICE FOR EDUCATION BOARD POST

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Tues. 10-15-46

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Communist candidate for State Attorney General, in a statement yesterday called for the appointment of a Negro to the Board of Education to fill the vacancy created by the death of board member George Chatfield.

Davis pointed to the appointment of Rev. John M. Coleman, Brooklyn Negro clergyman, to the Board of Higher Education several months ago as a victory for the Negro people, the labor and progressive movement.



DAVIS

"While this appointment is looked upon with favor," he said, "it must be remembered that the Board of Education is in even greater need of democratization, considering the shameful vote of all but one member whitewashing Mae Quinn. The Board of Education, through the school system, affects the minds and thinking of the city's children."

The Communist councilman declared the large Negro population entitled the Negro people to representation on all city governing bodies. "This is particularly true," Davis said, "of our school system, where the problems of Negro school children grow in intensity and seriousness. The appointment of a Negro to the Board of Education would greatly aid in the elimination of overcrowding and jimcrow schools, biased textbooks and reference materials, the deplorable conditions of the majority of schools in Negro areas and the several other negative features of our school system."

Psychologists Find Negro Children Wrongly Placed in Retarded Class

The Worker Newyork, N.Y. Sun 6-16-46

By Lola Paine

South Jamaica parents, who two weeks ago charged school authorities with putting normal Negro children into mentally retarded classes, have every right to demand a thorough investigation, two psychologists told The Worker yesterday.

The psychologists, Dr. Kenneth Clark and his wife Dr. Mamie Phipps Clark, personally tested 11 children brought to their clinic by angry parents. They found that seven were definitely "above the legal requirements" for CRMD (Children with Retarded Mental Development) classes. The other four, they said, were not definitely in the CRMD category since "it is questionable whether CRMD programs would stimulate them to the best of their ability."

CHARGE NEGLIGENCE

Three of the 11 children tested had scores definitely in the 90s, Dr. Kenneth Clark pointed out. Since the CRMD level is 75 or under, the placing of these children in retarded classes is "criminal," he said.

The parents in their charges, published exclusively in The Worker on May 26, maintained their normal children are losing out on education and are being trained for unskilled, low-grade jobs. With the aid of the Better Schools Coordinating Council of Jamaica, they took their children for private examination at personal financial cost.

Dr. Mamie Phipps Clark told us that "some of the children with high I.Q.'s have been in the Jamaica CRMD classes so long that they now show retardation in school subjects." She sharply criticized the Board of Education's failure to provide funds to the Bureau of Child Guidance, which tests children for CRMD classes. Sun 6-16-46

RE-TESTING ESSENTIAL

First of all, she pointed out, it is possible that the children were put into CRMD classes without adequate tests, since the BCG is chronically understaffed. Second, she said, absolutely no provision is made to re-test the children once they are in these classes. They should be re-tested at least once a year.

Both doctors said that the BCG's examination scores should be made available. Both the BCG and the Drs. Clark used the Stanford-Binet examination, Form L or M.

We asked Dr. Kenneth Clark about the concentration of eight CRMD classes in P.S. 49, Jamaica, which these children attend.

"I can understand one or two such classes in a school," he said, "but eight classes would be unusual, a striking thing. I think the parents have a right to question it, since the school belongs to the parents. I feel the authorities must be required to explain.

"Placing a child in a CRMD class is a judgment on the child's future, a final decision on a child's place in society. Such judgment is the most serious that can be made about a person, and

19c 1946 New York

WHY A NEGRO IS NEEDED ON BOARD OF EDUCATION

Daily Worker 1-12-46

Poison Book Pushed in Schools

ing after as before a crime. Committing criminal acts, they seem never to be criminals.

The gentle, devoted creature who is your baby's nurse can carve her boy-friend from ear to ear at midnight and by seven a.m. will be changing the baby's diaper while she sings "Hear the Lambs a-calling," or indulges in a brand of baby-talk obviously regarded as highly communicative and extremely amusing. All white families expend a large amount of time, money, and emotion in preventing the criminals they employ from receiving their legal deserts. They feel that the murderers and thieves in their service are not evil and have not been made more unfit for society by their delinquencies.

Prosecuting attorneys, judges, and police officers are

[299]

Negroes are slandered, Italians are vilified and Southern "poor whites" called the earth's most "unprepossessing breed" in a book sitting on school library shelves and recommended by the Board of Education for student reading outside the classroom.

The book is **Lanterns on the Levee, subtitled Recollections of a Planter's Son.** Its author is William Alexander Percy, a Southerner who obviously believes that Negroes should be "kept in their places." Appearing on the Board of Education's supplementary basic library list No. 28,969, the book was published in 1941 by Alfred A. Knopf.

Speaking of Italians, this "planter's son" says on page 18:

"I have noticed that these Latins brought from the Mediterranean thrift and industry, unhurried energy, a sober and simple culture, earthy and warm; but their American offspring seem to regard it as their unpatriotic duty to unlearn these virtues. Second-generation Italians rival the Anglo-Saxon tough in vulgarity and loudness."

Of the Southern "poor whites," this "gentleman" says on page 19:

"Pure English stock. If it was ever good, the virus of poverty, malnutrition and interbreeding has done its degenerative work; the present breed is probably the most unprepossessing on the broad face of the ill populated earth."

But Mr. Percy goes the polltaxers one better when he writes of the Negro people. We quote:

Page 23: "None of them feels that work per se is good; it is only a means to idleness . . . Negro convocations, legal or otherwise, are always enjoyable affairs right down to the first pistol shot."

Page 198, speaking of his experiences as an instructor with the 92nd, famous Negro division of the first World War: "I wanted to give them their every due, to pay them their military respect, but at the same time I was not going to permit them to be familiar."

Page 258, discussing the flood of 1927: "Of course, none of us was influenced by what the Negroes themselves wanted; they had no capacity to plan for their own welfare; planning for them was another of our burdens."

Page 299: "Apparently there is something peculiarly Negroid in the Negro's attitude toward, and aptitude for, crimes of violence. He seems to have resisted, except on the surface, our ethics and to have rejected our standards. Murder, thieving, lying, violence—I sometimes suspect the Negro doesn't regard these as crimes or sins, or even as regrettable occurrences. He commits them casually, with no apparent feeling of guilt."

The CIO Teachers Union has long waged a campaign against poison books in the school system. City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. on May 26, 1944, called on Dr. John E. Wade, city school superintendent, to take immediate steps to eliminate the biased volumes. **Lanterns on the Levees** is still in school library shelves.

This poisonous, anti-Negro text on school library shelves is recommended by the Board of Education

AYD Asks Negro on School Board

Daily Worker N.Y.C.

HITS USE OF CHAUVINIST PLAY IN TEXTBOOK

Appointment of a Negro on the Board of Education was asked yesterday in a letter to the Board from the Teen-Age Division of the American Youth for Democracy.

The AYD also protested the use of a textbook, "Twelve One Act Plays for Study and Production" by S. Marian Tucker, which contains the play "Thursday Night" by Christopher Morley. In at least three places, the AYD pointed out, on pages 107, 108 and 109, the Negro character is referred to as "coon."

"It is intolerable," says the YD, "that while our school system protests its desire to promote an intercultural program, it permits the circlation of such textbooks among students. This is in keeping with the long delay and indecisive action in the May Quinn case and can only cause students to question the integrity and democratic philosophy of the Board of Education." 1-24-46

The text book appears in two schools, the William Cullan Bryant High School and the Newton High School in Queens.

"This sort of thing," adds the AYD, "underscores the need for a Negro on the Board of Education who can represent the interests of the Negro people."

The School Board and Negroes

N.Y. N.Y. P.M.

Dear Editor:

The Negro Americans, who have been pushed around like dogs for generations, have as much stake in America and its future as any other group of Americans. I am getting sick and tired of seeing Negro children given a second-class place in the kingdom we call the future, and a third-class citizenship in the world we call the present. Let the Negro people be treated like the rest of this Nation's citizens instead of making a hollow mockery of their sacred right under the Constitution and denying to them even a voice in the public education of their children.

Let the Mayor appoint a duly qualified Negro to the vacant position on the Board and do it now. Let him give our able Negro educators a chance by acting at once before the next meeting of the Board; let the Negro people live!

STUART R.

American Education Fellowship New York 1-10-46

I am disturbed by the tone of your editorial on the subject of a Negro member of the Board of Education. I am heartily in agreement with the idea that a Negro should have a place on the Board, and, for all I know, Mr. Tobias may be the best possible appointment for the post. What I find disagreeable is the peculiarly insulting way in which you make your demand of Mayor O'Dwyer: "How about it, Mr. Mayor? You don't want to say that Harlem isn't part of your own, do you, and that its kids don't go to school?"

It is unfortunately true that right up to the present the various city administrations have tended to ignore that Harlem is part of our city and that its children need to go to school. This has been as true of the administration of the last 12 years as of those preceding that . . . 1-17-46

In the more than a million people who elected Mayo. O'Dwyer were some of the most progressive voters in the city. They have, as much as PM, an ardent and real desire to see full justice done to the Negro and to other minorities in the city . . . Indeed, by this curious editorial, PM shows a greater eagerness to embarrass the new Mayor than to advance the cause . . .

New York RUTH GOETZ

P.M. New York

I appreciate more than I can express your kind editorial expression concerning my fitness to occupy a position on the Board of Education of the City of New York. 1-14-46

I trust that the best possible person may be found for the position and I hope it will be a Negro, because the Negro group has a very big stake in the educational program of the City, and should be given recognition on that account, rather than on account of race.

New York CHANNING H. TOBIAS

1-17-46

No insult intended, of course; no implication that Mayor O'Dwyer was going to "play that Harlem isn't a part of his town." The implication, on the contrary, was that some other people in some other City administrations seemed from time to time to forget: witness, no Negro on the School Board since 1922. For the record, our own opinion is that Mayor O'Dwyer is deeply and sincerely concerned about minorities in New York; if he DIDN'T appoint a Negro to the School Board, we would be not only disappointed, but greatly surprised.

We still think Dr. Tobias is the man for the job—and the time to appoint him is now.—ED.

Want Negro On Education Board

Daily Worker New York May 4, 1946

A Harlem parent, commenting on school conditions exposed in the United Parents Association report, said:

"Children are unable to wash their hands at all, because the water is shut off in the washrooms."

This is one form of neglect practiced in Harlem by the Board of Education. Appointment of a Negro to the Board of Education would help. Third, it would answer the demands by trade unions and other forms such as the would mean that the Board of organizations, Negro and white, for who believe such an appointment to segregate Education an all-white group from their neigh- 25 years, intends to start of "home would help fight bias against any borhood pikymates. Or the failure grounds" in practicing democ- minority group in the school rooms." racy. Second, it would mean system. Times 2-28-46

These organizations, as well as Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, and Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., have urged Mayor O'Dwyer to appoint a qualified Negro. This can be done at once.

The Board of Education has a vacancy, created by the resignation of Daniel Paul Higgins on Dec. 19, 1945.

Mayor O'Dwyer can make such an appointment now, today.

Hierarchy's Bid May Block Negro From School Board

Daily Worker
New York, New York
Tues 1-26-46

Mayor William O'Dwyer may not appoint a Negro to the vacancy on the Board of Education because of pressure from leaders of the local Catholic hierarchy, a Negro leader told the Daily Worker yesterday.

The Negro spokesman said the Church is insisting that the post be given to a Catholic.

Ever since O'Dwyer took office as Mayor, and even before, a campaign has been on to fill the vacancy created when Daniel Paul Higgins of Manhattan retired on Dec. 19. The demand was raised by leaders in all walks of life, who pointed out that no Negro had served on the seven-man board since 1922, when the term of Dr. E. P. Roberts expired.

5,000 URGE APPOINTMENT

Only last week, 5,000 parents urged the Mayor during a Brotherhood Week ceremony to make a Negro appointment. They said that "no other single, official act would so epitomize to the people of this city, both Negro and white, the real import of brotherhood as an appointment, at this time, of a Negro to the Board of Education."

Community leaders who have urged such an appointment are Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Lawrence Reddick, head of the Schomberg Collection; Mrs. Rose Russell Teachers Union legislative director; Saul Mills, secretary of the City CIO; Edward Lewis, executive director of the New York Urban League, and many others.

Tues 2-26-46

The fight to end discrimination against Negro educators has been broadened as a result of the exposure by Dr. Dan Dodson of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, who revealed that no single Negro holds a professorship in any private university or college in this city. As for the four city colleges, there is only a token representation of Negroes on the faculties.

FIGHT CONTINUES

The Negro leader told the Daily Worker that a campaign is also being considered to seat a Negro on the Board of Higher Education because of the resignation of Harry S. Rogers of the Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute on Feb. 13.

The Board of Education will be faced with still another empty seat when Miss Mary Dillon's term expires on March 31. The Mayor has indicated he intends to reappoint Miss Dillon, the Daily Worker informant said.

Miss Dillon's right to any civic post, and especially the Education Board, was questioned by the Negro leaders because of biased job policies of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Co., which she heads.

Sen. Louis L. Friedman, Brooklyn Democrat, recently charged three utility companies in his borough with barring Negroes and Jews from employment. One was Miss Dillon's firm.

He indicated that the drive to seat a Negro on the Education Board would be intensified.

Parents Group Asks Negro on Ed. Board

The United Parents Association announced yesterday it had urged Mayor O'Dwyer to make an immediate appointment to the Board of Education.

While the organization noted that appointments should be made regardless of race, color or creed, it called O'Dwyer's attention to the fact that no Negro has been on the Board for 25 years.

Educators Join Drive to Win Negro Member for School Board

Daily Worker
New York, New York
1-26-46

By MILDRED McADORY

The campaign for the appointment of a Negro to the Board of Education took on new impetus yesterday when outstanding professional leaders urged such action in appeals to Mayor O'Dwyer. Lawrence Reddick of the Schomberg Collection said: "The appointment of a qualified Negro to the Board of Education would be an important move if intentions are backed up by action rather than mere words."

Rev. Ben Richardson, associate editor of The Protestant:

"A Negro on the Board of Education is a prerequisite to the full democratic expression of our educational system in this community."

Abraham Unger, Lawyers Guild:

"That appointment is long overdue. This must be corrected immediately."

Rose Russell, Teachers Union:

"The most immediate and important steps the Mayor can take to promote better interracial and interfaith relations in our city would be to appoint a Negro to the vacancy on the Board of Education. We note with pleasure that in his Conference with the Board of Education members and Superintendents of Schools, last Monday the Mayor asked for more specific plans by the school officials for an intercultural program.

"There are many outstanding Negroes in our city, such as Edward

he saw no reason why there shouldn't be a Negro on the Board of Education, but every reason why there should be.

"What's one reason?" we asked.

"The fact that there's no better qualified person to represent the Negro's point of view than a Negro is one of the best reasons."

He was George L. Jones, mortician, who spent two and a half years in the European theatre and who lives at 449 Lenox Ave.

Lee R. Kitrell, recently out of the army, said he fought for the right of Negroes to be represented in the government, "including the Board of Education, because nobody else can see our problems as we can."

The Negro teacher would be encouraged to speak up about what she thinks is wrong with the schools, W. G. Colbert thought, if there were a Negro on the Board of Education. He had dropped into the little millinery shop run by Miss Pearl Skinner, at 2128 Seventh Ave. Miss Skinner said it was time for Negroes "to get together and suggest somebody."

Clarence Coachman, interior decorator, of 152 W. 123d St., said he had read somewhere that there are nearly half a million Negroes in the five boroughs. "And not one on the Board of Education."

"Why," he exclaimed, "we ought to have representatives in every avenue of American life. It ought to be taken for granted."

A younger fellow began by referring to "juvenile delinquency." Lots of these kids commit their offenses in the schools, he said. "Doesn't that look like the schools are connected with it in some way?"

The young fellow, Douglas Colclough, driver's helper, of 37 W. 132d St., added: "Crowded schools, not enough teachers. You know.

"Well, with all due respect to the decent white people, I think we understand our problems better than anybody else and ought to be represented on the Board of Education."

Mrs. Marie E. Harris, a post office clerk, substituting for the newsdealer at the northwest corner of Seventh Ave. and 125th St., pointed to the top headline in the "People's Voice." It spoke of the "poison" which school children imbibe from textbooks.

"That's why we need somebody on the Board of Education. Somebody who'll fight like Adam Powell."

Here's Why Harlem Wants a Negro on School Board

You don't go wrong in taking it for granted that any person met at random on Harlem streets wants a Negro on the Board of Education. The only question the interviewer has to ask is, why?

A thoughtful, neatly dressed man at the corner of St. Nicholas Aye., with a serviceman's discharge emblem in his lapel, said that inasmuch as many Negroes "have the educational qualifications and inasmuch as we represent about 10 percent of the population of New York City,"

North Carolina

19c 1946

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
June 13, 1946

1,000 NEGRO CHILDREN WITHOUT CLASSROOMS

Henderson, June 12.—Indications at this time are that the nearly 1,000 Negro school children of the city, who were burned out of classroom quarters a week ago, will have to be taught in Sunday school buildings of local Negro churches next session. Such facilities as can be spared at Henderson Institute will also be pressed into service.

Central Negro grade school was destroyed by fire early Tuesday morning last week, one day before the term ended.

While the county has $90,000 on tap for new buildings, already planned well before the fire occurred, and while $27,000 insurance carried on the burned building is expected to be paid soon, this will not be sufficient money for the work, and even if it were, numerous obstacles lie across the path before such goals can be realized, school authorities pointed out today.

It is planned to have a new building on the east and a new one on the west side of town. On the west, the site of the burned building will be used, together with some additions to the lot. But on the east side no land has even been puchased as yet.

Henderson, June 22.—Nearly 1,000 Negro children who were deprived of educational facilities when Central graded school here was destroyed by fire on the morning of Tuesday, June 4, a day before the end of the term, will not attend school at all during the coming season beginning in September, because there are no accommodations for them, Superintendent E. M. Rollins, of the city-county school systems, said today.

At first it was thought that the children could be scattered by grades in various Negro churches of the city, but investigation has revealed that such facilities are not suitable for one reason or another. The school taught children from the first through the seventh grades, and last year's seventh, which will be the rising eighth grade, will be taken care of at Henderson Institute, which is the Negro high school for the city and county. The others will merely skip a year in school, according to present plans.

The faculty will necessarily be scattered as a result of being thrown out of employment, and will have to be built from the ground up a year hence, by which time it is hoped new buildings can be provided.

NEGRO SCHOOL STRIKE ENDED

LUMBERTON, Oct. 16.—(AP)—City Schools Superintendent B. E. Lohr said today that Thompson institute would resume classes tomorrow following a strike of Negro students last Thursday.

Redstone academy, another Negro school unit affected by the walkout, was not forced to cancel classes and attendance was "nearly normal," Lohr said.

The strike was called off last night by Gus Bullock, adviser of the National Youth council for the Advancement of Colored People, following a statement from the Robeson board of county commissioners that building improvements would be made at the two units.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
June 20, 1946

VANCE NEGRO CHILDREN MAY LOSE SCHOOL TERM

Officials Unable to Find Facilities to Replace Burned Structure

NEGRO SCHOOLS ARE DISGRACE, REYNOLDS SAYS

N. C. Health Officer Scores Lack Of Inspection

RALEIGH, Oct. 10. (AP)—"The Negro schools of North Carolina are a disgrace to the state," Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, state health officer, said today in commenting on the Lumberton Negro school strike.

"I wouldn't be surprised to find 500 other Negro schools in the state in the same condition that the Lumberton schools are in," Dr. Reynolds said.

"The disgraceful condition of the Negro schools is excused on the grounds that 'you can't build now,' but that excuse will not stand—they've been in this condition since the beginning of time. It's true that no large-scale building program could be undertaken at this time, but they (Negro schools) could be kept in a better state of repair. . . .

"There is an attitude in the state that the Negro gets more than he pays for, and perhaps he does—but poverty should be no excuse for filth, especially when it menaces the health of the community."

Dr. Reynolds said that under law the county health officers were limited in their duties with schools. The law provides, Dr. Reynolds said, that the county health officer shall make a sanitary examination "during the summer months" of every public school building and grounds in the county.

It also provides that no school committee or teacher shall make use of any school building or grounds until the county superintendent of health shall certify in writing that said building and grounds have been inspected and found to be in a sanitary condition within four months of the date of the certificate.

"Thus, according to the law, we have the right and duty to inspect school sanitary conditions only during the summer months," Dr. Reynolds said. "—And almost any building is sanitary when not in use. After the opening of the school year, the matter rests in the hands of school and local authorities.

"As far as privies are concerned, there is nothing to prohibit their use as long as they are sanitary," he said.

The full power for the sanitary inspection of the state's public schools should be turned over to the state board of health, Dr. Raynolds said.

"We ought to have the right and power to make sanitary inspections of the schools just as we do of hotels and cafes," he said. "We ought not to be limited to the summer months, just before school opens."

NAACP MAY TEST SOUTHERN STATES' EDUCATION SET UP

The Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

DURHAM, N. C.—Branding the Negro schools of North Carolina as a "disgrace," Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State health officer, hurled a stinging condemnation at the State's educational heads here last week in commenting on the Lumberton school strike.

"I wouldn't be surprised to find 500 other Negro schools of our State in the same condition that the Lumberton schools are in," Dr. Reynolds said.

Sat. 10-19-46

By A. M. RIVERA Jr., Staff Correspondent

LUMBERTON, N. C. — Four hundred striking elementary and high school children paraded the streets here last week in protest against the shocking conditions of the two Negro school units and the heinous "do-nothing" policy of the Board of County Commissioners.

The drama was poignantly portrayed by little children waving flags and placards with such statements as "It rains on me"; "How can I learn when I'm cold"; "We want a school"; "I stay cold all day," and other messages.

The strike, called last week by the Lumberton Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was supported by the Lumberton Youth Council of the NAACP.

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Pittsburgh Pa.

CONDITIONS UNBELIEVABLE

The Raleigh News and Observer, conservative daily newspaper, commented last week that conditions at the two high schools in Lumberton "constitute a disgrace to the city of Lumberton, Robeson County and State of North Carolina."

400 students of all ages and grades who attended free of charge at the movie at the expense of Dr. C. Smith and two theatre operators, N. E. Bass and Harvey Noland. Following the movie, Robert Barnhill, local merchant, served each striking student ice cream at his

COIN TOSS COULD DECIDE WORSE

Conditions at the two schools

EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES A JOKE

Rumors were rife that students in the sixth and seventh grades could not read or write. Our investigation revealed that one could and some not spell "Lumberton," and that their names and others who asked for obvious reasons, be used for deficient on other

Sat. 10-19-46

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Parents
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facilities for Negroes.
We were told not to make an

300 School Children Strike For New Building In Philly

CHESTER, Pa.—More than 300 pupils of the Watts School, 4th and Edwards sts., went on strike here yesterday until a new school building is built.

Parents of the students informed James Grasty, principal of the school and former Lincoln University (Pa.) football star, they are backing the action. In addition 30 mothers of pupils picketed the school with placards demanding a new structure.

The parents petitioned the Board of Education months ago to raze the old two-story brick building, which they characterized as "a firetrap with inadequate plumbing, unsanitary toilet facilities and overcrowded classrooms."

A delegation of parents headed by Mrs. Fringella Bond, 1702 W 2nd st., president of the Mothers Club of Chester, and Mrs. Dorothy Carter, 220 Brown st., Home and School Association president, visited the Board of Education Monday, urging immediate action.

The board members told them they had no funds for a new building, but offered to spend $6000 renovating the two-story, 16-classroom building.

The response of the parents was to keep their children out of school.

'Readin', Writin' and Jim Crow

By ALVIN E. WHITE

When the educational handicaps imposed on colored children in the South are taken into consideration, their achievements are all the more remarkable. With 77% of the colored population of the United States living in the South, more colored children are educated under jim-crow dual systems than in liberal mixed schools.

United States census figures say that there are 2,827,565 colored children between the ages of 5 and 17, residing in the 17 Southern States and the District of Columbia where separate schools are mandated by law.

The 17 States are: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia, which with the District of Columbia have 2,113,288 colored children enrolled in the elementary schools and 273,183 in high schools.

For many years, 16 of these States have employed State supervisors or State agents for "colored education."

Since 1910, private interests, represented by the Southern Education Board, have co-operated with State education departments in the education of colored children. They supplied colored supervisors for colored schools.

$140,000 for 14 States

The General Education Board has taken over this work of furnishing adequate pay for salaries and expenses of State agents for rural colored schools.

In the beginning, the board appropriated $2,500 to each State for the salary of a State agent and a sum not to exceed $1000 each for necessary expenses.

By 1938, the total grants for salaries and expenses of State agents, assistants, supervisors in 14 States amounted to $140,000.

Present agitation for Federal aid to educational systems will do much to improve conditions in these States, eliminating salary differences, keeping schools open longer, hiring more teachers, reducing overcrowding of classes, cutting down the inadequate one and two-teacher schools, providing new schools, and making possible the consolidation of small schools.

This would enable children to have better libraries, equipment and transportation.

In the field of higher education in colleges and other schools, over 2,000 presidents and professors are found chiefly in the South; only about 200 are north of the Mason-Dixon line.

In his book, "Preface to Peasantry," Dr. Arthur Raper says that 80% or more of rural schools in the South had no desks, but used old church pews or benches. The children held their books and writing materials in their laps.

Schools are conducted in poorly built, ramshackle one-room buildings with outmoded sanitary facilities, in churches, lodge halls and even in abandoned shacks.

Out of this background, many outstanding leaders of their people, have gotten their start. Conditions under which many of our older leaders learned their rudimentary education were much worse.

The high illiteracy rate of the South, indicated in Army reports of rejections, was even higher before the advent of the Works Progress Administation.

In the period from June, 1933, to June, 1938, over 500,000 persons were taught to read and write through the emergency educational program. These were confined to 12 Southern States.

Under the dual system of education, colored children frequently were neglected. This was particularly true in those States with limited educational funds, small staffs and heavy colored populations.

In some States with separate schools, there is no separate supervision of colored schools, in Delaware particular. The States of Missouri, and West Virginia support a State supervisor for colored schools from State funds.

Both are colored. In Missouri, the officer is State Inspector; and in West Virginia, State Supervisor.

The State Department of Education in Maryland provides that a white supervisor of colored schools work within the jurisdiction of the State Superintendent of Schools.

To help in the education of these colored children of the South, 66,172 teachers are employed. In the elementary schools, there are 7,024 male teachers and 46,605 females; in the high schools, there are 5,946 male teachers and 6,597 females.

157-Day School Sessions

The average daily attendance in the Southern schools was 1,947,268 with pupils averaging 128 days per session which usually lasted 157 days!

Salaries for colored teachers were considerably lower than those paid whites. The average was lowest in Mississippi where it was computed at $247 per annum compared with $783 per annum for white teachers.

Highest was in the District of Columbia, $2,376, the same amount as paid white teachers. This is another topic which deserves separate teatment.

GEORGIA EDITORS SAY:

EDUCATION NEEDS EQUALIZING

(Sylvania Telephone)

One of the best arguments for federal aid in public education is right in the record.

The records reveal that the low literacy levels and educational standards in the south are due not to lack of effort, but to lack of money.

The records show that the south spends a larger per cent of its tax money on education than do the nonsouthern states. The south spends 2.7 per cent of its total income on education. The rest of the country spends only 2.5 per cent.

The trouble is readily seen when this is broken down to the amount spent per pupil. In the south it averages $34.29 a year. In the rest of the country the average is $74.44. The answer is the fact that there are more children in the south than in other parts of the country.

If the south is to improve its educational facilities more money must come from some place. Higher taxes not only are impractical, they would be very unpopular.

The answer then can be a more equal distribution of the total funds available for education. This can be done only through federal aid.

Since the country as a whole would benefit from higher educational standards in any part of the country, the only fair thing to do is pool the funds available for education and distribute them equally throughout the land.

The nonsouthern states would reap as large benefit from such a program as would the southern states.

It is strange, too, that a good bit of opposition to federal aid for education comes from the south.

Dixie Education Suffers Under Jim Crow System

LOUISVILLE—As long as Negroes continue to get the raw educational deal being meted out to them below the Mason-Dixon line, the South will maintain its hold on the lowest position in the nation's literacy rate standings.

This prediction is graphically borne out in the recently published inventory of public school expenditures in the U. S. entitled, "Unfinished business in American Education." The work, co-authored by Drs. Eugene S. Lawler of Northwestern University and John K. Norton of Columbia University, lays bare the sordid school conditions in the country's southern regions.

An article by Paul Hughes in the Louisville Courier-Journal, one of the South's most progressive newspapers, reviews the work and points a critical finger at Dixie's educational set-up where segregation constantly weakens chances for improvement.

Explodes "No Resources" Myth

Southern appropriations for the schooling of whites fall far below the national average, but compared to allotments for Negro education in the same sections, these grants assume gigantic proportions.

The book blasts the myth that the South is devoid of the natural resources to match those of other U. S. regions where decent educational conditions prevail. The fault, the authors maintain, lies in the Mason-Dixon's reluctance to capitalize on its human resources. As long as the illiteracy of Negroes and poor whites is encouraged in the South, the nation's lowest regional income and standard of living will be the result.

The average expenditure, the inventory reveals, for non-Jim Crow schools in the North and West is $2,199 per classroom unit per year; for white schools in Jim Crow states, $1,166 is spent; and for Negro schools in the same states, only $477 is appropriated.

Improvements Few

The following sub-par figures are quoted in the book:

"In the U. S., there are 1,723,642 children in average daily attendance in 80,946 classroom units which are supported at a level of less than $600 per classroom unit a year. The 17 states which maintain separate schools for whites and Negroes contain 92 per cent of such classroom units; in the other 32 states, only 8 per cent are found."

The authors admit that 'some progress has been made in financing Negro education in recent years, but add: "The present situation, however, represents progress only in that it is not as bad now as it used to be. So long as the majority of Negro schools have less than $500 per classrom unit per year for their support, and so long as hundreds of thousands of Negro children get so little schooling that they fail even to achieve literacy, we have not taken more than the first step in resolving an American dilemma."

Georgetown School

To The News and Courier:

The following is an open letter to the trustee board of Winyah school district No. 5, Georgetown:

The negroes of Georgetown need a high school building with adequate facilities. For years we have been asking you, we have been begging for safe and adequate housing and facilities with which to provide essential instruction for the development of good citizens. With the exception of one token elementary building which is quite inadequate, we have only received indefinite promises while our situation has steadily grown worse.

We have too many pupils for the accommodations. In some classrooms built to accommodate 35 pupils, we have had to place 72 as in the 11th grade during the first semester, and 90 as in the first grade. We have no auditorium worthy of the name, yet in our auditorium, three classes are conducted with no partitions between them. No desks or desk chairs are provided for these 142 pupils thus accommodated. Only seats are furnished them. Moreover, because of the lack of sufficient classrooms, double sessions are necessary. Even the "make-shift" library room must be used part of each day as a classroom.

The building is not safe or healthful. It is old and cumbersome, and a firetrap except when it rains. Old broken down stoves provide irregular heating.

There are no facilities for sorely needed vocational training. The school has no laboratory facilities. The home economics department is less than a gesture.

More than 900 students must use the ten-stool, unsanitary, out-house toilets.

We appeal to you again to correct this situation. We need a school building with adequate facilities.

Very respectfully submitted,

G. S. PORCHER,
(President, the Negro Citizens of Georgetown County.)

Georgetown.

South Carolina's neglect of Negro education told

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Although 43% of South Carolina's population is Negro, the amount spent by the state on Negro education is almost three times less than that spent on white education, the county school superintendents meeting was told here last week by NAACP and the state teachers organization.

For instance, the Negro child got $33-average worth of schooling last year, while the white child got $90 worth. There were 9,114 white teachers for 247,895 white children, and 5,975 Negro teachers for 202,333 students. White teachers received an average $1,266 salary; Negro teachers, $732. White schools are valued at $50,573,864; Negro schools, $8,106,242.

19c 1946

Tennessee

To Remain From School Rooms; 500 Take Vote

MEMPHIS — Plans for a statewide strike were made in a recent meeting of 500 Mississippi Negro teachers. The teachers decided to use this means to force the improvement of educational opportunities for Negroes in their state. Plans call for teachers remaining away from their school-rooms each Wednesday until action is taken on their demands.

According to reports, the cooperation of all teachers and principals in Mississippi is being enlisted in the move. The demands of the teachers are given as the following:

1. EQUAL pay for equal work based on present salary scales and future salary scales of white teachers and principals in the state;

2. EQUAL transportation facilities as that of any other race in all localities;

3. EQUAL building structures and facilities as found in any locality;

4. EQUAL teaching staff in proportion to the same basis that white teachers are employed on;

5. ACTION of the State Legislature to check up on all money appropriated for schools to see to it that the County and City Superintendents are spending in accordance to these provisions;

6. That all teachers be permitted to see through releases in the public statements the salary scale for all teachers in the entire county in which they work;

7. Equal opportunities for higher education and professional courses as offered and will be offered for whites in the State, and equal consideration for all races that study out of the State.

All teachers that favor the above will join with the original 500 Negro teachers and principals ON FEBRUARY 20, 1946 in a STATE-WIDE One-Day a WEEK strike by being on the job without teaching or carrying on the regular scheduled activities of the school until action is taken by local and state legislatures in favor of the proposals.

WE DEMAND A FACT-FINDING BOARD FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT along with a Fact-Finding committee of Mississippi to settle the strike.

This strike is proposed to be a one-day-a-week strike on each Wednesday of each school week until definite action is taken, and if any teacher is abused, LAW 6542, the school laws of the State of Mississippi should protect them, and if a teacher is suspended, THEN THE NEGRO TEACHERS OF THE STATE HAVE WHAT THEY NEED —A LEGAL CASE FOR THE FEDERAL COURTS OF JUSTICE!

Education In Virginia

In a recent issue you reported the inaugural address of Virginia's Governor Tuck. There is one statement in this address that for the public good should not go unchallenged. He said, concerning education:

"From the earliest days of the Commonwealth, when Jefferson was the champion of education, the business of educating its children was recognized as perhaps the chief function of the State."

The State of Virginia has never put into effect Jefferson's public free school plan, and it has been the policy of the political machine that has dominated this State from the time of Jefferson to the present, except during the reconstruction period, to keep the common people generally in ignorance until recent years.

The facts upon which this conclusion is based are as follows: The immortal Jefferson, a sincere friend of all the people, resigned his seat in Congress in order to remain in his State Legislature for the purpose, among other things, of establishing a public free school system in Virginia. But Jefferson soon ran into insurmountable difficulties with the ruling powers, for those in authority represented the aristocratic element, and they could not see the logic of taxing themselves to establish an institution which they would not patronize. They finally passed Jefferson's public free school bill but added the following trick amendment:

"The court of each county shall determine the year in which the aldermen shall be appointed and until they shall so determine no election shall be held. The courts were under the control of this ruling aristocratic element and were careful not to "determine the year" for such an election, and of course no schools were established under the act.

I will not go into other pre-Civil War attempts to establish free schools in Virginia, except to say that the aristocratic element made it appear that such schools were for paupers, and since all Virginians have an excess of pride, only nine counties tried to establish schools at all—if they could be called such.

Then came the unfortunate Civil War. The Republican carpetbag and scalawag reconstruction constitutional convention did however adopt a public free school system, apparently the only good thing to their credit. This convention was composed of 33 conservatives and 72 radicals, 24 of whom were Negroes. Besides the Negroes, the radical delegates were: 14 Virginians, 14 from New York, 3 each from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and England, 1 each from 10 other States and countries including Washington City. Thus, after an agitation of nearly a century a public free school system was adopted. Then an act of Congress by which Virginia was admitted into the Union in 1870 provided, in effect, that the public free school system so established should apply equally to the white and colored people.

I need not take up valuable newspaper space to show the hostility of the Democratic Party of Virginia to this act of Congress and the "carpetbag public free school system. Surely no one will deny that it made haste slowly Virginia being near the bottom of the list of States in public free school education, and the great percentage of deeds and wills of record in courthouses throughout the State signed by mark tell their own sorry story.

VERNON C. BARKER.

Mendota, Va., Feb. 4.

Virginia School Conditions

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

When I came to Virginia six years ago there was a lot of talk of improving the educational system in Virginia. I asked some of the authorities in my county if this applied to Negro schools too. They assured me that it definitely meant Negro schools because they have gone to rock bottom.

My son is to enter school next Fall, and when I went to inquire about the school he is to attend I found that he is to walk two miles through a dense forest to a very small one-room school with 32 children on roll and seven grades to the one teacher. I asked the teacher what improvements had been made in the school this term, and she replied, "The school board built a wood house, painted the school and put a pump here." Then I asked if they are planning to continue improving that school. She said that she heard that the board is going to furnish fuel to all schools next term.

Pray tell me, some one, what is the matter with Virginia? What are you doing to better the condition of your population? Are you holding some down so that others may progress? Haven't you learned better than that yet? Are you teaching your children that America educates its youth?

If you are, stop lying to them. Tell them that it is Russia that offers free and equal education.

MRS. JOHN JONES.

Prince George County.



A well-balanced lunch is served to the 37 pupils at New Zion School. Whole wheat bread and butter are used regularly. Margarine is used for cooking. Mental alertness and health have improved since the children started receiving the nourishing food.

One Classroom and Single Teacher Add Up to Vital, Inspiring School

By P. M. JACKSON

Regional Information Specialist
Farm Security Administration

SEVEN miles northeast of Warsaw in Richmond County, "over the creek," as they call it locally, is New Zion Negro School, taking its name from the old church near by. The enrollment is 37, from tots to children in their teens.

There's only one classroom and one teacher. It is not an imposing structure, as some modern schools are nowadays. The grounds need landscaping and the building is frayed around the edges. Riding by, you would think of it as another small rural school. But when you go inside, you find a spirit big enough to fill a castle.

The land in this section is poor. The income of the average Negro family is low. The community is made up mostly of tenants and small owners with a few acres of land. They work part time at near-by sawmills and as day laborers on larger farms during tomato harvest.

Despite this handicap, the pupils and patrons of New Zion School are engaged in a heart-warming enterprise to combat ill health and lack of education, two of the evils that often are bosom companions of low income. Their enterprise is a school lunch project, an ordinary activity in many schools today. But few such projects started as near from "scratch" as this one did.

High TB Rate

In the early 1930's, Carrie B. Tate, the teacher and a Farm Security homemaker, began serving lunches to her pupils several times weekly because of evident malnutrition among them, and the high tuberculosis rate in the community. Entire families had been wiped out in recent years.

She donated most of the food used at this time and prepared it on a round iron heater in the classroom. Other meager equipment was one small table and a few pots and pans brought from her home. Nevertheless, hot, nourishing vegetable soup or cocoa were made and given the children at the noon hour. It appeared that many children came to school with little or no breakfast. Those most underweight were given a light mid-morning lunch. Much improvement was soon evident in weight and alertness.

After a series of FSA group meetings held in the community in 1942, a group of energetic FSA homemakers decided that the school lunch program should be sponsored by them. Carrie Tate was enthusiastic at the idea. She could foresee greater correction of malnutrition.

That Spring the FSA supervisors in the county devoted much time to group meetings to show the advantages of a school lunch and how each family could help. Renee S. Lamb, FSA home supervisor, helped Carrie Tate organize a cannning group among the school patrons. Homemakers were taught to produce vegetables and to can them and fruit for use in the lunches. Eight Farm Security homemakers attended these meetings along with other women of the community.

Nutrition was taught at these demonstrations. The FSA supervisors met with the New Zion group in night meetings to discuss food production and conservation, and improved crop practices in the interest of the war effort. While learning to produce and conserve more food the school patrons learned much about what they should feed their families.

Entertainments were organized to raise money to buy jars for the canning project. When Fall came more than 200 quarts of tomatoes, beans and other vegetables as well as fruit, had been canned, and some dried and stored vegetables had been donated, to furnish at least a sandwich and soup to each child. Carrie Tate was the cook as well as the teacher. A second room in the little school building was converted into a lunch room. The children took turns at washing dishes.

Project Value Proven

ANOTHER meeting was held to give a full report to the patrons. Real interest was shown this time by mothers who had been indifferent before.

Funds were raised in the community to buy scales for checking the weight of the children. Those underweight at the opening of school in September gained three to 14 pounds after being served hot lunches for several months.

It was easier to orgainze the canning project the second Summer, especially with the assistance of Lavinia Smith, home economics teacher in the colored county high school, who had a pressure cooker at her disposal. Great quantities of vegetables were canned and were on hand when school started.

In January, 1943, the lunch project was enrolled for Federal aid. Six cents per lunch is provided by the government, to be supplemented with 6 cents by each pupil. When children can't bring money their families send vegetables or anything else they have for the lunch and are credit-with their value toward the cost of their own childrens' lunch. Contributions consist mostly of milk, eggs, meat and vegetables produced at home.

Carrie Tate continued in the dual role of preparing the childrens' lunches every day and teaching the first grade through

the seventh until the past Fall. In June, 1945, Renee Lamb helped her hold a rummage sale of food, shoes and clothing donated by interested citizens. The items were readily bought by the people in the community who were badly in need of them. About $50 was realized, which is being used to pay a woman in the neighborhood to come in several hours each morning to prepare and help serve the lunch.

Despite their unfavorable financial condition, the pride of these New Zion folk was in evidence at the rummage sale. Many women were interested in purchasing articles, but were financially unable to do so. Some asked that they be kept until the following Saturday night when their husbands could let them have some money. One little girl desperately wanted a 25-cent pair of shoes. But she had to wait for dad's pay to become their proud owner. Many onlookers would have loved to have bought them for her. But they knew these people didn't want it that way.

Carrie Tate has many problems in connection with the project, but she gladly works hard to see her pupils' health improve. She recently stated that for the first year since she has been teaching she has not had a child absent during the entire Winter because of a cold.

Improvements Evident

Some children still come to school without breakfast. She manages somehow to find them a sandwich before lunch. In addition to the nutritional benefit to the children, the program has opened the way to correcting many things which would not have been brought about otherwise.

While having lunch with the children, Carrie Tate has a chance to observe them. She found that many of them did not eat vegetables as much as they should. Mothers told her they refused them at home. With time, tact and patience, she has taught her small charges to eat what is put before them without argument. Boys who did not eat greens are now enjoying them. Whole-wheat bread is eaten with relish, and a little 7-year-old said he would drink milk every time he could because he wanted to be a stronger man than his father.

The larger girls who sometimes help prepare the food were taught better habits of cleanliness. The lunch has also promoted better table manners, taught promptness and co-operation to these children who showed distinct lack of training along these lines. Some of the children go home and tell their parents about the things they have learned. Instead of resenting it, the families accept it because their own progeny is doing the correcting.

Renee Lamb visits the school occasionally at lunchtime and talks to the children about their food habits, using charts made in colors to show various food values. There has been a marked improvement in food production, conservation and in eating habits among the families because of this project. Children learn to eat carrots, raw vegetables, whole-wheat bread and milk at school and ask for these things at home, resulting in mothers and fathers learning to eat and like them, too.

Now a Real Lunch

THE lunch program has progressed from the meager beginning in the early 1930's. Instead of the round iron heater and small table, it now boasts a cook stove that will bake, long tables covered with white oil cloth and with benches, and adequate pots and pans. The stove came from Carrie Tate's own kitchen. The children are served plate lunches as well as soup, cocoa and milk. Some typical lunches are (1) meat loaf, kale, sweet potatoes, milk, whole-wheat bread; (2) beef stew with vegetables, milk, whole-wheat bread; (3) sliced ham, sweet potatoes, cabbage, cookies, milk and bread.

"When I visit there, I am always impressed with the nice lunch served the children," said Renee Lamb. "It is varied, plentiful, and many times furnishes more than one-third of the day's requirements for a well-balanced diet. Quite often the school lunch is a child's only square meal that day. It has been noted that the children are much more mentally alert in the afternoon when they have had a substantial lunch."

Carrie Tate showed ingenuity in having a large wood box converted into a storage chest. The thing most needed in the lunchroom now is a cabinet for the storage of dishes and food. That is the goal they expect to work on next.

They have little money and practically no resources to fall back upon except pluck and courage, but no doubt the project will continue to succeed, because the small originating Farm Security group has been joined by the whole community and the men, women and children now consider the project as their own.

Patched-Up Schools

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I am greatly concerned about equal opportunities in the educational system of Virginia.

There is a case in Dinwiddie County that is typical of many counties in Virginia. The colored population outnumbers the white by far, yet there is only one high school and not a single consolidated graded school for colored.

Dewitt is a village where many Negroes own homes and farms. The colored population there has been increasing for the last 25 years. It started out with a one-room school, and as that became crowded another room was added and then another. The school is still poorly planned, crowded and dilapidated, with no auditorium and a very small playground.

The patrons were called upon by the superintendent to raise $300 to build another room. That amount was raised and turned over to the superintendent in March, with the understanding that the fourth room will be stuck on this Summer.

Will someone tell me how we are ever going to improve education for Negroes in the South as long as county boards and superintendents squander money like this? Isn't there some way the State can see that regulations are carried out properly?

It is waste of money and material to keep on trying to patch up these poorly equipped, dilapidated one, two and three-room schools rather than consolidate and build decent schools, as the new curriculum calls for.

In the very places where democracy is taught, the most undemocratic things are taking place.

DOLLY WILCOX.

Dewitt.

The Standing of Virginia's Schools

IT is surprising to read of skepticism among Virginia citizens as to statistics indicating the State's low rating in public education. REX BRUGH, who recently sampled opinion on public school attendance, reports in a newspaper article that, "although it is apparently common knowledge in other parts of the United States, many Virginians vigorously deny that educational attainments of the State as a whole are lower than they should be."

As a preliminary to his questioning, MR. BRUGH submitted to each interviewee an introductory statement, which said: "Records indicate that, in comparison with other States, attendance in schools in rural areas of Virginia is low and that attendance by those of age groups over 14 is abnormally low in all parts of the State." To this statement, a number of Virginians entered a strong dissent.

Interesting light on these questions is provided by the Virginia Education Commission, commonly referred to as the Denny Commission of 1944, in its report on the Virginia Public School System, which was undertaken on the authorization of the General Assembly.

After nine days of public hearings, several general truths emerged, said the commission. The first of these was that "the people of Virginia manifest widespread dissatisfaction with the present standing of the public schools of the State." Another was that "from almost every corner of the State comes the recommendation that the compulsory education laws be more strictly and uniformly enforced."

The committee also found, by means of its public hearings, that the people of Virginia not only desire better schools, "but that they are willing to pay for them through increased taxes, even to the extent of submitting to the unpopular sales tax if resort to that form of financing be necessary." This is something to be remarked upon in a State committed to low taxation.

On the question of Virginia's relative standing in various educational indices, the Denny Commission's report provides interesting and, presumably, incontrovertible data. It found that Virginia ranked forty-first among the States and the District of Columbia with respect to average current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in the school year 1941-42, the last year for which adequate comparable data were available to the commission. The expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance at that time was $66.82 per pupil, including capital outlay and debt service.

The Commission did not find Virginia's standing as to school attendance much better. It ranked the State forty-third in the percentage of its population 25 years old and over attaining a median school year of 7.5 (or, roughly, having completed elementary school), and thirty-sixth in the percentage of its population of that age having completed high school. It found, however, that Virginia ranked twenty-seventh among the States in the percentage of her citizens 25 years old or more to have completed four years of college. It is obvious that the State has done a much better job in providing for college-level education than for elementary or high school training.

"While it is true," the Commission reported, "that Virginia is not one of the wealthiest States of the nation (in 1943, with a per capita income of $820, ranking fortieth in this respect) and has a dual system of schools to maintain, yet she is not a pauper State, and certainly deserves to rank well at the top among her sister Southern States."

These findings, like the findings of every other agency which has objectively studied public education in Virginia, indicate that Virginia ranks close to the bottom (1) in respect to per capita expenditure for public education on the elementary school and high school levels, and (2) in respect to school attendance on the elementary school and high school levels. Admittedly, Virginia is making progress in both these respects, but so are the other States. The relative standing of Virginia has, for that reason, not greatly improved.

It is in the sphere of school attendance that the lag in public education in this State can be seen most clearly. The compulsory school attendance law does not require schooling after 16 years of age, and it is poorly enforced. MR. BRUGH, in his poll, found that 55 per cent of the population believes the maximum should be increased to 17 or 18 years, or that the law should require completion of high school. It appears, however, that the solution lies not in higher standards, but in the fulfillment of the standards we have.

The poor showing in attendance is in part due to the general inadequacy of school facilities for Negroes. As the Denny Commission points out, a State which supports two systems of schools—one for whites and one for Negroes—is at a disadvantage to start with. Besides, the Negro population does not contain many large taxpayers and the burden of supporting Negro schools rests largely upon the white population. Provisions for Negro schooling are, for this reason, wholly inadequate in sections having large Negro populations, and no great effort is made to enforce attendance. Not all apologists for Virginia's public schools take Negro schools into consideration when they talk of school attendance.

MR. BRUGH found, in this connection, that 29 per cent of those he interviewed believe the key to improved school attendance is better teachers, more practical courses, more attractive schools, and the like. Twenty-three per cent believe the best solution is the enforcement of attendance and labor laws, and 22 per cent believe the desired objective can be achieved by educating parents to the necessity of making their children attend school.

The sensible citizen will not attempt to deny the weaknesses of our public schools, as MR. BRUGH found some inclined to do, but will recognize their faults and make an honest effort to correct them. Those faults—and their correctives—have been pointed out by no less authoritative a group than the Denny Commission. To that Commission's report, the State may well look for guidance.

Hail U. S. Judge in California

School Segregation Is Ruled Unconstitutional

3-30-46

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Hailed as the greatest opinion since the emancipation of the slaves and the writing of the Fourteenth Amendment, was the decision against the policy of segregating school children for reasons of race, color or national origin, signed by Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick, last week.

The ruling was in the form of a permanent injunction, and it ordered the Orange County school officials to halt a 15-year-old practice of segregating pupils of Mexican and Latin descent into special schools.

Saturday

David C. Marcus, Civil Liberties attorney, brought the suit on behalf of twenty representative children, their parents and all persons residing within the school districts.

FOUR DISTRICTS INVOLVED

Specifically citing conditions in four school districts of the County—Santa Ana, Westminster, Garden Grove and Elmodna—Marcus declared segregation to be practiced in all districts where there is a sizeable Latin American population.

3-30-46

Basing their case on the allegations that the Mexican and Latin-American youngsters were less clean, more diseased, more poorly clothed and mentally inferior to "white or Anglo-Saxon" children, officials of the school districts urged that no discrimination was behind their policy of segregation.

Judge McCormick, in ruling against the school officials, found segregation discriminatory, contrary to the Constitution and laws of the State and Nation; "odious to a free people," "subversive to the doctrine of equality" and "utterly inconsistent with American traditions and ideals."

His decision is expected to have Nation-wide repercussions, particularly upon educational practices as they exist in the South.

Segregation Ruled Illegal

Schools throughout the

U.S. New York N.Y.

and please copy: Thurs 3-21-46

Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick has ruled in Los Angeles that segregation of school children on the basis of race or nationality violates the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. McCormick's decision was announced as he enjoined four Orange County, Cal., schools to end segregation.

350 Negro teachers in city schools

Cleveland, Ohio, Call & Post

Almost 350 Negro teachers are now on the rolls of the Los Angeles school system, "and no one has heard of a single dire result", it was reported this week by Aaron A. Heist, of the Municipal League.

Sat. 3-23-46 Indiana

Court Ruling Bars Calif. School Bias

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—When Judge Paul McCormick in a recent ruling held that segregation in California schools violated the State law and the Fourteenth Amendment, it was reportedly the first such Federal decision.

According to an American Jewish Congress publication, Judge McCormick, even in the absence of discrimination, held that: 3-16-46

Local Authorities in Error

The action of local school authorities in segregating Mexican and Latin descended children in separate elementary school contravened California law and was a violation of the equal protection, privilege and immunities clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment;

That social equality was "a paramount requisite in the American system of public education" and that segregation promoted a feeling of inferiority in the children segregated in way not justified by their comparative scholastic standing.

Sat.

Approximately 5,000 pupils were affected by the suit brought in their name. School authorities maintained that the education facilities available to the Latin-Americans were at least equal to those granted others.

Elect First Negro To Trustee Board

Sheeler

LOS ANGELES—Climax of a hot campaign in the Willowbrook district notorious for unsanitary and dangerous conditions in its Jim Crow schools was the election of Joseph R. Terry, prominent Negro citizen, to the school board of trustees. 6-1-46 Sat

Terry is the first Negro chosen to that post in the district. He carried at least three "white precincts." A resident of the district for more than 21 years, Terry has been a federal employe and operator of a Willowbrook garage for 16 years.

19d 1946

Connecticut

What Negroes Are Doing

The Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

AT HARTFORD, CONN. a youthful Negro educator has been named adviser to 40 school counselors by the Hartford Board of Education. His name is Thomas L. Borders, a native of Macon, Ga. and a graduate of Morehouse College and the University of Hawaii.

Working under the office of Lasrence W. Wheelock at the board of education, Borders advises school counselors how to handle student problems at the various public schools. 1-13-46

Colored Educator to Advise Hartford School Counselors

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

HARTFORD, Conn. (ANP)—A graduate of Morehouse College and of the University of Hawaii, Thomas L. Borders, a native of Georgia, was recently appointed by the local board of education to be adviser to 40 school counselors, the first person to hold the newly created post. 1-18-46

His work designed to promote good will, he advises the counselors how to handle pupil problems at the various public schools and frequently talks to the pupils himself when the problem becomes too great for the local counselor. 1-18-46

Borders, who worked for the Navy Department in Hawaii at night and attended school in the day, divides his time now between the school board and the 11-month-old North End Community Center, which colored and white persons use under the supervision of a mixed staff.

D. C.

19d 1946

Estelle Riddle Receives Post

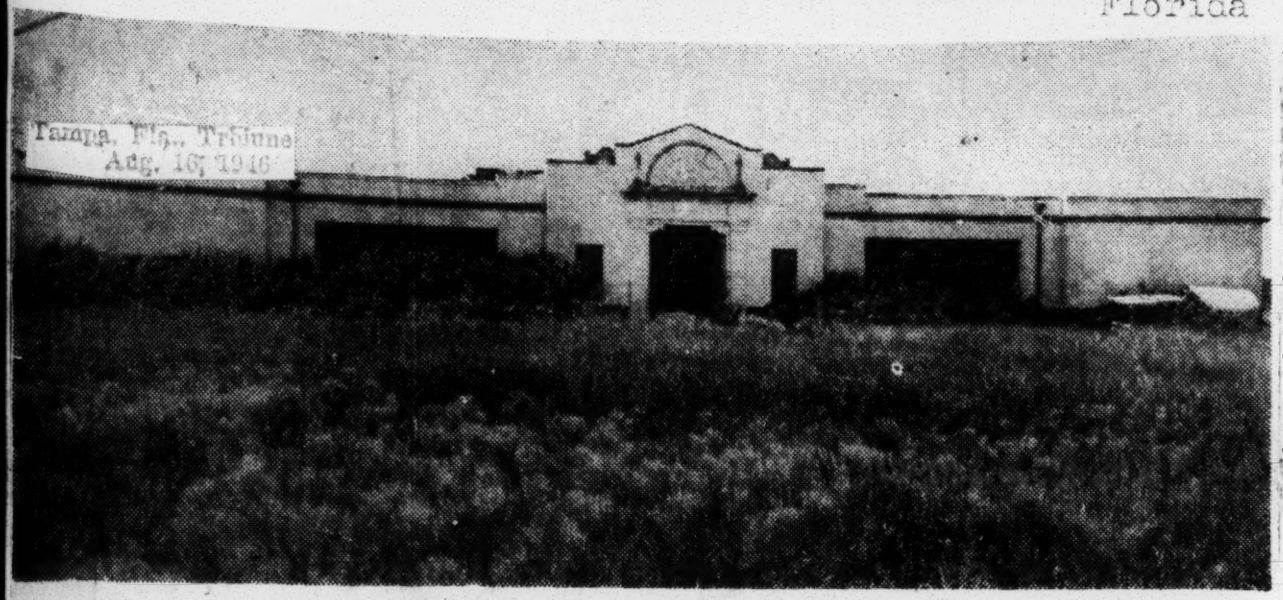
Courier Pittsburg, Pa.

1-25-46

NEW YORK—Mrs. Estelle Mas sey Riddle has been appointed a member of the Citizens' Federa Committee on Education. The pur pose of the committee is to advis the Commissioner of Education or policies and on programs of serv ice to education to be carried or by the U. S. Office of Education.

Mrs. Riddle will represent the National Council of Negro Wom en and the National Nursing Coun cil. The term of each member is three years. Other groups repre sented are labor, business, agricul ture, manufacturing, homemakers professions, veterans and servic clubs, religious groups.

Mrs. Riddle is consultant in the National Nursing Council and wel known in educational circles.



SUN CITY TO BECOME NEGRO SCHOOL—This is the Sun City school south of Ruskin that will be repaired at a cost of $10,000 to form a consolidated school for Negro children.—(Tribune Photo).

SCHOOL BOARD TO CONSOLIDATE NEGRO SCHOOL

The county school board prepared yesterday to tackle a $10,000 to $12,000 project to place the vacant Sun City School building in shape for use as a consolidated school for Negroes.

The board instructed its architect, Leslie N. Iredell, to prepare specifications for a new roof for that building in order that a call for offers from roofing contractors may be made. Iredell and Ellsworth G. Simmons, board member, were insructed to engage a contractor to do other repairs at the school, the contractor to receive a fee of 12½ per cent of the cost of the project other than the roof.

The board authorized payment of $4847 representing the cost of completed repairs at Plant City High School. Iredell reported that modernization of Glover Negro School, which will be a consolidated school and eliminate small Negro school shacks at several points, will be completed as soon as window glass is obtained; that bids will be received next Thursday on an addition to the Ruskin white school, and that specifications are being drawn for an addition to the Mango white school.

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
October 27, 1946

ARCADIA'S NEW NEGRO SCHOOL HOUSE OPENED

By VERNA HOLT
Tribune Correspondent

ARCADIA, Oct. 26. — (Special) — The new $55,000 Negro school building was completed this week and the impatient and excited pupils at last have started to school in the modern cement block, 13-room school with all its modern conveniences.

Contractor Christ said he had been all over South Florida and looked at many a school building, but had found none more complete and convenient than this.

The building was financed through local funds accumulated for the purpose, except for a local loan of $20,000 which is to be repaid $5000 a year for the next four years.

Hollow Rectangle

The building is in the shape of a hollow rectangle with five classrooms on each side, and at the ends are the two sets of rest rooms and sick or first aid room at one end, and the principal's offices and the library at the other end. The big hollow center court may be entered at four large openings, and there is an eight-foot cement walk extending along the inside of the court, on to which all classrooms open.

The ventilation is exceptional, with six large windows in each classroom and with three large transoms on the opposite side from the windows. There are also special ventilators near the floor. Each room has a flue for heating by stove. Each room has two large blackboards and extensive special bulletin boards.

Modern Rest Rooms

The rest rooms are complete with ample and modern plumbing fixtures. All walls are tinted a soft pale green and all ceilings are of insulated tile. The big home economics room, 22 by 42 feet, already has plumbing installed. The classrooms all are 22 by 30.

Despite the tightness of building materials, the Christ Co. was able to complete the building in four months.

For over 15 years, the Negroes have been using an old store building for a school. They plan a big dedication Dec. 3.

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
Aug. 9, 1946

NEGRO SCHOOLS TO BE CUT IN CONSOLIDATION

The number of one-teacher Negro schools in Hillsborough County will be reduced to one under a consolidation program planned by F. D. Miles, director of Negro education, and approved yesterday by the county school board.

The consolidation program for rural Negro schools will result in abandonment of several rickety, unsanitary Negro school buildings, Miles said, and it will reduce the number of teachers required in the rural areas.

Miles reports to the school board follows in full:

"The following one-teacher schools will be merged with the William Clover School as soon as the three additional rooms are completed. (I understand that they will be ready not later than Sept. 1). Coronet with 18 pupils, Dover with five pupils, Trapnell with 15 pupils, Keysville with 20 pupils; Hopewell students are already attending the Glover School. This makes a total of five one-teacher schools that will be eliminated within the next few weeks.

"When the Sun City school has been repaired, Gardenville and Sun City will be merged.

School To Be Enlarged

"Our plans now are to build an additional room to the Wimauma Negro School, and when that is done Picnic No. 1 School will be merged with Wimauma. When this is all done, we shall have two Negro schools in the southern part of the county, one at Sun City and one at Wimauma. In East Hillsborough County we will have two main school centers, one at Plant City and the other at the William Glover School.

"We still have a one-teacher school at Knights and I recommend that at the beginning of the next school term that those children be transported to Plant City. If this should be done, then than all of the one-teacher strawberry schools would be eliminated and we would have a total of four strawberry school centers.

"I have recently made a survey of the Mt. Zion and Levin Armwood Schools, and I found that they are only two miles apart. It is my recommendation that thought be given to merging these two schools with a total enrollment of 62 pupils which could be handled by two teachers, and as it now stands we have three teachers. This would mean one teacher could be eliminated. The Mt. Zion School is in fairly good repair, and if the water supply could be improved and the sanitary facilities slightly enlarged, this would make a much better set-up. If the board should see fit to do this, then we would have only one one-teacher Negro school left in Hillsborough County and that would be at Citrus Park. I have no recommendation to make at this time about Citrus Park School.

"The trustees at the Thonotosassa Negro School have assured me of their intention to improve the water and toilet condition there at an early date."

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
July 10, 1946

Board Acts To Improve Negro Schools In County

Following publication in yesterday's Tribune of a picture of a broken down shack being used as the Keysville Negro school, county school board members pointed out that the Keysvill school along with several others, will be eliminated as soon as the new William Glover school is completed.

"I think The Tribune should take note that the board recognized last year that something had to be done out there and awarded a contract for construction of the new Glover consolidated school," said Board Member Eldridge Simmons.

"Nevertheless, the Keysville school has existed for 12 years," said Superintendent McLaughlin.

To Be Combined

F. D. Miles, director of Negro schools, said Negro children now attending classes at Keysville, Trapnell, Coronet, Hopeville and Dover would be shifted to the new three-room Glover school when it is completed in about 60 days.

Miles also was instructed to confer with trustees about doing away with the Armwood Negro school and having the children attend classes elsewhere.

The board also instructed Miles and L. E. Swatts, rural supervisor, to make regular checks on what the various districts are doing about elimination of insanitary conditions. They will report to the board each week. Officials of the Tampa district also will be asked for progress reports prior to the opening of schools in September.

This action was requested by McLaughlin, who said the checks would be more effecitve if the supervisors operated under direct orders from the superintendent and the board. Board Member V. V. Sharpe agreed it was a good idea.

The board also agreed to advertise for bids for construction of a two-room addition to the Ruskin building, and instructed McLaughlin to make arrangements for the preparation of improvement plans for the proposed new Sun City Negro school.

Pinellas Building $10,000 Negro School Without Issuing Bonds

CLEARWATER, Oct. 12—(Special)—Nearing completion here is a $10,000 modern one-story concrete block elementary school building for Negroes which was financed without floating a bond issue.

The new building, which will replace an old two-story wooden building which had been rented from a Negro organization called the St. John's Helping Hand, was made possible by an appropriation from the Pinellas County School Board's general fund.

Law Permits Use of $10,000

"We are permitted by law to use up to $10,000 from the general fund in an emergency," School Supt. Fuguitt explained; "and this certainly is an emergency."

Bids for construction were asked in advertising, Fuguitt said, and every step taken in erecting the building was in conformity with the law, he declared.

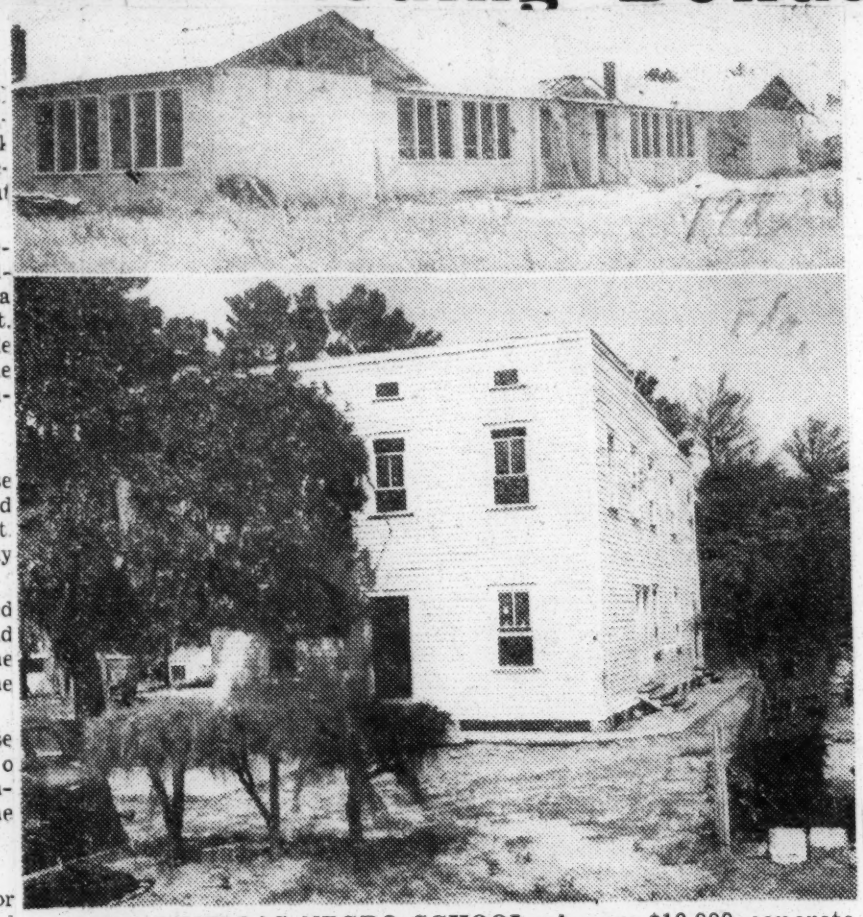
The new building, which will house the Williams Elementary Negro School, is going up two blocks northeast of the present building in the Negro section in East Clearwater.

Shortage of Materials

The building now being used for the school is described by school officials as something of a firetrap, but its use was made necessary because of the shortage of buildings and building materials and the crowded conditions of the Negro schools, they said.

There has been considerable agitation here since the opening of schools for a new building for South Ward Elementary School. Fuguitt said that a new building for South Ward would cost from $175,000 to $200,000. It could be financed only by a bond issue, he said.

The Parent-Teachers Associations [illegible] Clearwater schools have asked [illegible] provements in school buildings [illegible].



NEW PINELLAS NEGRO SCHOOL—A new $10,000 concrete block Negro school building, financed from the county's general fund, is nearing completion (top) at Clearwater to replace an old wooden two-story firetrap structure (below) rented from a Negro organization.

Six Alabama Congressmen Oppose School Lunches Bill

BY MARGUERITE JOHNSTON
News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 — Only three of Alabama's nine congressmen in the House voted for the important school lunch bill which passed the House by 275 to 101 and which will mean more than $1,000,000 in good food for Alabama school children.

The three to vote for the bill were Majority Whip John Sparkman, of Huntsville; Rep. Luther Patrick, of Birmingham, and Rep. Albert Rains, of Gadsden.

The element in the bill which is thought to have thrown the other six members of the delegation into the opposition, an opposition which was largely Republican, was the Powell amendment which provides that there shall be no discrimination on basis of race in the distribution of the funds.

THIS PARTICULAR AMENDMENT is identical to a clause in the original school lunch bill which passed during the depression as an emergency measure and which has been in effect ever since. It was made clear on the floor that the amendment interferes in no way with the Southern system of segregated Negro and white schools. It does provide that the funds shall be distributed in equal amounts to the Negro and white schools.

Started during the depression and carried on during the war as an emergency measure, the plan of federal aid to school lunchrooms has now been established as a regular peacetime program whereby the children of America can be guaranteed better balanced diet.

This bill had the full backing of the National P.-T. A., groups of farmers and agricultural groups throughout the country.

ficulty in winning approval of permanent legislation.

Leaders of the Senate farm bloc, many of them Southerners, anticipated no difficulty with the anti-discrimination provision written into the House bill. Sponsored by Rep. Powell (D., N. Y.), a Negro, it specifies that white and Negro children benefit alike under the program.

"We have no objection to providing funds for Negro school children," said Sen. Bankhead (D., Ala.). "We have done that in past programs. All we are opposed to is attempts to intermingle the races."

In addition to authorizing $100,000,000 each year, the Senate substitute would provide an additional $15,000,000 annually for the Office of Education to aid the lunch program by providing facilities and furnishing nutrition education—which would cover spinach and carrots.

Kids Will Get Lunches Sans Discrimination

School Bill Passes Handily After a Stiff House Fight

By MILTON MURRAY
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The sound and fury of debate that had threatened to snatch school lunches from 10,000,000 youngsters fizzled yesterday into a futile 101 votes as the Flannagan Bill passed the House of Representatives with a roll call total of 275 yeas.

Still in the bill is the amendment by Rep. William Clayton Powell, Jr., (D., N. Y.) which prohibits discrimination against any child because of race, creed, color or country of origin. The Powell addition received a 258 to 109 vote.



Rep. Powell

Attacks on the racial issue had left friends fearful and it was on their insistence that the vote was put over for a day to allow tempers to cool.

For two days a torrent of objections had been poured on the proposal to extend $50,000,000 Federal subsidy for low cost or free lunches in public and parochial schools on a dollar matching basis with the states.

The furious objections culminated in an appeal to prejudice with the Rankin-Cox orators claiming the measure was a threat to white supremacy.

During the recess, in an almost night-long session of telephone discussions, two stark facts were laid before wavering Congressmen:

¶ The election this Fall.

¶ The Southern states stand to gain most from the appropriation.

A third factor was the agreement of the bill's sponsors to drop its second section appropriating an additional $15,000,000 to help establish facilities, train dietians, and set up a lunch program.

Objections to this section had centered on its exclusion of all except public schools and the clear-cut entry of Federal agencies into a supervisory position over state school bodies.

House Okehs School Lunches By Large Vote

Anti-Discrimination Provision Is Added By Rep. Powell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—(AP)—The House voted today to make the federal aid school lunch program permanent but specified that Negro and white children shall benefit alike from the $50,000,000 annual government outlay.

The anti-discrimination provision, sponsored by Representative Powell (D), New York, a Negro, cost the lunch plan some Southern votes on the final 275-101 roll call.

$15,000,000 Killed

As it goes to the Senate the measure is stripped of a proviso, which had been approved by the House agriculture committee, to authorize the U. S. Office of Education to spend $15,000,000 additionally per year to supervise the lunch program and help plan children's diets.

Chairman Flannagan (D), Virginia, of the agriculture committee, told the House that without Office of Education participation the program will "be nothing more than what we've done during the past ten years."

Congress has been appropriating sums annually to help states furnish lunches for school children. However, there never was any basic legislation and continuation of the program has been a question year by year.

The bill provides for dollar-for-dollar state participation at first with accelerated state payments to a point where the states will be paying 80 per cent of the lunch costs by 1950. If states take full advantage of available federal funds the program will grow from $100,000,000 in 1947 to $250,000,000 in 1950, Flannagan said.

As is the case where school lunch plans now have federal aid, children will be required to pay for the meals if they can afford it. Non-profit private schools, orphanages and foster homes would share equally in the plan with public schools.

Distribution of the $50,000,000 federal appropriation is placed on a population - income formula. The agriculture committee said it will provide $7,769,200 for the Northeast, $11,082,300 for the South, $8,209,900 for the Midwest, $6,003,100 for the Southwest and $2,185,500 for the Far West. Some $12,500,000 will be used by the Agriculture Department to buy surplus foods and the rest of the fund will go for other purposes.

U. S. Office of Education participation in the plan was cancelled by an amendment offered by Representative Andresen (R), Minnesota. He said he feared the agency would bring Washington interference with state control over school systems.

Negro Carries School-Lunch Plan Point

Minus Discrimination, Bill Passed By House

Washington, Feb. 21 (AP)—The House voted today to make the federal aid school-lunch program permanent, but specified that Negro and white children shall benefit alike from the $50,000,000 annual Government outlay.

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School Lunches Bill Given House Approval

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 — (AP) — Hey kids! $50,000,000 a year from Uncle Sam for school lunches, but not a red cent for spinach propaganda.

That's the ticket the House wrote in voting to make permanent the school lunch program financed partly by federal funds. Now the program—and any attempt to revive the spinach issue—is up to the Senate.

How the Senate stands on spinach remains to be seen, but leaders of the powerful farm bloc there talked of speedy approval of the lunch program—with the federal ante boosted to $115,000,000. They claim to be the "daddy of the program."

Sen. Ellender (D., La.), and Russell (D., Ga.), said they have a substitute bill ready for the one approved Thursday by the House, 275-101, after three days of debate.

RUSSELL, WHO HAS BEEN winning Senate approval of school lunch funds for 10 years, said in an interview he anticipated no dif-

Powell Leads Fight for Equality in Federal Aid

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —The Federal $50,000,000 school lunch bill passed the House of Representatives here Thursday by a 247 to 101 vote after insertion of an anti-discrimination amendment by Representative Adam Clayton Powell of New York.

The bill puts Federal aid for school lunches on a permanent basis and authorizes an annual appropriation of $50,000,000 by the United States Government. A voice vote eliminated one section of the measure proposing a $15,000,000 appropriation to the U. S. Office of Education to supervise nutrition education and provide school lunch facilities.

VARIED INTERPRETATION

The introduction of an amendment against discrimination of any child regardless of race, creed, color or country of origin by Representative Powell was interpreted differently by Southern Representatives. Congressman Powell's amendment proposed denial of Federal appropriations to States or schools where discrimination exists.

His intention is to require each State to allocate proportionately as much money for lunches for Negro children as for white children, Powell said. Georgia's Representative Tarver gave a similar interpretation to the amendment. Representative Poage of Texas contended the amendment would "bar any State with a segregated school system from receiving aid of any kind."

TEN REPUBLICANS OPPOSE AMENDMENT

During the lengthy debate, Representative McCormick (D., Mass.) majority leader, joined with Tarver to declare the racial issue had been raised by opponents of the school lunch program in an effort to alienate Southern support. The amendment will not change the operation of the program, which bill back to the committee, which Hawaii have already signed agreements to take advantage of Federal Government has aided would have killed it for this session, the Federal lunch funds provided for the last ten years, they argued. Voting against the measure under the National Lunch Act.

No charges of discrimination were made, backers of the measure pointed out. Over forty-two Republicans and forty-nine Democrats.

The new act which makes the program permanent, is designed to safeguard the nation's children and to encourage local use of the crops. States participating include Maryland, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and West Virginia.

Ten Republicans joined with ninety-nine Southern Democrats to vote against the Powell amend-

School Lunch Program Operating in 26 States

The AFRO-American
WASHINGTON
The United States Department

Important Victory for Equal Education

The People's Voice New York, N.Y.

By DOXEY A. WILKERSON

Sat 3-2-46

THE STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY of educational opportunity brought a very important victory last week when Representative Adam Clayton Powell's anti-discrimination amendment to the School Lunch Bill was passed by the House of Representatives. This is the first time in the history of federal aid to education that Congress has included a Negro school safeguard in legislation affecting the public elementary or secondary schools of the nation.

There are dozens of laws under which the federal government gives a variety of financial subsidies to schools and colleges in the states—many millions of dollars every year. But segregated Negro schools in the South get nothing at all from most of these federal grants, and extremely little from the others.

The only exceptions are three of the many laws which give federal aid each year to land-grant colleges—Morrill Act of 1890; Nelson Amendment of 1907, and Bankhead-Jones Act. Sec. 22) of 1935. These laws, unique in federal education legislation, require *"a just and equitable division of the fund"* between the one white and the one Negro land-grant college in each of the 17 Southern States. As a result of this requirement, the Negro land-grant colleges always receive from these particular funds a fair share of the money appropriated; indeed, they get a proportion of the total which equals or exceeds the proportion Negroes constitute of the total population in the several states.

But with all the other federal grants for public schools and colleges, Negroes in the segregated schools of the South share little or not at all. And so it would have been with this new federal subsidy for school lunches—but for the Powell anti-discrimination amendment.

Sat 3-2-46

What would have happened—and what Mississippi's John Rankin fought for until he was blue in the face—is this: Federal money for school lunches would go to Southern State Departments of Education with no strings attached; it would be spent wholly or mostly in white schools; and the Negro schools would get little or nothing to provide lunches for their children.

Millions of impoverished Negro children in the South will get an occasional good meal as a result of the Powell anti-discrimination amendment to the School Lunch Bill. Moreover, its enactment marks another milestone in the long struggle of the Negro people for an equal opportunity to share in the benefits of federal grants for public school education and related services.

School Lunches

New Republic 3-4-46

Some eight million school children were assured hot lunches at low cost—or at no cost to those unable to pay—by the House a few days ago. The program has been in operation on a year-to-year basis for a decade, but it was not without a fight that the permanent school-lunch bill was passed by a vote of 275-101.

Southern Democrats and old-line Republicans dusted off their speeches on states' rights and federal control of education. reminded their colleagues of the days their mothers fixed "good luncnes in a little red p... and then brought up the race issue as a last resort to defeat the $50-million appropriation (to be matched by state funds). They did succeed in crippling the bill by striking out $15 million needed to expand and equip the program in the states. Republicans were caught in their own maneuvering on the amendment introduced by Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D, N. Y.) to deny federal aid to states or schools in which discrimination is practised because of race, creed or color. Republicans who supported the amendment with the thought that it would cause Southern Democrats to vote against the bill and defeat it, were trapped into voting for it after the amendment passed.

House Supports Clause by Powell

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Discrimination Ruled Out by New Measure

SENT ON TO SENATE

3-2-46

Southerners' Opposition Defeated Two to One

3-2-46 WASHINGTON

States which discriminate because of race, creed or color in their public school systems, will not be entitled to Federal school lunch funds, under the measure which Thursday passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming 275 to 101 vote.

The showdown came over the non-discrimination amendment offered by Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (Dem., N.Y.) when over bitter Southern opposition, a roll call vote found 258 members in favor of retaining the clause.

Charges of playing politics for minority group support were hurled at each other by Republicans and Democrats following the offering of the amendment.

The charges were injected into the debate when Rep. George H. Bender (Rep., Ohio) offered a substitute for the Powell amendment. Mr. Bender would have barred the apportionment of Federal funds to any State which maintains separate schools for colored and white children.

Sat.

Mr. Bender said he was sure Mr. Powell had in mind the denial of funds to States which have segregated school systems.

"Let us say exactly what we mean," he said.

Mr. Powell replied that Mr. Bender's amendment did not in any way support the purpose of his amendment.

No Alteration Sought

"The purpose of my amendment," said Mr. Powell, "is not in any way to alter existing educational patterns."

He added that the purpose of his amendment was "to assure that where there are separate schools or even where there are not separate schools, the money allocated for the school-lunch programs shall be allocated fairly to all people without regard to race, creed, color or national origin."

3-2

In the colloquy that followed, Mr. Powell charged that Republicans during consideration of the work-or-fight bill had resorted to a trick to "gain a partisan point by playing on racial prejudices." He added that Mr. Bender was now doing the same things.

"I charge the gentleman (Mr. Powell) through the trick he perpetrated on that occasion with defeating FEPC in the work-or-fight bill," Mr. Bender replied.

Mr. Bender refused to yield fur-

ther to Mr. Powell, asserting that Mr. Powell "is most unfair in the statement he makes as he was unfair on that occasion."

Rep. John H. Folger (Dem., N.C.) offered an amendment to strike out certain language in the Powell amendment, which Mr. Powell himself had sought to strike out by unanimous consent.

Knutson Protests

Rep. Harold Knutson (Rep., Minn.) told Mr. Powell that he would nullify his amendment if he reformed it in the way he suggested.

Rep. Carl T. Curtis (Rep., Neb.) asked Mr. Folger whether under his amendment of the Powell amendment segregation is discrimination.

3-2-46

"No," replied Mr. Folger. He added that "there is quite a difference between segregation and discrimination."

Rep. Clare Boothe Luce (Rep., Conn.) pointed out that if discrimination is practiced in the free lunch program it will not be practiced by the children:

"Why should the children in any State be penalized by being deprived of food for a discrimination practiced by their elders, perhaps for poitical reasons?"

She suggested invention of another punishment for discriminating against children in the school lunch program.

After Rep. John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, the Democratic floor leader, had asked his colleagues to defeat the Bender amendment and accept the Folger amendment, the House followed his advice and tentatively accepted the Powell amendment.

Opposes Amendment

Opposing the Powell amendment after its tentative acceptance, Rep. Antonio M. Fernandez, (Dem., N.M.) said his State had distributed free lunch program funds for the past ten years without "any objectionable discrimination." He explained his statement by saying that his State had discriminated in favor of low income people, referred to as a minority group, and that the Powell amendment would make it impossible to do this in the future.

Rep. Paul Stewart (Dem., Okla.) voted against the bill because he believed the word "discrimination" as used in the Powell amendment was broad enough to destroy the Oklahoma school system.

Mr. Stewart demanded a separate roll-call on the Powell amendment. The vote was 258 to 110 for the Powell amendment. The bill itself was approved by a vote of 275 to 101.

THOSE SCHOOL LUNCHES

Editor, The Advertiser: Montgomery, Ala.

There's an old saying that beggars can't be choosers. The school lunch bill passed by the House in Washington bars Federal aid to States which "discriminate in spending it among pupils because of race, color or creed."

Advertiser

While some of us are feeling hurt over the implication, there are children in the schools of Montgomery who are going without a regular lunch. In one of the schools of our prosperous city, I know of a little tow-headed boy about seven years of age who can afford only a small bottle of milk, costing three cents. That is all the lunch this child has from day to day.

We in the South must strive to overcome our complex of false pride. If the State of Alabama or the City of Montgomery can't afford hot lunches for underprivileged children, is there any reason why your public officials — who don't know the meaning of hunger—should feel hurt because Congress requires equal distribution of the funds it appropriates for necessities we don't want to afford?

Sun. 3-3-46

For instance, we in Alabama paid in to the State Treasury several millions of dollars in taxes alone for whisky, beer, and wine we consumed in the year of our Lord, 1945.

J. MITCHELL PILCHER.

235 Riverside Drive.

19d 1946 General (School Lunch Bill Passed)

$75,000,000 Provided for Permanent Lunch Program

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-28-46

WASHINGTON

As the school bells ring this year, approximately 8,000,000 children in 48,000 schools have bright prospects of being served nutritious noonday lunches under the permanent school lunch program.

Three months ago the school lunch program became permanent with the signing of the National School Lunch Act by President Truman. Congress has appropriated 75 million dollars to help carry out this year's program. This compares with only $57,500,000 in 1945. Up to $10,000,000 of this year's appropriation may be spent for school lunch equipment —refrigerators, stoves. dishes, dish washing machines and other facilities.

Children 5 to 7 Considered

The $75,000,000 will be divided among the States on the basis of need and the number of school children between the ages of 5 and 17. Already 43 States and Hawaii have signed agreements to take advantage of the School Lunch Act.

Through 1950, the Federal government will match State contributions dollar for dollar. For those States in which the average income is below the national average, the Federal contribution will be proportionately increased.

Food and labor supplied by the schools and the lunch sponsors may be counted as part of the State's contribution. However, all Federal monies must be spent for food, except of course, the $10 000,000 allowed for equipment.

Must Meet Standards

Lunches are to conform to standards set up by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

No pupil may be discriminated against for his inability to pay for the lunch. Children receiving free lunches are not to be seated separately, nor is any other distinction to be made.



Typical of the millions of youngsters who will receive school lunches this year under the permanent school lunch program is this pupil of the Margaret Murray Washington Vocation School in Washington, D.C. Her's is a Type C milk lunch to top off a sandwich brought from home.

19d 1946

Georgia



5-16-46

Atlanta Daily World 5-16-46

DISCUSS TEACHING — Mrs. Dora Gordon, rural teacher in Jefferson County, Ga., poses with Secretary Henry Wallace during the recent Founder's day activities at Tuskegee institute where the noted liberal was main speaker. For 15 years before the department of agriculture, then under the leadership of Secretary Wallace, began its school lunch program, Mrs. Gordon was providing her students with a midday lunch. She retires this year after teaching for more than a third of a century. (ANP Photo). Atlanta Ga.

Negro Teacher Honored

Congratulations

VIDALIA, April 10.—(AP)—L. B. Dickerson, principal of the Dickerson Training School, last night at a 42nd anniversary celebration was presented with $500, a bound volume of testimonial letters and a bronze plaque for community leadership. The celebration was attended by both white and Negro leaders in Vidalia. Benjamin F. Hubert, President of the Georgia State College at Savannah, was a speaker. Atlanta Ga 4-11-46

Negro Attendance Is Rated High In Okaloosa Schools

CRESTVIEW—(Special)—Attendance at Negro schools in Okaloosa is far better than at white schools," according to Mrs. Lois Wiggins, county attendance officer, who today released attendance figures for all schools in the county for the first month of the current term.

Two Negro schools reported 100 per cent attendance for the month while the highest reported for any white school was 97.9 per cent, the attendance officer said.

Among the white schools, Silver Springs led with 97.9 while Escambia Farms and Fort Walton schools were tied for second place with 97 per cent. Holt junior high school was in third place with 96.13.

Douglas Plans Negro School

The Constitution

Atlanta Ga. Sun. 7-14-46

Constitution State News Service.

DOUGLAS, July 13—T. H. Wall, Superintendent of City Schools, announced this week that it is the plan of the City Commission to let, at its next meeting, a contract to build a four-room Negro school building.

The building which will supplement present facilities will house a lunchroom, a workshop, a science laboratory and a home economics room.

The Commission has advertised that bids will be acceptable at anytime prior to the meeting. Plans and blueprints are on file in the office of the City Clerk.

New School House For Negroes

Recently, through the State Department of Education, Eatonton was able to secure a building to replace the old Negro School house. Under the supervision of Superintendant C. S. Fincher, Jr., the building was moved here from Camp Wheeler in five foot sections.

A structure of 20 feet by 120 feet with a wing of 20 by 40 feet annexed, it will be partitioned into eight rooms. In the process of being assembled at present, the new building will not be ready for occupancy until sometime after the regular school term begins.

Fincher announced that school would open in the old building as scheduled, and will move to the new structure sometime at a future date.



RALPH T. JONES

The Constitution

Schools Must Grow With Population

Atlanta Ga.

Fri. 7-5-46

'Way back when Atlanta was called Terminus, it is probable that one gentle teacher in the sitting room of her home was all needed to provide primary education for the children of the settlement. My familiarity with the history of the city is insufficient to state, positively, whether there was, in those days, any provision for such teaching or whether, as a matter of fact, there were children to teach.

Perhaps the first school room, private undoubtedly, did not come until the era of Marthasville.

Anyway, the point I want to make is that the school equipment of past years is insufficient to provide for the larger child population of succeeding periods. Always, in a growing community, school accommodation and provision has to grow with the increasing population. That is obvious.

This morning's column is devoted to the problem of the Fulton County schools, a system faced with urgent necessity to take care of more school pupils than ever before.

3,000 Increase

Like everybody else, the war halted construction for the school system. Fulton County school system has been unable to erect any new buildings for the past four years. The schools were crowded even then. Today the enrollment is 3,000 greater than four years ago. New buildings and additions to present buildings are essential. And the pressure will steadily increase, indicated by the fact that the enrollment increase last year was 1,600 greater than the year before, the greatest increase in the system's history. Next year will probably see that record broken, and so on. So rapid is the rise in population for Fulton County outside the city limits.

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The $2,500,000 will provide, for white schools 180 additional classrooms, 14 new auditoriums, 16 new cafeterias and 12 enlargements of existing cafeterias, 21 libraries. For Negro pupils there will be 68 additional classrooms, 8 new auditoriums, 10 cafeterias and 10 libraries. Adequate provision for both races is provided, with Negroes constituting only 20 percent of the county school population.

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Fri. 7-5-46

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However, it is important to us of DeKalb that the children of our neighbor county, Fulton, are given a fair and proper break in life. Which means, proper opportunity for the best possible education.

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(continued)

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Public Cafeterias Get New Ratings

Atlanta Ga.

7-20-46

Negro Public School Lunch Rooms

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

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School Cafeteria Attain New Rating

Atlanta Ga. 11-12-46

Wed.

Three Negro public

19d 1946

Georgia



5-16-46

Atlanta Daily World 5-16-46

DISCUSS TEACHING — Mrs. Dora Gordon, rural teacher in Jefferson County, Ga., poses with Secretary Henry Wallace during the recent Founder's day activities at Tuskegee institute where the noted liberal was main speaker. For 15 years before the department of agriculture, then under the leadership of Secretary Wallace, began its school lunch program, Mrs. Gordon was providing her students with a midday lunch. She retires this year after teaching for more than a third of a century.—(ANP Photo).

Atlanta Ga.

Negro Teacher Honored

Constitution

VIDALIA, April 10.—(AP)—L. B. Dickerson, principal of the Dickerson Training School, last night at a 42nd anniversary celebration was presented with $500, a bound volume of testimonial letters and a bronze plaque for community leadership. The celebration was attended by both white and Negro leaders in Vidalia. Benjamin F. Hubert, President of the Georgia State College at Savannah, was a speaker.

Atlanta Ga. 4-11-46

Negro Attendance Is Rated High In Okaloosa Schools

CRESTVIEW—(Special)—Attendance at Negro schools in Okaloosa is far better than at white schools," according to Mrs. Lois Wiggins, county attendance officer, who today released attendance figures for all schools in the county for the first month of the current term.

Two Negro schools reported 100 per cent attendance for the month while the highest reported for any white school was 97.9 per cent, the attendance officer said.

Among the white schools, Silver Springs led with 97.9 while Escambia Farms and Fort Walton schools were tied for second place with 97 per cent. Holt junior high school was in third place with 96.13.

Douglas Plans Negro School

The Constitution

Constitution State News Service.

DOUGLAS, July 13—T. H. Wall, Superintendent of City Schools, announced this week that it is the plan of the City Commission to let, at its next meeting, a contract to build a four-room Negro school building.

The building which will supplement present facilities will house a lunchroom, a workshop, a science laboratory and a home economics room.

The Commission has advertised that bids will be acceptable at anytime prior to the meeting. Plans and blueprints are on file in the office of the City Clerk.

Atlanta Ga. Sun. 7-14-46

New School House For Negroes

Recently, through the State Department of Education, Eatonton was able to secure a building to replace the old Negro School house. Under the supervision of Superintendant C. S. Fincher, Jr., the building was moved here from Camp Wheeler in five foot sections.

A structure of 20 feet by 120 feet with a wing of 20 by 40 feet annexed, it will be partitioned into eight rooms. In the process of being assembled at present, the new building will not be ready for occupancy until sometime after the regular school term begins.

Fincher announced that school would open in the old building as scheduled, and will move to the new structure sometime at a future date.



RALPH T. JONES

The Constitution

Schools Must Grow With Population

Atlanta Ga. Fri. 7-5-46

'Way back when Atlanta was called Terminus, it is probable that one gentle teacher in the sitting room of her home was all needed to provide primary education for the children of the settlement. My familiarity with the history of the city is insufficient to state, positively, whether there was, in those days, any provision for such teaching or whether, as a matter of fact, there were children to teach.

Perhaps the first school room, private undoubtedly, did not come until the era of Marthasville.

Anyway, the point I want to make is that the school equipment of past years is insufficient to provide for the larger child population of succeeding periods. Always, in a growing community, school accommodation and provision has to grow with the increasing population. That is obvious.

This morning's column is devoted to the problem of the Fulton County schools, a system faced with urgent necessity to take care of more school pupils than ever before.

3,000 Increase

Like everybody else, the war halted construction for the school system. Fulton County school system has been unable to erect any new buildings for the past four years. The schools were crowded even then. Today the enrollment is 3,000 greater than four years ago. New buildings and additions to present buildings are essential. And the pressure will steadily increase, indicated by the fact that the enrollment increase last year was 1,600 greater than the year before, the greatest increase in the system's history. Next year will probably see that record broken, and so on. So rapid is the rise in population for Fulton County outside the city limits.

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Negroes And The Bond Issue

Daily World

The proposed Bond Elections, totaling $40,400,000 for improvements in the City of Atlanta and Fulton County, which are to be held next Wednesday, August 14, are as close to Atlanta and Fulton County Negroes as are the children who attend our schools. For if they should be passed with a sufficiently large enough majority, then many of the ills from which Negro pupils suffer and against which Negro parents and patrons rightly complain, will have been solved.

8-11-46

Through the courtesy of The Atlanta Urban League we are permitted to present to our readers a distribution of these funds to the several units and agencies: On the Negro elementary schools will be spent $2,448,650; high schools, $893 500; vocational and veterans' school, $265,000; stadium, $200,000. Specifically, these figures apply as follows: For the Bush Mountain school, there will be an expenditure of $17,000; Carter, $71,000; the new E. R. Carter school $324,000; $223,000 for the Crogman school; for the Davis Street school, there will be a total of $133,500; Gray street, $9,500; Ira school, $29,450, and Johnson school, $294,000.

Sunday, Atlanta, Ga.

Other improvements include $139,000 expenditure at Howard (for an Opportunity school); South Atlanta, $20,700; Walker Street school (new) $240,500; Ware, $246,000; Wesley, $109,000; Yonge, $131,000, and a new wing to Yonge, or new school, $461,000.

In the high schools, improvements include $142,500 for a gymnasium at David T. Howard; $95 000 for an auditorium, with other expenditures totaling $308,500; while at Washington High school, expenditures totaling $585,000 will be used to enlarge the cafeteria at a cost of $57,000, build a gymnasium at a cost of $142,500 and an auditorium at a similar cost.

8-11-46

All these benefits will come as well as many others not here enumerated, provided only that qualified Negro voters will take out time from their work Wednesday and go to the polls in large numbers and vote for these badly needed improvements. Bond officials have been careful to warn our people of the very common error of voting for some of the issues and leaving off others. Of course, that is permissable. But it is very important that two separate ballots be cast. Of the $40,400,000, the City of Atlanta is to receive $20,400,000, while the remainder goes to Fulton County. Since the two are different, it is necessary for two ballots, one for the city and another for the county, be cast. We feel certain that Negroes will do both.

Atlanta Sept. 22, 1946

Racial Good Will Pays

Editor, The Journal: In the days when the State of Georgia is receiving such unfavorable comments relative to its race-relationship, it may seem unusual for a Negro schoolteacher to write of the amicable racial attitude that predominates the county in which he lives and teaches.

The population of the Negro in Pickens is very small in comparison to that of some of the counties of south Georgia, yet as one of the ranking officials of the State Department of Education puts it, "It is far easier to get things for the Negro schools of north Georgia than in many places in south Georgia."

We in Pickens County are especially blessed in having a Board of Education and a school superintendent of the larger caliber. For all the youths of Pickens it is obvious they sustain the highest hopes and loftiest ideals.

The county is further blessed with the famous Georgia Marble Company which is not only interested in the white schools, but also in Pickens County Training School, the only institution in the entire county for the education of Negro youths.

Through its co-operation with the Board of Education, the Georgia Marble Company is spending considerable amounts annually in the interest of Pickens County Training School. There are many municipalities from which it is more difficult to get the necessities to operate Negro schools than from the Georgia Marble Company. No workman, however skilled, is too highly paid by this company to perform services for this school, and no official is ever too busy to be interested in the problem of Pickens County Training School.

Through the efforts of the Georgia Marble Company, Board of Education and friends of the Negro in the community, Pickens County Training School is about to be associated with the accredited high schools of Georgia.

Does this spirit of racial good will pay? It is not difficult to find in Pickens those who have been rendering continuous service to the same employer for 30 and 40 years, and it is not unusual for relatives to send for friends and other relatives to come from other parts to live in Pickens County.

GEORGE E. ARCHIBALD.

Tate.

$3,531,150 Allotted To Negro Schools

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 8-14-46

Majority Of Those Registered Must Vote, Approve Issue

BY V. W. HODGES

Three million, five hundred thousand dollars for Atlanta Negro school children—the largest sum ever to be allotted to Negro schools anywhere in the South, hangs on the fate of the Negro vote here today.

If Negroes go to the polls in large numbers as they did on July 17, then they will find relief from the growing pains of double-sessions, overcrowded classrooms, inadequate teachers, poorly built and poorly kept schools. If they don't vote—all of them as they should—then we will continue to be plagued with these evils, with our best and most promising teachers going to better paying jobs and leaving the worst prepared and less efficient to be the teachers of our children.

Officials have been careful to explain the important difference between the Bond for the city of Atlanta and those for Fulton County. To insure the passage of the $40,400,000 for the City of Atlanta, only a majority of those voting is necessary and required. But in order to get the Bonds passed successfully for Fulton County, a majority of the 122,000 registered voters in the County must vote. And of that number, 41,000, or a two-thirds majority, must vote "yes."

TWO VOTING BOOTHS

There will be two voting booths in each city polling place. One booth will be for balloting on the city bond issue. The other booth will be for balloting on the county bond issue. Remember, you need to cast you vote in each booth. Don't forget that your duty is only half done when you vote for the one and leave the other.

WHAT WE'LL GET

Out of a total of nine millions dollars for school improvements, Negroes will get $3,531,150 for sschool improvements. Negro elementary schools alone will get $2,448,650 for improvement of conditions and in building auditoriums and cafeterias. We will get a badly needed Vocational high school.

We will get a Stadium, built at a cost of $200,000 and with a seating capacity of 12,500. For shops and equipment, we will get another 132,500 and we will get a colored vocational high school, to be built on Old Clark University campus at a cost of $265,000. Finally we will get another public library (branch of the Carnegie Library on Auburn Avenue) on the Westside, built at a cost of more than $50,000.

Having considered these figures, can you afford to remain at home today because of a little thing as having no one to take care of the chickens while you are away? Can you afford to gamble away the future of your child and unborn children by staying at home, even if you do not feel like "being bothered" a few minutes today. If you do you are going to wish one thousand times and pray ten thousand times that you could bring this day back and act upon it in the light of what you know. But today, will never return. Make use of it—it is more precious than rubies. Vote for City and County Bonds today!

Polls will be open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Valdosta Daily Times
Aug. 31, 1946

Building Added to Hahira Negro School

HAHIRA, — Work has been started on the building of a new cement block structure on the campus of the Negro school in Hahira, the foundation for which was laid several months ago. The new building will furnish four large additional classrooms to take care of the overcrowded condition that has prevailed here for some time. The work is being rushed and it is hoped that the building will be ready for occupancy within a few days.

The finances for this cement building, it is understood, come from the bonded fund of the town for school building purposes, and it is reported that the Negroes are adding a good-sized donation to this amount as a supplement. The Negro school campus now holds the main school building, the agriculture building and work shop, and the canning plant, and in addition to this, a lunch room.

Wilcox Schools To Open Monday, Sept 9

All schools in the county, with the exception of some Negro schools, are scheduled to open Monday, September 9, County School Superintendent W. A. Stone stated this week.

Wilcox County has four high schools, two elementary schools and 20 Negro schools, which has a full faculty of 64 white teachers and 37 Negro teachers. The schools operate 19 school buses and this year most of them will be new, replacing much needed buses which were operated last year on a repair basis.

"All the schools, except the elementary and Negro schools, will run the full nine months," Mr. Stone said, "the elementary and Negro schools will operate eight months. Three of the Negro schools will begin Sept. 9, and the other 17 Negro schools will open Sept. 30, this being arranged in order to let the children work as long as they can in the fields."

This year all four of the high schools, Abbeville, Pineview, Pitts and Rochelle will have lunch rooms, Abbeville lunch room opening for service for its first season, a project made possible by the local P. T. A.

Grade "A" Eating Houses

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 11-22-46

Atlanta City Health officials are rendering yeomen service to the public through its crusade to improve the sanitary surroundings under which cafeterias sell and serve meals to the public. Without apparent fanfare, officials have continued to crackdown upon those places failing to meet the tests of sanitation both in the preparation and service of food, as well as the matter of its surroundings. That is as it should be. For the public has a right to expect and demand that the food he eats should be as clean and wholesome in restaurants as they are in the home. Anything less may endanger and retard good health.

Praiseworthy also is the fact that two or three weeks ago, only two of the school cafeterias in our Negro public schools received an 'A' rating. Today there are about five which have since qualified. Other cafeterias are working overtime to meet the requirements of health officials. We are proud to know this. For the schools simply cannot afford to fall below standards, when sanitation is one of the cardinal points in the training of the Home Economics departments in the schools. Moreover, the schools are the seats where children, unfortunately in too many cases, have to receive the elementary lessons of cleanliness, and sanitation.

19d 1946

Indiana

Wise And Timely Action

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 9-12-46

Striking white youths, mostly first generation immigrants, of Gary, Indiana last September, have taught school officials there an important lesson: that if those in charge of the training and upbringing of youth do not have a definite policy and program for their guidance, the youth will proceed to develop one of their own. That is what happened at Gary when white students precipitated a strike rather than attend school with Negro students at the Froebel High school. And because the school officials temporized with these striking students, the spirit spread to Chicago and to other cities. In Chicago, the Mayor and the Superintendent of schools, along with other responsible heads, decided that Chicago school system was too large and involved too many races to leave its policy making to minors, most of whom are the children of foreign born with all of their native prejudices and their newly acquired American hate-pattern.

From this Gary officials decided to tighten their belts and take over the control of their schools. Now they will maintain no more special schools for Negro children. The specific order passed by the Board, and which goes into effect by September 1947, says: "Children under the jurisdiction of the Gary public schools shall not be discriminated against in the school districts in which they attend because of race, color or religion." Thurs. 9-12-46

This new anti-discrimination policy is a radical departure from the old policy which brought about the strike last September. The Gary school officials have done the proper and wise thing. The pity is that it took them so long to arrive at the conclusion. No longer will they let the tail wag the dog. Other school heads can learn from this order.

Mississippian Lauds Negro Education Plan

Jackson, Miss., April 9 (AP)—The Mississippi State Superintendent of Education asserted today that Negro education in Mississippi was on the threshold of the greatest expansion in the history of the state.

Commenting on recent legislative action appropriating $23,000,000 for common schools, an increase of $3,500,000 over the 1944-46 biennium, and providing for the erection of a $300,000 vocational college to train Negro teachers, Superintendent J. M. Tubb said:

"Negro schools are on the verge of experiencing greater progress than they ever dreamed. They will participate in the $3,000,000 building program and the vocational college will furnish better trained teachers in the Delta section."

$3,000,000 Kyle Bill To Aid Negro School Building

JACKSON, Miss.—(SNS)—The Senate Finance Committee, of the state legislature now in session here approved last week the $3,000,000 Kyle Bill for the improvement of public school buildings.

According to indication the greater portion of the amount will be used to bring Negro school buildings up to par. A few white schools in the "poor counties" would also be aided by the building program.

This bill introduced by Senator John Kyle, of Sardis, is expected to be passed by the legislature.

$23,000,000 Voted in Miss. for Educational Development

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—Plans to boost colored education in this State were revealed last week by J. M. Tubb, State superintendent of education, in commenting on the recent Legislature action that appropriated $23,000,000 for common schools.

"Colored schools are on the verge of experiencing greater progress than they ever dreamed," he said. "They will participate in the $3,000,000 building program and the vocational college will furnish better trained teachers in the delta section."

The appropriation marks a $3,500,000 increase over the 1944-1946 biennium and provides for the erection of a $300,000 vocational college to train colored teachers. Colored teachers will be included in the salary increases, which may be 15%, Tubb said.

Jackson, Miss. News
June 26, 1946

Negro Education Improvement Plans Outlined In Meet

Plans for improving educational standards for negro schools in the state were outlined by county superintendents of education at representatives of the State Board of Education at a call meeting at the Heidelberg hotel Monday afternoon.

Revising a resolution presented by 238 negro teachers attending the North Delta Summer School and Health Workship at Clarksdale, the superintendents agreed to adopt common policies on training, regrouping of schools, transportation, length of term and pay.

Group voted to ask Accrediting Commission to evaluate four year high schools and colleges in order to raise educational requirements for negro teachers.

Although the resolution asked for consolidation, the superintendents voted for re-grouping of schools, explaining that a larger number of students will be able to obtain training at less expense through this plan.

W. G. Eckles, director of transportation, State Department of Education, announced that the Building Commission will mail application blanks about July 1, to all county superintendents of education, Negro county school boards and white boards of trustees, who will in turn submit estimated building needs. These estimates will be considered in alloting funds from the $3,000,000 school building appropriation passed by the 1946 session of the state legislature.

Action was deferred on a recommending dealing with the length of term. The petition asked that the law establishing an eight months school term for Mississippi schools be made operative for negro schools, and that where local conditions do not warrant a continuous eight month session, the session be divided.

Eliminated was a section recommending minimum salary scales be set at $50 per month for emergency teachers; $75, for high school graduates and $100 for college graduates. It was pointed out that some counties are unable financially to meet standards which other counties might meet. The superintendents adopted, however, a recommendation calling for the establishment of a state-wide salary scale based primarily upon training, efficiency and certification.

A. F. McGehee, Pascagoula, president of the Association of County Superintendents, presided. J. M. Tubb, director, State Department of Education, assisted with the meeting.

19d 1946

New Jersey

Led Successful Fight to End Jersey School Jim Crow



MRS. KATHERYN HARRIS



DR. JOSEPH F. S. CARTER



HYLAND R. MOORE



WALTER J. UPPERMAN

Principals in the Asbury Park, N.J. drive against school segregation, which ended recently when the board of education abolished the two-school system at the Bangs Ave. building. Ever since the building was erected, 32 years ago, it has had white pupils, principal and teachers on its north side and colored on the south. The 253 white and 690 colored will be integrated when fall term begins. Mr. Moore is the Bangs south principal, who takes over the combined school with white vice principal, Donald Young. Mr. Upperman, attorney, acted for the Elks' Civil Liberties League in convincing the school board that courts would rule against segregation. Mrs. Harris was one of leaders active in drive, and Dr. Carter, a member of the board of education, called attention to the segregated school and was a member of the committee recommending end of jim crow.

Afro American Sat 5-4-46 Baltimore, Md.

N. J. Separate School Pattern Fading

Black Reporter
Oklahoma City, Okla.

TRENTON, N. J. — The established pattern of racial segregation in the school system here is being broken down, according to a survey made for the NY Herald-Tribune by its Negro reporter, Edgar T. Rouzeau. For the first time, Negro teachers are being assigned to white schools, he says.

The jim crow pattern has been largely confined to the junior high schools, Rouzeau found. The laws of the state forbid discrimination in education and test cases have been upheld by various courts. The Trenton Committee for Unity is given credit for much of the reform accomplished.

1-19-46

End Segregation In N.J. School

Chicago Defender
Illinois
Sat 4-20-46

Color Line Divided School House In Half

ASBURY PARK, N. J. — A 25-year-old practice of separating Negro pupils and white pupils at the Bangs Avenue Elementary School here was ordered discontinued this week by the Board of Education.

The unique segregation set-up has previously restricted Negro pupils to one section of the building known as "South" and the white pupils in a section referred to as "North."

Recommendation for the change in policy came from Dr. Harry S. Hill, superintendent of schools, who recently was directed to study the segregation after protests from Negroes and some liberal whites had been made.

Integrate Pupils

The board directed that "both sections of the school and all pupils be integrated, effective at the beginning of the new school term in September."

Sat 4-20-46

The Bangs Avenue School functioned with two separate student bodies and faculties.

Hyland R. Moore, Negro principal of the Negro section of the school, was appointed by the board to serve in the same capacity for the integrated school.

New Jersey town gets first Negro teacher

MONTCLAIR, N.J.—Mrs. Mable Mitchell Frazier, of Asbury Park, N.J., teacher at an Asbury Park grammar school for over 15 years, was last week taken into the 200-year-old Montclair school system as its first permanent Negro teacher. Educated in Newark public schools, Mrs. Frazier is a graduate of Newark State Teachers' college, where she will receive her B.S. in education this month.

Afro American Sat 5-4-46

Sat 6-15-46

Noted Negroes To Lecture At Jefferson School

Twelve prominent leaders of the Negro people will come to New York from half a dozen cities to lecture at the Jefferson School's special course on "The Negro in American Life," which begins Jan. 17.

Each week for twelve successive Thursdays, one of these lecturers will discuss an important phase of the Negro people's contribution to American culture, or a phase of the struggle for Negro rights.

Dr. Sterling Brown, lecturer at Vassar College, author of books of poetry and literary criticism, will discuss the Negro people's contribution to literature.

Abram Hill, director of the American Negro Theater, will take up the Negro's contribution to the theater and the Negro's problems in that field. J. Lawrence Cook, well-known musician and arranger, will deal with the Negro's contribution to music, and Miss Gwendolyn Bennett with their contribution to art.

The role of the Negro people in the labor movement will receive treatment from Thomas Richardson, National Executive Vice-President of the United Federal Workers of America. Robert Jones, senior examiner of the FEPC in New England, will deal with the struggles of the Negro people for jobs and civil rights.

Herbert Wheeldin, veteran of the Battle of the Bulge and a member of the famous mixed division in that battle, will talk on the problems of the Negro vets; Dr. Max Yergan on the role of the Negro abroad, particularly in Africa.

The course begins with a general survey of the present situation, presented by Arthur Huff Fauset, well-known Philadelphia educator and a member of the board of the National Negro Congress.

Places in the class are still open, and registration will continue at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., until the opening next Thursday.

New York Teacher Cited For Creating Good Will

BY GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK (ANP)—Ruth Avery Handy, Brooklyn school teacher who has been in the New York school system for 24 years, was awarded a special citation this week by the board of education. The award was presented for "moritorious servire for outstanding work."

According to the principal, Mrs. Handy, who is a teacher in Public School 3 in Brooklyn, took a class of retarded pupils, in-immigrants from the south, and by means of excursions, class instruction, and personal inspiration adjusted these pupils socially and educationally. Her class consists of children from 4-A to 6-B with an age range of from 10-15 years.

School Asset

The Gothamite taught in Harlem for a number of years at P. S. 89 and was an asset to her school in breaking down racial prejudices and cutting the rate of juvenile delinquency among the pupils.

Civic-minded and alert to the problems and importance of organization, she is president of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's clubs, a member of the committee of management of the Ashland Place YWCA, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, NAACP, several teachers' associations and the board of the Salvation Army Servicemen's club.

A graduate of City college and Columbia university she has visited every principal city in America in her capacity as national officer for various organizations which she represented.

Teachers Ask For Negro on School Board

The CIO Teachers Union yesterday called on its membership and friends to urge Mayor O'Dwyer to appoint a Negro to the Board of Education.

Speaking through its publication, the New York Teacher News, the union said editorially:

"The resignation of Daniel Paul Higgins as a member of the Board provides a splendid opportunity to make a great contribution to interracial understanding in our city.

"There are in our city outstanding Negro leaders who, as members of the Board of Education, would have at heart the welfare not only of the Negro school children, but of all our children."

In appointing a Negro, Mayor O'Dwyer can express his belief in truly representative government, the union declared.

Negro Urged For Seat on School Board

40 Civic Groups Join in Drive as Aid to Racial Amity

A committee representing 40 civic, labor, social and political organizations in Harlem has organized to press for the appointment of a Negro to the New York City Board of Education to fill the vacancy created by the recent resignation of Daniel Higgins.

Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the Urban League and chairman of the committee, has asked Mayor O'Dwyer to confer with the members so that they may present "compelling reasons" for such appointment.

In a telegram to O'Dwyer the committee said appointment of a Negro "will improve the effectiveness of the operation of the school system, and unquestionably will promote greater inter-racial understanding and co-operation so sorely needed in this period of readjustment."

Asserting that Cleveland, Chicago, Washington, and Louisville are among the cities which have Negro board members, Lewis said that although Negroes previously have served on the board here, none had been appointed during the LaGuardia administration.

AN EDITORIAL

The numerous civic organizations which have proposed to Mayor O'Dwyer that he appoint a Negro to the present vacancy on the Board of Education have carefully refrained from suggesting a candidate.



Tobias

PM, heartily endorsing the proposal, feels no shyness about picking out a man and urging him upon the Mayor. Among all the many distinguished Negroes in this community, there is one who would be perfect for the School Board. He is a man who can give the entire school system not only the benefit of his wisdom and broad experience and deep sensitivity to human needs, but can serve as a watchdog for the interests of our most-often-neglected schoolkids, the kids of Harlem.

We're talking, of course, about Dr. Channing H. Tobias.

We don't think we need to tell PM readers much more about his background and his record and his many contributions. We know we don't need to tell Mayor O'Dwyer, because Dr. Tobias, although a registered Republican, fought hard to elect the man he thought was the biggest man running for Mayor—in his opinion, William O'Dwyer.

How about it, Mr. Mayor? You don't want to play that Harlem isn't part of your town, do you, and that its kids don't go to school? —TOM O'CONNOR.

Negro on New Rochelle Board

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 30—The Rev. Dr. Clarence M. Long was appointed today as a member of the New Rochelle Board of Education by Mayor Stanley W. Church. Dr. Long, pastor of the Bethesda Baptist Church here, is the first Negro to serve on the board in this city of 70,000 persons, 15 per cent of whom are Negroes.



Mayor O'Dwyer swears in the Rev. John Middleton Coleman, of Brooklyn, as a member of the Board of Higher Education.

Story Behind Mayor's Honor to Negro

By JOSEPH FIELD

The appointment of the Rev. [illegible] to the position of Negro [illegible] on the Board of Higher Education, was regarded generally as a sop by Mayor O'Dwyer to the pressure of Negro groups within a week. In view of yesterday's appointment, today a distinguished Brooklyn Negro leader, active in civic and interracial activities, there is no Negro will be named on the Board of Higher Education. The vacancy still open on the school machinery. The Board of Education administers the City's entire primary and secondary school system. But several prominent members of the Negro community said today that they had not even heard his name before the appointment was made.

Dr. Coleman, who was sworn in yesterday to his new post, is a distinguished Brooklyn Negro leader, active in civic and interracial activities. His term will last through June 30, 1952.

But several prominent members of the Negro community said today that they had not even heard his name before the appointment was made.

Brooklyn Rector Is First Negro On Board of Higher Education

New York Times

Rev. John M. Coleman, 43, Son of Brakeman, Sworn In Post by O'Dwyer—Views Housing as Major Borough Problem

N.Y. N.Y. 3-6-46

The Rev. John M. Coleman, rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, 265 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, was sworn in yesterday as a member of the Board of Higher Education by Mayor O'Dwyer to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Harry Rogers, also of Brooklyn. The post is non-salaried and the term expires June 30, 1952.

Mr. Coleman, who is 43 years old, is the first Negro to be appointed to that board and it is expected that his first duties will be concerned with Brookyn College, which he will represent in general meetings of the board in New York. Wednesday

The father of the new board member was a brakeman on the Norfolk & Western Railroad. His mother, Mrs. Mattie Coleman, who still lives at the old homestead at Blackstone, Va., is the mother of eight children, of whom seven are living. Three brothers served in the armed forces.

Mr. Coleman said he felt that his appoitnment "is a great step forward for Negroes and for the community" and that he hopes to make "a real contribution to the cause of education and living," both of which he believes have suffered because of overcrowded school and community conditions. Wed.

"The Bedford-Stuyvesant area is not the hell-hole it has been represented to be," although there are still "th troubles of a changing community," he said, adding that the great influx into the section of single men who migrated here for war work is a problem, since they are poorly housed.

"There are 100,000 Negroes in Brooklyn, and I will try to represent them, although I am first of all a Brooklyn member of the board, with certain community interests, such as veterans who want to go to our schools, and other general problems of education," he said.

Dr. Ordway Tead, president of the board, said that he viewed the appointment with "great satisfaction."

"Other members of the board, when this matter was broached, received it with laudable enthusiasm," he remarked. "This reflects the intercultural and interracial basis on which the city colleges have always operated, and it gives a representative to the growing body of Negro students at the colleges."

Mr. Coleman is a graduate of St. Paul School, Lawrenceville, Va.; Lincoln University (Pa.), and the General Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1932. He accepted his present charge shortly after his appointment as an Episcopal priest in the same year. Under his leadership the church has grown from 344 to 1,194 communicants. He is married, and has five children, Jean, 17; Byron, 15; Basil, 14; Gloria, 13, and Alice 12.



The Rev. John M. Coleman

Negro Appointed To New Rochelle Education Board

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—The 20-year fight to get a Negro on the Board of Education here, ended successfully this week with the appointment of Dr. Clarence M. Long Sr., pastor of Bethesda Baptist Church.

Mayor Stanley W. Church named Rev. Long May 1 to succeed Edward D. Lougman, former board member.

"Dr. Long is ably qualified for this position," Mayor Church said in making the appointment. "His experience in several states in education, I believe, will contribute much to the efficiency of our school system." Sat. 5-11-46

Record Lauded

"His distinguished service as a member of the War Council, where he served with Lee J. Eastman, has proven his value to the community, and his unflagging interest in civic affairs," the mayor added.

"In appointing a Negro to the school board of New Rochelle,' Rev. Long stated, "thus paying just recognition to a minority group which has ever been loyal to the traditions of our country, the Honorable Mayor Stanley W. Church has stepped forward into the vanguard of those American leaders who represent an evergrowing spirit of liberalism and who not only preach democracy but seek to apply its principles in all aspects of daily life.

"His action will find approval in the hearts of many members of other racial groups."

NAACP Approves

Dr. Long who will assume his board duties at the annual meeting May 14, was recommended for the appointment by Mayor Church's Interracial Committee.

The local NAACP which had been urging the appointment of a Negro for more than 20 years, expressed its approval of Dr. Long as the logical choice for a Board of Education member. NAACP officials, John W. Tate, president; Mrs. Lillie Haynes, recording secretary, and Mrs. Cornelia Harris, corresponding secretary, also announced that colored citizens of New Rochelle are pleased with the appointment.

A native of Victoria, Tex., Dr. Long did his initial theological work at Virginia Union College in Richmond, received a master's degree from Drew University in New Jersey and was a awarded his doctorate from Virginia Union in 1929. Sat 5-11-46

He is former president and current secretary of the Interracial, Interdenominational Minister's Alliance, and member of the executive committee of the Mayor's Interracial Committee.



Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
June 16, 1946

Here a class of girls at the Lucille Hunter School "learn by doing" in a homemaking course teaching sewing. Most of the girls during the term acquired sufficient training to make their own dresses.

Negro School Fits Course To Need of Its Students

The Lucille Hunter School (for elementary Negroes) in Raleigh has tailored its courses to fit the needs of many students who will never continue through high school after the eighth grade.

For these students, many from substandard homes, the school last term instituted pre-vocational instructions in sewing, housecleaning, cooking, good manners and courtesy. Already the course has shown dividends. Teachers report that many pupils obtained summer jobs at good wages.

All the girls who completed the course were termed capable of efficient homemaking as a result of the training. They can make their own clothes and plan and cook well-balanced meals.

The homemaking course was designed to reach girls in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades, particularly those who held little hope of completing high school later. Similar training also was provided for oversize and backward students of the third, fourth and fifth grades.

Part of the training included the planning, cooking and serving of lunches to classes in the school. During the term, formal luncheons also were held to acquaint the students with this type of service.

Next term a shop program will get into swing to train boys at Lucille Hunter in wood working, electricity, shoe repair and metal work.

19d 1946

South Carolina

Walterboro, S. C. Press & Standard
Sept. 18, 1946

Lunch Program at Colored School

A lunch room program will have its beginning at the Colleton Training school in the near future. Prior to this year lack of space kept this school from starting this program, but since the USO building has become available, the program can now be put in operation. Needed are cooking utensils, dishes, knives, forks, spoons. To obtain these, C. M. Richardson, principay, is requesting aid from the public. Donations and gifts can be sent directly to the school, or mailed to Principal Richardson at box 194.

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier
November 18, 1946

County's Negro Schools Show Great Improvement

Marked improvements in the negro elementary schools of the county were pointed out by M. Alice LaSaine, supervisor, at the third monthly meeting of negro principals and teachers of Cooper River School District No. 4. The meeting was held at Six Mile high school. She traced the history of the schools, and distributed Christmas seals to all schools.

Kathryn C. Pelzer, program committee chairman, presented Esther Jefferson, Annette Graves and Marthena Richardson, of the Four Mile school faculty, who spoke on Thanksgiving. John T. Wilson, association president, presided.

Elliott Williams, of Daniel Jenkins project, won a prize of 20 pounds of sugar, in a raffle conducted by the finance committee.

Thanks for cooperation with the Community Chest fund were expressed by J. R. Bonds, supervisor of negro schools in District 4.

Texas Judge Rules Against Jim Crow Rule at Texas U.

By JAMES T. HOWARD

The State of Texas has been given six months in which to establish a law school for Negroes or open the doors of the law school at the University of Texas, now restricted to white students.

In the case of Heman Marion Sweatt, a college-educated mail carrier who wants to become a lawyer, District Judge Roy C. Archer granted a writ of mandamus requiring university officials to admit Sweatt.

However, Judge Archer postdated the order six months to give Texas an opportunity to set up a law course at its vocational school for Negroes, recently renamed Prairie View University.

In his decision, Judge Archer was guided by the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case which held it the duty of a State to drop Jim Crow educational policies or provide "equal facilities" for Negroes.

Defending a Child Audience

Times-Dispatch
Richmond, Va.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

When the Philadelphia Piano Orchestra played at the Mosque last Thursday afternoon, I was in the audience, and while the behavior of the school children left much to be desired, I think something can be said in their defense. I believe the conductor, Carle Knisley, was partly to blame for the restlessness. There seemed to be a complete lack of sympathy and understanding between him and his audience. I could not help but compare Mr. Knisley's attitude with that of Hans Kindler when the National Symphony gave a series of children's concerts here some years ago. Mr. Kindler had such an engaging, friendly manner that the children were completely charmed by him and most attentive to his music. Wed 3-6-46

It might be well, in the future, to limit attendance at such concerts to junior and senior high school students; then it could be determined whether the younger children are the real offenders.

I would like to add a word of praise for the Negro children who attended last Thursday's concert. They were by far the best-behaved group in the audience.

MRS. LOUIS S. HERRINK.
Richmond.

A Negro on the Board

Richmond Times-Dispatch
Richmond, Va.

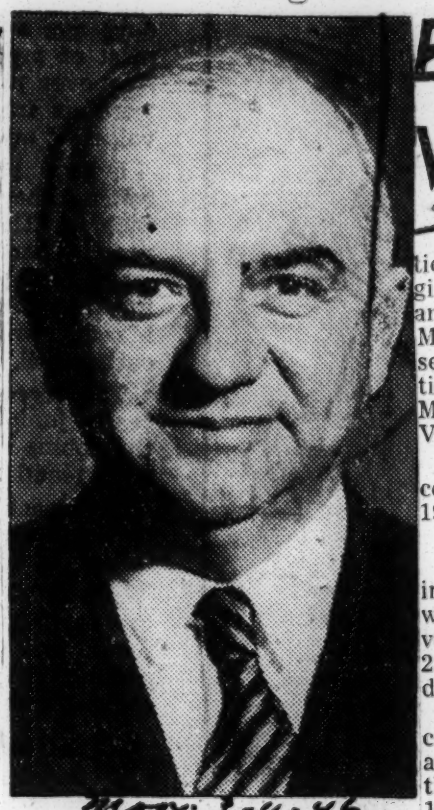
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

The Baptist Ministers Conference of Richmond and vicinity endorsed unanimously the nomination of a Negro for membership on the School Board of the City of Richmond, which nomination appeared in a recent publication.

In the opinion of the conference, this is another step forward in the direction of justice and equality in our system of public education. It is viewed as a significant event and it promises much in the field of inter-racial co-operation and inter-racial understanding.

We are hoping that the result of this nomination will be the permanent election of a Negro to the School Board of the City of Richmond. Sat 5-18-46

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS' CONFERENCE OF RICHMOND AND VICINITY,
By the Rev. C. S. McCall, president, and the Rev. Robert L. Taylor, corresponding secretary.
Richmond.



Mon. 3-4-46

Dr. F. M. Alexander

Traces Negro Progress

Dr. F. M. Alexander Traces Negro's Educational Progress

Richmond Time dispatch
Richmond, Va.

The progress of Negro education in Virginia is traced by Dr. Fred M. Alexander, State director of secondary and Negro education, in the latest issue of the University of Virginia News Leter.

Comparing the school year 1906-07 with 1944-45, Dr. Alexander found that only 52.1 per cent of the school census for Negroes was enrolled in 1906 as compared to 82 per cent last year.

In 1906-07 there were no Negro public high schools in Virginia, no vocational courses were offered, only 2 per cent of the Negro teachers had college degrees, the average Negro teacher's salary was $176 per year, the average length of the school term was 125 days and the average daily attendance per pupil was 71 days. No school bus transportation was provided.

From 1906 progress was gradual until 1926 when practically all of the trends began to show a rather sharp rise, Dr. Alexander pointed out. In 1926-27 Negro enrollment had risen to 70.4 per cent of the census and the high schools enrolled 7.1 per cent. The length of the term had increased to 144 days and pupils atended over 100 days. The average annual salary had tripled. Mon 3-4-46

Salaries Rise

Data for 1944-45 show that salaries for Negro teachers have increased to $1,310 or three times that of 1926-27 and about eight times that of 1906.

The value of school property used by Negroes increased by $8,557,087 or about three times between 1926-27 and 1944-45. There were 50.6 pupils for every teacher in 1906; 41.9 in 1926 and 34.1 in 1944. Last year 47.3 per cent of the Negro teachers had college degrees. Secondary school enrollment had increased to 34.1 per cent of the census.

Dr. Alexander lists 10 items in which opportunities for Negroes still are unequal to those for whites. Mon. 3-4-46

(1) Percentage of secondary school census enrolled—Negro 34.1 and white 52.5.

(2) Percentage of secondary census enrolled in vocational classes—Negro 20.1 and white 33.2.

(3) Percentage of attained reference value of school property—Negro 28.9, white 73.3.

(4) Percentage of reference number transported—Negro 371, white 80.

(5) Equipment, general supplies, teaching aids and supplies, audio-visual aids, libraries, books and janitorial service.

Consolidation Urged

(6) Consolidation of both elementary and secondary schools into larger and more effective units.

(7) Per capita cost of salaries per pupil in average daily attendance—elementary Negro $37.93 white $47.34; secondary Negro $61.58, white $84,67.

(8) Teaching load—Negro 34.1, white 29.5.

(9) Use of State funds. (In 1943-44, 29 counties expended less on instruction in their Negro schools than they received from the State because of the average daily atendance of Negroes).

(10) Average teacher salary—$1,310, white $1,467.

Dr. Alexander pointed out, however, that there is educational equality between whites and Negroes in many ways. The length of school term is 180 days for both; courses of study, standards of accrediting high schools, and of training and clarification of teachers and ration of teachers to supervisors are the same.

Expressing the need for further educational equality, Dr. Alexander stated. "The social structure of Virginia will grow stronger in about the same proportion that the social, economic and educational conditions of the Negro improve."

Educational Progress in Va. for Non-Whites Noted

Afro American
Baltimore, Md

RICHMOND, Va. — The educational progress of colored Virginians during the periods 1906-07 and 1944-45 is revealed by Dr. Fred M. Alexander, State director of secondary education and of education for colored people, in the March issue of the University of Virginia News Letter.

Dr. Alexander points out that conditions in colored schools in 1906 showed that:

Looking Back 40 Years

"Only about half of the children in the census were enrolled; there were no public high schools; no vocational courses offered; only 2% of the teachers had college degrees;

"There was no supervision by colored supervisors; the average annual teacher's salary was $176; the average length of term was 125 days; the average days attended per pupil was 71; and no pupils were transported."

Dr. Alexander noted that progress was gradual until 1926, when "practically all of the trends began to show a rather sharp rise. He reports that:

Progressive Era Starts

"In 1926-27, school enrollment had risen to 70.4% of the census, with the high schools' enrollment being 7.1% of the secondary school census. Sat 3-23-46

"Eleven colored high schools were accredited; vocational education had begun; and the majority of teachers in the counties were under Jeanes supervisors.

"The school term had increased to 144 days; the average days attended per pupil passed the 100 mark; and transportation of pupils had begun."

But, during this same period (1926-27) "the value of colored school property remained stationary; there was no significant increase of teachers with college degrees; only 63.2% of pupils were promoted; and while the average annual salary for teachers had increased, it was still very low."

The Fruitful Years

In appraising the years 1944-45 Dr. Alexander said they "revealed striking improvements over that of 1906-07, and showed marked improvement in comparison with those of 1926-27.

"The total enrollment for 1944-45 reached 82% of the census, and the high school enrollment was approximately four times that of 1926-27, although the percentage of the secondar census enrolled was only 34.1%.

"The percentage of the elementary census enrolled was 114 (due to overage pupils and the relatively high percentage of failures in colored schools).

"The vocational enrollment in 1944-45 rose to 20.1 of the secondary school ceinsus, compared with 1.6% in 1926-27; and the value of school property increased by $8,557,087, or about three times between 1926-27 and 1944-45."

Commends Teachers

Dr. Alexander reported that the value of white school property "more than doubled during the same period, the increase being more than $51,000,000."

He emphasized that, in the 18 years fro m1926-27 to 1944-45, the percentage of colored teachers with college degrees has shown a "phenomenal increase."

"Only 2.9% of them had college degrees in 1926-27, while 47.3% had degrees in 1944-45.

"This improvement in the number of well-trained teachers is one of the best types of evidence of the fine spirit of the colored people, and their determination to provide high quality of service and leadership."

Salary Increases

On the question of salary increases for colored teachers, Dr. Alexander reported, without stating the causes therefor, that:

"The average annual salary of colored teachers in 1944-45 was approximately three times the average salary in 1926-1927, increasing from $433 in 1926-27 to $1310 in 1944-45."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Substantial salary increases for colored teachers between 1942-45 came only after they filed and won equalization suits in Federal courts in Norfolk and Newport News, and settled another by agreement in Richmond, aided by their own association and the NAACP.)

Opportunities Summarized

Dr. Alexander listed specific points relating to degrees of quality of educational opportunity between colored and white groups in the following summary:

"I. Items in the Public Education Program in which there is now equality of education opportunity between the white and colored groups:

"I. Length of school term—180 days;

"2. Courses of study; 3. Standards of accrediting high schools; 4. Standards for training and certification of teachers; 5. Ratio of teachers to supervisors. (On this point, colored have advanced beyond the whites.)

Toward Equality

"II. Items in which there is approximation to equality of opportunity.

"I. Percentage of school census enrolled (colored 82.0%; white, 83.2%).

"2. Percentage of elementary census enrolled (colored, 114%; white, 104.4%).

"III. Items in which opportunities for colored are unequal to those for whites.

"1. Percentage of secondary school census enrolled (colored, 47.3%; white, 50.3%).

"2. Percentage of secondary census enrolled in vocatioal classes (colored, 20.1%; white, 33.2%).

"3. Percentage of attained reference value of school property (colored, 28.9%; white, 73.3%).

"4. Percentage of reference number transported (colored, 371; white, 80).

"5. Equipment, general supplies, teaching aids and supplies, audio-visual aids, libraries, books and janitorial service.

"6. Consolidation of both elementary and secondary schools into larger and more effective units.

"7. Per capita cost of salaries per pupil in average daily attendance (elementary, colored, $37.93; white, $47.34; secondary, colored, $61.58, white, $84.67).

"8. Teaching load (colored, 29.5%; white, 34.1%).

Robbed of State Funds

"9. Use of State funds. (In 1943-44, twenty-nine counties expended less on instruction in their colored schools than they received from the State on account of the A.D.A. of the colored children).

"10. Average teacher salary—colored, $1,467; white, $1,310.

Now there are thousands of people in Richmond who have never heard her name, but there isn't a Negro boy or girl whose eyes do not bulge when someone speaks her name. Miss Cook has held forth on the top floor of the Juvenile Court for the past 21 years. She has taught the Negro "special," designed for the difficult boy or girl who was not adapted to the regular schools. Others in the class were Negro children who were in the detention home.

Goodbye, Miss Katie Cook!

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Miss Katie Cook has retired.

Inequalities Shown

Katie Cook is a born teacher. As one little fellow expressed it, "If anybody can learn you, Miss Cook can." Miss Cook believes her success is due to the fact that the children in the class have an opportunity of listening to those in both the higher and lower grades. In this way they learn a great deal more than children all studying the same thing.

And can she discipline! Other principals can leave off whipping if they choose, but her strap is very much in evidence.

She has not used the school attendance department very much; she has her own method of getting the children to come. She sent boys of the class after absentees, and woe betide the offender if he refused to return with the escorts.

Recently, the writer was visiting the school and requested a song of the children, Miss Cook said, "They will have to pray first." All 44 heads went down on their desks and they began. In the middle of the supplication, Miss Cook rapped down on her desk with her strap and said, "Start that prayer over and say it so I can understand every word." Over it they went and, in all earnestness, entreated the Lord to steer them in the straight and narrow.

Miss Cook is one of the most interesting teachers Richmond has had. Because she is 70 is no sign she is ready to sit by. As she explained it, she saw retirement coming and studied manicuring and chiropody in New York. Now, instead of working on heads she's going to work on feet.

The Negro "special" will never be the same without her. Many of her boys still come back to see her after years of being out in the world. Her sense of humor has helped her over many a hard spot, even over the fact that she must give up the work she has loved. But in her same fine spirit she said, "I'm going out with the big shots—Mr. Binford, Mr. Locker, Dr. Boatwright and Dean Keller."

INTERESTED OBSERVER.
Richmond.

Grades' School For Negroes Is Given Approval

Marshall Avenue Project Passed by Board; Nine Elected to Faculty

General plans for a Negro elementary school to be erected on a recently purchased Marshall Avenue site were approved by the school board yesterday.

The plans, which were presented by George Van Leeuwen of the architectural firm of Rudolph Cooke and Van Leeuwen, provide for a single-story building of brick and concrete construction, with auditorium and gymnasium. The architect would not estimate the probable cost of construction, though he told the board costs are running 100 per cent over 1938 figures.

The board elected the following teachers: Mrs. Bess B. Atkins, Mrs. Gertrude Barnes, Mrs. Irene A. Jenks, Mrs. Frances Skinner and Mrs. Mabel E. Fox, all of Norfolk, elementary; Albert N. Carrington, Norfolk, high school; Mrs. Theora Graves, Mrs. Josephine Scott and Mrs. Lula Hopkins (maid and cook), Liberty Park Nursery School.

Resignations of Mrs. Elizabeth Brinkley Dalton, Miss Christine Pittard and Mrs. Lois Wood Green were accepted.

Fewer White Pupils Enter City Schools

More Negroes Enrolled; Veterans Increase Overall Figure

Following a trend established during the war years, Norfolk's 1946-7 school enrollment shows a slight decrease among white pupils balanced by an almost corresponding increase among Negroes at the outset of the term. But while the total enrollment of 21,781 represents a gain of only 31 pupils over the start of the 1945-6 term, the aggregate of all persons in the school system was boosted sharply by injection of a new note—the veterans' enrollment—which added 403 to the ordinary elementary and high school figures, and raised the overall total to 22,184. The compilation was released yesterday by Superintendent of Schools E. S. Brinkley.

White enrollment as of Wednesday, September 11, third day of the term, was 13,2700, a decrease of 210 under the figure for the corresponding date last year. Negro enrollment of 8,511 represented a gain of 241, however

Loss in Lower Grades

A further breakdown shows that while there was a slight increase (27) in the white senior high school enrollment of 2,667, that was the only department showing an increase. The elementary grades, one through six, fell off 218 pupils to 8,053, and junior high enrollment dropped 19 to 2,650.

Gains were registered in all three groups in the Negro schools, the largest being the elementary grades, which increased to 6,080, a boost of 145 pupils. The high school figure of 1,324 and intermediate school total of 1,107 represented gains of 69 and 27, spectfully.

Veterans' enrollment totaled 225 in the white schools and 178 in the Negro. There were no veterans enrolled last year.

Lumping white and Negro totals, small gains were registered both in the senior and junior high school groups, which totaled 3,891 (a gain of 96) and 3,757 (a gain of eighth), respectively. Elementary school totals were down to 14,133, however, a loss of 73.

High School Figures

Maury High School had an enrollment of 1,808, or 44 under last year. Granby, with its senior and junior high and elementary departments, had a big increase, 116, bringing this year's figure to 1,782. Totals were slightly off at Blair and Ruffner Junior High schools, with enrollments of 1,025 and 976, respectively.

In the white elementary schools there were decreases at 14 schools, the largest at James Madison, where enrollment dropped 54 students to 695. Only seven schools showed increases, the biggest Benmoreell with 156, an advance of 22 over last year.

Booker T. Washington High School had an increase of 69, or 1,324 pupils, and the intermediate school's total was 1,107, a boost of 27. Negro elementary schools showed gains in eight and losses in five. The biggest increase was at L. E. Titus School, where 827, or an increase of 68, was registered. Biggest loss was at P. L. Dunbar, with an enrollment of 388, or 35 under last year.

11,463 Enroll in Richmond to Outnumber White Pupils

RICHMOND—With a total enrollment in the public schools of 11,463, colored school attendances show a substantial increase while white schools have fewer pupils in spite of the large number of returned veterans enrolled.

The minority school increase is attributed to the fact that junior primary grades were extended to all colored schools this year, according to Superintendent Willett.

Three hundred and seventy-six 5½-year-olds are enrolled as compared to 198 last year. High school pupils total 2,669 as compared to 2,430 in 1945, while elementary schools have 8,794 pupils as compared to 8,741 in 1945.

Negro elected to school board in Willowbrook

Tribune Los Angeles Cal.

Voters of Willowbrook last week cast their ballots for democracy in their schools by electing Joseph R. Terry, Negro, to the board of school trustees.

The vote was 418 for Terry, 321 for Carl E. Muravez. It would undoubtedly have been heavier had it not been for a scarcity of ballots. In those precincts in which the Terry vote was highest, the polling places ran out of ballots at 10:30 a.m. and more ballots could not be obtained until 2:30 p.m. 5-25-46

It was the first time that a Negro had been chosen to that post in the district. Terry carried at least three so-called "white precincts." Sat.

PUPIL SEGREGATION ON COAST IS FOUGHT

The Times New York, N.Y.

Judges Hear It Defended by South California Officials, Hit by Mexico Descendants

Tues. 12-10-46

LANGUAGE POINT ARGUED

Inability to Keep Up Is Not Real Test but Names and Faces Are, Say Taxpayers

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—School authorities from Orange County in Southern California sought today to persuade the seven judges of the Ninth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting en banc, to overrule a Federal District Court order enjoining them from putting children of Mexican and Latin descent into separate grammar schools. More than 5,000 persons living in four school districts, including Santa Ana, the county seat, are affected.

After hearing arguments all morning in the case, the appellate judges took it under advisement. Intervening as "friends of the court" were the American Jewish Congress, National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, American Civil Liberties Union, National Lawyers Guild, Japanese-American Citizens League and the Attorney General of California, Robert W. Kenny.

All the amici curiae in briefs, or, as in the case of the Japanese-American League, oral argument, attacked the segregation policy, chiefly as violative of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Equal Facilities Not Enough

Judge Paul J. McCormick in the Federal Court for the Southern District of California issued the injunction against segregation on March 21, holding the segregation to be "unconstitutional, illegal and void." Referring to one of the chief contentions of counsel for the school officials, he held that "equal protection of laws" was not provided by furnishing in separate schools the same technical facilities, books and courses of instruction available in the other schools.

The school boards and superintendents have sought to justify their policy on the ground that most of the children of Mexican ancestry come from homes where English is not spoken and that pupils of school age must be segregated for efficiency in instruction. Judge McCormick stated that the "only tenable ground" for defending segregation lay in the English-language deficiency of some Mexicans, but he declared that this did not justify "general and continued segregatoin in separate schools," up to the sixth, or in two instances, the eighth grade.

Joel E. Ogle, Orange County counsel, and his deputies, George F. Holden and Royal E. Hubbard, representing the appellants, argued that the district court lacked jurisdiction and erred in denying a motion to dismiss the action.

"We contend," Mr. Hubbard further told the appellate judges, "that segregation of itself alone is not denial of equal protection of the laws."

Name and Face Held Factors

David C. Marcus, who with William Strong represented the plaintiffs, all of whom are American citizens of Mexican descent and are taxpayers, contended that "if we accept the premise as laid down by the other side that a school board can do anything it desires and not be in violation of the Federal Constitution, a board can start segregation with children of Mexican descent, go on with Germans and other national origins and end by dividing with respect to religion, and we'll have the same situation we had in Germany."

In the Orange County districts, he said, "if your name was Gonzales, or Mendoso, or Palomini, you went to these schools because you were of Mexican descent," indicating the name was the deciding factor. Judge William Denman, saying he once knew a man named O'Shaughnessy in Guatemala who was seven-eighths Spanish, asked Mr. Marcus if a pupil of that name would be segregated.

The attorney thought he would be for, he explained, "they also segregate by appearance as well as names."

Washington's Jim-Crow Schools

Pittsburgh Courier Pa. 2-16-46

Washington, D. C., is the only important world capital which maintains jim-crow schools, despite the fact that it is supposed to be the headquarters of democracy.

There are no separate "racial" schools either in Moscow, Paris, London, Chungking or Ottawa, and there were none in Rome nor Tokyo.

To their shame some colored Washingtonians are given to boasting that the jim-crow educational system to which they are subjected is the best in the country and that their children enjoy all the advantages of white children in Washington, which is obviously a falsehood.

Usually one hears very little against this Washington jim-crow educational system because there are so many prominent Negroes who are the beneficiaries of it, and who refrain, for that reason, from agitating for its end.

We can recall only one outstanding Washington colored educator in the past quarter century who has done more than make a motion at fighting the Washington separate school system—Neval Thomas.

The time is ripe now for the colored people of Washington, D. C., to challenge this vicious, fascist educational setup in a forthright manner, and stop assuming that the system must continue.

In the first place, it is high time that Washington Negroes legally challenge the jim-crow system, because it is very doubtful if the courts would hand down an adverse decision since Washington is Federal territory.

In the second place, Washington Negroes should bring this jim-crow school system to the attention of the entire civilized world by staging a school strike for a week or so, demanding abolition of the dual school system.

This is the appropriate time for such a dramatic move when our representatives at the UNO meeting in London are making the welkin ring with hypocritical talk about democracy and freedom.

Let the fifty-odd nations in this world organization know what democracy means in the capital of the most powerful democracy on earth.

If the older people in Washington are not willing to sponsor such a demonstration, it is probable that the young people will be able to see the point.

In any event, something ought to be done.

It is cowardly to let this vicious set-up continue year after year without a peep in protest from its victims.

The time to act is NOW!

2-16-46 Sat.

Education Note

The fall education supplement carried by the Washington Daily News, Thursday, was loaded with insults. Baltimore, Md.

The supplement gave an exhautive list of all of the educational opportunities offered civilians and GI's planning their fall course. Here are some of the ads:

WASHINGTON COMPTOMETER SCHOOL: Room 238, Munsey Building, 1239 E. St., N.W.—Enrollment possible at any time, but students are started on Monday. No colored enrollments accepted.

BOYD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 1333 F St., N.W.—No colored enrollments accepted, but the schools work with two colored schools, Cortez Peters and the Jennifer Business College. (Editor's Note—What do they mean "work with"?)

CAPITAL CITY COLLEGE (Secretarial School)—No colored enrollments accepted, but the school offers a complete home study course available to everyone. Sat. 9-7-46

WASHINGTON SCHOOL FOR SECRETARIES, National Press Building—No colored enrollments accepted. Afro-American

THELMA DOYLES FASHION MODELING SCHOOL, 1611 Connecticut Ave. (Courses in modeling, makeup etc)—Only white applicants are accepted.

MISS TARPLEY'S FASHION STUDIO, 920 17th St., N.W. (Personal improvement)—The studio is limited to white students.

PHYLLIS BELL'S IDEAL SCHOOL, 604 11th St., N.W. (Self Improvement)—The school is limited to white women.

LIVINGSTONE ACADEMY, 1138 Connecticut Ave. (Courses in costume design)—The school accepts white students only.

THE HONOUR BEAUTY SYSTEM, 1340 New York Ave., N.W. (beauty operators)—The school is approved for veterans under the GI Bill of Rights and open to white students only.

THE WARFLYNN BEAUTY COLLEGE, Inc., 1210 G St., N.W.—Men as well as women are accepted for enrollment, but no colored students are accepted.

NATIONAL ART SCHOOL, 1010 Vermont Ave., N.W. (Commercial and fine arts)—School is for white students only.

Symbol

Defender Chicago, Ill.

NEVAL THOMAS known affectionately as "Cat" was the firebrand of the Washington public schools. He believed passionately that a civil right was to be enjoyed. In his classes he did not care so much that you could not remember the date of Magna Carta or the Declaration of Independence or Constitution so long as you understood they gave you rights which you should allow no man to take from you. Chicago Ill

In Divisions 10 to 13, the quaint way the Nation's Capital has of saying inferior ill-equipped Jim Crow for-colored-only schools, Cat Thomas stood out like a sore thumb. There were few if any other colored teachers then (and now) who would risk putting manhood above holding a good job and opportunity to go in debt to own a fine car or fur coat. The hundreds of kids who came under his influence learned if nothing else, to stand up and act like a man. A few of his former students—William Hastie, governor of Virgin Isles; Charles Drew, creator of the blood plasma bank; Montague Cobb, the anthropologist; Robert Weaver, of American Council Race Relations; Dutton Ferguson, the publicist; Howard Payne, the TB authority; William George, consul to Canary Isle.

Well the other day, nearly twenty years after his death, Washington finally got around to honoring Cat Thomas. They named a new school building "The Neval Thomas School." Sat.

Present at the dedication were all the colored school officials who are forever getting honored for 20 or 30 years of saying "thanks for small favors." Speaking and beaming back at his colored "assistants" was the white superintendent of schools, a lightweight who knows there is no lawful basis for segregated schools in D.C., but who upholds them as tradition. Turning and pointing, he said, "This is an American Symbol." 12-28-46

Believe me, for those of us who knew Cat Thomas it was no laughing matter. Tears of shame rolled down our cheeks and even when kids around us noticed and tittered, we couldn't help it. Honoring Cat Thomas, one of the really great Americans, with a two-by-four second rate Jim Crow school in a segregated school system dedicated to keeping the Negro in his "place." A symbol of white supremacy, an American Symbol indeed!

Miss Education

Defender Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON's schools are separate but not equal. White students and teachers wouldn't be found dead in one of the buildings or with the equipment colored schools have to use. D. C. Negro population is 29 per cent of total, but there are 40,085 colored school kids and only 50,331 white. Colored elementary teachers have 47 pupils, white only 32. Dunbar, the Literary of the three colored high schools, is so crowded until a science student can no longer finish in four years—labs are too crowded and ill-equipped.

White vets can learn radar or most anything in the vocational schools, colored vets nothing. When militant George Holland of Vets' Administration (Albright's Office) protested the shameful neglect of colored vets at Phelps Vocational, colored officials asked General Bradley to stop George from meddling. One of them stopped George in a barber shop and advised him to cut out criticizing "our schools" if he wanted to stay in D. C. and keep his job. To George's "Nerts!" we add our Pfui! Sat. 11-23-46

Vicious Textbooks Hinder Struggle For Equality

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Earl Conrad, nationally known writer and Chicago Defender New York correspondent, this week begins a series of startling articles which will rip the cover from untruthful and anti-Negro textbooks being used throughout the U. S. He will reveal how those who control the nation's economy maintain an iron grip on the type of books used in America's school systems. The author of the biography, "Harriet Tubman," Conrad is regarded as one of the outstanding authorities on Negro history in the country.)

Sat. 6-8-46

By EARL CONRAD
(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—There will be no durable, no decisive change in the attitudes of white Americans toward the Negro people until the textbooks used in the public and private schools and colleges in America are purged of their lies, distortions and omissions.

The Defender this week begins an examination of the textbook situation with a view to exposing the shortcomings of our educational system with a view to stimulating interest in this political-cultural issue among interracial groups, educators, students and parents.

How are bad textbooks made? What are the untruthful books? How has white America matched its crimes in the legislative field with an equal capacity for poisoning the national thinking through the textbooks in use everywhere? What is the status of the fight against textbooks in those places where peoples' forces have undertaken to take issue with this situation?

How must the fight against untruth in textbooks be linked up with supplementary educational and school activities in order to eradicate separatist ideas among students and in order to develop true democrats? These and allied questions will be the object of this series.

First, let's take a look at national policy in the educational field and ask ourselves whether it reflects legislative policy on treatment of the Negro and other minority groups.

It is now evident that the 300-year-old policy of caste-qualifying the Negro in the political sphere has been very subtly, and sometimes very badly, reflected by the entire educational system federally, state-wide and locally. The Jim Crow laws of the land have been reflected proportionately in the educational structures.

Mis-Education In South

In the South the mis-education of Negro and white in the school system has been a perfect parallel to the rigid segregation written into the black laws of the various states. In the North the somewhat more liberal tradition has been relefted in some schools, in some places, in some textbooks. But in the main, in the North as in the South, the truth about the Negro people and their history, like the truth of many other minority groups, has been scrupulously omitted or distorted.

Someone recently remarked that it was the function of oppressive government to destroy peoples' leaders as well as peoples' history. The examination of American textbooks is a confirmation of this truth.

Sat 6-8-46

It is a natural thing that this should be so, too, when you consider that the final word on what shall go into textbooks and what shall go into the minds of American pupils is determined by the same forces in the land who govern the nation, who own the banks, who own the lands, and own the factories. What do I mean by that? I mean the Regents. Who are the Regents? Look at the Regents in New York State, the main sphere for this examination.

CIO Battles Regents

The Regents are a small body of 12 doddering old men whose mores derive from the property of New York State. Recently, the New York State CIO began a battle against this entrenched, reactionary, little clique, and demanded that labor be represented among the Regents. Now, if the Negroes of New York State will persist in their demand that a Negro or two also be represented among the Regents, maybe we will get around some day to telling the truth about America and teaching its truth to the young democrats coming up throughout that state and throughout the nation.

It is a natural thing, if we can speak of natural things in our social order, that the men with power who want and would want to own the minds of the American people, should own the minds of the teachers and educators and principals, if they want to continue to own the banks, factories and lands.

I think that the main fight for some time to come must be against the Regents. They must be displaced with real people all over America. In every city and in every state progressive forces should examine these Regents, find out who they are, what they own, how long they have kept their golden tentacles gripped to the textbooks of the land and the school system generally.

Toughest Exam

Sat 4-6-46

As a young boy in school I remember with what fear I waited every six months for the examination period when my fellow students and I had to pass the Regents' tests. Even this fear which we never understood then except that we knew this was the toughest examination of all, and the test of whether we had learned or not and made progress, was then and is now symbolical of the power and final authority of the Regents.

Likewise it symbolizes the final responsibility of the Regents for what now ails the teaching and thinking of the young people of the land in respect of the rights of 14 million Negroes and many other millions in the minority groups such as the foreign born, the Catholics and Jews, and the hosts of labor.

Official Defends Distorted Texts

Chicago Defender

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fifth of a series by Earl Conrad, noted author and Chicago Defender New York correspondent, on the subject of anti-Negro textbooks used in school systems throughout the U.S. Conrad, who wrote the biography, "Harriet Tubman," is one of the top Negro history authorities in America).

By EARL CONRAD
(Fifth in the Series)

NEW YORK—Dr. William Bristow, secretary of the Curricula Council of the New York Board of Education told the Defender that he didn't think that people ought to be whipped when they were doing their best about textbook and interracial matters in the school system.

Bristow, playing dead center in the question of revising textbooks, took the position that much was being done now to improve them, while agreeing that "much has to be done."

Actually nothing is being done to straighten out the distortions which fill the books used in the New York school system. The books suffer from omissions of material, distortions of historic fact and deliberately prejudicial statements.

5-4-46

New Books Ignored

Bristow ignores the fact that during the last 10 years hundreds of good books have poured from the presses. Fresh and correct interpretations of American history are flooding the market but the school system has refused to recommend them.

NAACP Protests

He mentioned the NAACP as one of the active groups, and also mentioned the name of Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library. He said he had also talked with Walter White and Alaine Locke. He concluded that the problem was one of working out what were the problems involved and then of having the materials necessary to use in the schools.

When asked about specific lines, passages and statements in history books, and whether there were protests about such inclusions, he said, "That's done constantly. What usually happens is that someone or some group mentions a specific line or sentence."

What happened as a result?—I wanted to know.

Few Changes Made

Sat.

"Every now and then a book is thrown out," he said.

I wanted to know how many books had been altered or thrown out as a result of these protests, and he answered, "I don't know." He believed that changes had been made in a number of history books.

Dorothy Homer, librarian of the 136th St. Public Library, who is active on this issue, said to her belief changes in history books are practically non-existent.

Bristow believes that a broad program of inter-group educational activity is necessary and such programs must be formulated. Then he added, "Textbooks say this and that. Correction is a matter of two minutes, and still you don't have anything to go with it."

Jews, Negroes "Sensitive"

The Curricula Council believes in a broad educational program, but is meantime prepared to go along with inadequacies in textbooks—even though their correction "is a matter of two minutes."

The textbook expert mentioned that sensitivity on the materials in textbooks was being shown primarily right now by Negroes and Jews. "The Jews are very active on this point," he said, "and I believe they are approaching it quite intelligently."

He then reiterated his belief that emphasis on individual passages in textbooks, which seemed important right now "would probably seem inconsequential four or five years from now."

5-4-46

Did he meet with opposition from individuals or groups opposed to altering textbook materials so as to show "minority" groups in their correct historical light?

He acknowledged that there was such pressure, saying, "There is of course a bloc of people ready to challenge anything in this direction."

Tells "Realistic" View

"Let's be realistic about it. We don't take him (the Negro) as a person."

Problem Will Vanish

"Once the big problem in New York was the question of the Italian. That wasn't working out. But it was straightened out and you no longer hear of that. I wouldn't be surprised if 20 years from now the trend on the Negro will be in that direction as the Negro has better chances with housing facilities, employment and so forth."

More Pressure Needed

Was he acquainted with the publications of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, issued by Associated Publishers, Inc.? He was acquainted with the books, but was opposed to teaching Negro history itself in the classroom, believing it should be integrated with the mainstream of history instruction.

My conclusion, after talking with Bristow and others in the educational system is that the school system won't move toward introducing new, progressive and democratic books into its curricula or revising and removing bad ones now in use unless the people's organizations intensify their pressure to have these changes made.

Fascism Lives On In N.Y. Textbooks

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth of a series by Earl Conrad, noted author and Chicago Defender New York correspondent, on the subject of anti-Negro textbooks used in school systems throughout the U.S. Conrad, who wrote the biography "Harriet Tubman," is one of the top Negro history authorities in America).

By EARL CONRAD
(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—Mary Dillon, president of the Board of Education of New York has refused for a year to speak up on the Negro aspect of the city school textbook question.

The educational head, who is also president of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Co., has brought to her public service job, a "public utilities mind."

That is why, recently, when there was a move on here to oust resolution I telephoned State Commissioner of Education George D. May Quinn, a proved pro-fascist at Albany, and informed Stoddard, at Albany, and informed school teacher, Mary Dillon supthe Legislature's action. He him of the Legislature's action. He ported the board's action in retain- heard about the resolution had a bad situation there at Hillburn, ing the Christian Front sympathiz- and asked about it. I informed him but we did all we could to straighter school teacher. en it out."

Year-Old Resolution Same "Buck-passing"

More than a year has elapsed Asking specifically about textsince I started this checkup. At books so to revise textbooks so that time, the State Legislature minate bias, include the books, Stoddard passed the buck adopted a resolution submitted by the Negro, this way:

Assemblyman Hulan Jack concern- "We don't revise the textbooks. ing the revision of school curricula real contribution of the Negro, to eliminate bias in textbooks and scientific facts about "race." promote understanding in education generally. In the year that has passed nothing has been done.

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other."

He suggested that the Defender go directly to the local school boards. "They are the ones in authority on this point," he said.

I followed Stoddard's advice to talk to the Board of Education locally. Howard Sheebler, secretary to John Wade, superintendent of New York public schools, was willing to talk. Sheebler took the same position that I had found so far and would find subsequently in all school officials: that the school system is busily engaged in taking care of inter-group good will, and that school officials are willing to do more.

However, in the same breath, he revealed the traditional naive view of the role of the Negro in American life. He mentioned the names of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver as individuals whose works and lives the school system was concerned with. He said that school principals have been urged to set up study units bringing in the contributions of such leaders.

"Open" Textbook System

I asked how textbooks reached the school system, how they were selected, and he explained:

"We have what we call the open textbook system. A textbook committee lists a large number of works in various fields, publishes an annual list, and if the books are not offensive or factually wrong, and not propaganda, we list them all, and principals can select their own histories. (I had inquired specifically about American history textbooks where most of the errors in respect of the role of the Negro occur.—E. C.) The publishers are sent copies of syllabi (outlines of what the subjects should be concerned with) and the publishers go to colleges and invite authorities in various fields to prepare the books."

After that I sought to get hold of a list of the textbooks now in use and I had no difficulty. I telephoned Superintendent of School Supplies Maurice G. Postley, who promised to send the list at once. When I mentioned I was interested in knowing what history books were being used, Postley chuckled a bit, and said, "Everybody seems to be interested in that."

'News Of Nation Libels Negroes

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the eighth of a series by Earl Conrad, author and Chicago Defender New York correspondent, on the subject of anti-Negro textbooks used in school systems throughout the U.S. Conrad, who wrote the biography "Harriet Tubman," is one of the top Negro history authorities in the nation.)

NEW YORK—"News of the Nation," the making of which was described here last week, is a book that illustrates the three main faults of most textbooks now used everywhere in America.

In this work, from exploration and colonial period of our national history up to the Civil War you have an example of the role of the Negro as it might be included in most history books.

The section devoted to the Civil War and Reconstruction contains the usual distortions, omissions and misinterpretations customary to the handling of this period by most historians.

The third point is the great area of omission. Look at this work, an enormous one of 350,000 words from the Reconstruction period until Pearl Harbor, and you'll find a virtual silence on the Negro covering about 70 years.

The book itself is divided into 41 issues of so-called newspapers, each composed of four pages. Each issue is numbered. Here are some concrete affronts to the role of the Negro:

On page three of issue No. 20, the opening clause of the story on John Brown says he was hanged "after a fair trial."

Build 'Equality'

On page two of the twenty-second issue an editorial written by C. Hartley Grattan begins the process of interpreting the Reconstruction from a compromised or outright Confederate point of view. The editorial talks of rebuilding the union as a "community of equals" but the writer means only whites.

In the same issue on page three there is an article entitled "Morale High But Materiel Lacking in Southern Forces." This whole pro-southern piece is another attempt by opportunist historiography to write "objectively" about two sides. It says, among other things, that the South lacked equipment during the Civil War. It neglects the fundamental thing, that it lacked a true cause, that it was beaten as much by its aim of perpetuating slavery as by shortcomings of a military nature.

On page one of the twenty-fourth issue you see a picture which is a typical libel of most modern history books. It is not a photograph. It is a drawing by a Confederate artist, lifted from some Confederate source, and it is used here with the caption, "Encouraged by Carpet-baggers, Negroes Revel." This is part and parcel of the Confederate historian's whipped-up theory of "corrupt" Reconstruction government. This picture was created by word and pen. The incident did not occur. A southern artist did his job for the Klan.

In the same issue there is an editorial, also written by the supposed historian, Grattan, called "Shall the South Be Humbled?" It is typical modern Copperhead stuff.

Ignores Real Story

In the next issue there is an account of the Hayes-Tilden Presidential campaign of 1876, which ignores the real story; that there was a deal between the Republicans and Democrats to put Hayes, the Republican into the Presidency, in exchange for withdrawal of federal troops from the South.

In the same issue there is an attack on the Reconstruction policy of the decent elements in the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant. Grant himself is attacked. Grant was a pretty good friend of the Negro, as Frederick Douglass often pointed out. Grant's pro-Negro policy is nowhere mentioned. Actually a vote of 600,000 Negroes helped in Grant's reelection to office. He pursued a progressive policy generally and that is why he was hated by the South, and that is why they have tried to call the Grant regime corrupt. Actually what is needed is a new biography of Grant that will show his progressivism and the difficulties under which he labored in the face of great odds.

From the year 1881 to the year 1913 one finds no further mention of the Negro in "News of the Nation."

This book was well-reviewed by careless or unknowing reviewers including even labor journalists. Apparently they were deceived by the progressive character of the first half of the book.

In wide use as supplementary reading in the high school system and carrying a foreword written by the Anglophile historian, Allan Nevins, the book does a job for reaction.

Distortion Marks 'News Of Nation'

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the seventh of a series by Earl Conrad, noted author and Chicago Defender New York correspondent, on the subject of anti-Negro textbooks used in school systems throughout the U.S. Conrad, who wrote the biography "Harriet Tubman," is one of the top Negro history authorities in the nation.)

By EARL CONRAD

NEW YORK—"News of the Nation," a hoax that passes as a history of America, is in wide use in the high schools of the country as supplementary reading.

The story of the making of "News of the Nation" is interesting. A 350,000 word book, I wrote the first half of it: and I am willing to assume responsibility for the work I did, but the over-all effect of the book, to a discerning reader, should be sickening.

"News of the Nation" was published about two years ago by Garden City Publishing Co., a branch of Doubleday and Co., and ostensibly it was written by a man named Sylvan Hoffman and an associate, C. Hartley Grattan. Actually Hoffman did very little of the writing, but employed me and others to do the work. Ten weeks before the completion of the book, when Hoffman had reneged on his contractural arrangements with me and when it was evident to me that the historiography of Grattan was not to my satisfaction and would not be satisfactory to democratic thinking, I broke with Hoffman.

Strictly For Profit

Publishers, including all textbook publishers, are motivated by a single concern only: profit. Scholarship is a secondary matter. In the case of this book, begun during World War II, the publishers were in great haste to get it done, put it on the market and rake in the dough. I did my work in Hoffman's office. Hoffman, the ostensible author, sat right behind me, watched every move I made, gave me the feeling for the first time in my life what it might have been like for an 1840 slave to have an overseer watching his work in the field. These are not the circumstances under which to write history.

I labored for nine months at this task, writing as honestly as I knew how, and having for an associate a man who had little concept of American history, but excellent experience in how to be an employer. Hoffman, an admirer of Westbrook Pegler, broke a union that was being organized in his offices (he is a trade journal publisher), while I was in his employ. This is not the proper attitude to bring to the production of history books intended for consumption in the so-called democratic schools of the land.

Curiously, as a result of my being with the book, the first half of "News of the Nation" is singularly democratic in tone, and it tends to create the impression among many people that the whole job is well done. It may even be that in the first half of this book the Negro is integrated with some adequacy into a textbook for the first time. But from the Civil War period on, where Grattan took over, the book sinks into the usual mire of distortion and viciousness. Grattan, who rates as an authority on Australia, is no authority on the American past. He is, however, an apologist for British imperialism, and he brings to the latter half of the book the traditional Anglo-American supremacist outlook.

Tells of Troubles

When this book was finally launched, its "author," Hoffman, gave a radio broadcast on the "Of Men and Books" program staged by Northwestern University. Speaking from New York, he told of his troubles in getting the book done.

It was pretty galling to hear him express his anti-Negro prejudice to the whole country. He said, "Another perplexing angle was the

(Next Week: The lies in "News of the Nation.")

Negroes' Historic Role Distorted

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the sixth of a series by Earl Conrad, noted author and Chicago Defender New York correspondent, on the subject of anti-Negro textbooks used in school systems throughout the U. S. Conrad, who wrote the biography, "Harriet Tubman," is one of the top Negro history authorities in America.)

Sat. 5-11-46

By EARL CONRAD
(Sixth in the Series)

NEW YORK—One of the worst offenders among American historians in respect to treatment of the Negro, labor, the foreign-born and "minority" groups generally is David Saville Muzzey, author of the "History of the American People."

Muzzey's work has been in wide use in the public school systems of the land during the past generation. So, for about two decades the poisonous interpretation of the national past which he has brought to the public schools has helped make white American minds what they are, and has even helped to conceal from Negro students the truth about the contribution of their own forebears.

Muzzey, a professor of history at Columbia University for a great many years, first issued this book in 1927. It was published by Ginn and Co., textbook publishers with offices in Boston, New York, Chicago, London, Atlanta, Dallas and San Francisco. Those Atlanta and Dallas offices, are important. Perhaps they reveal partially why Muzzey leaned over backwards to interpret Negro history in the way he did; perhaps he had in mind the southern schools, educators and officialdom. Sat. 5-11-46

In Muzzey's case, it is also possible that he doesn't know better. We all know how Hollywood hesitates to put out motion pictures which tell the truth about the South, for fear the pictures will be banned or boycotted there. This same principle has operated in the realm of textbooks. The Southern educators, regents, school heads, simply have said thumbs down on books which have had anything good to say about Negroes or labor.

In the early history of the country you would not know from reading the book that the Negro, used as slave, was to become a major contributor to the national wealth. You would not know that Negroes sought to escape slavery by a long series of slave demonstrations and revolts, and that they found part of their answer in a constant process of escape to the North. The index reveals no names like Benjamin Banneker, Deborah Gannet, Phyllis Wheatley, Katy Ferguson, Crispus Attucks, Peter Salem, and a host of others of Negro origin who figured in the political, military and cultural life of the colonial period.

Throughout one senses the rigid Anglo - Saxon power attitude toward the people of color. They are so much chattel in the pre-Civil War period, and as he refers to the Negro, one finds no continued to make right up to this day. Nor does Muzzey properly treat other minority blocs.

Is it any wonder that white men and women throughout even Northern liberal centers come out of public schools and colleges with no understanding of the darker brother? Is it any wonder that, on the contrary, whites can graduate from high schools and emerge with crystallized prejudices taught by the teachers?

Georgia 'History' Defends Slavery

Defender

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the eighth of a series by Earl Conrad, noted author and Chicago Defender New York correspondent, on anti-Negro textbooks used in school systems thrughout the U.S. Conrad, who wrote the biography "Harriet Tubman," is one of the top Negro historians in the nation.)

NEW YORK—A typical textbook in use in Georgia in the seventh grade called "Story of Georgia," says of the state's early history: "Its plantation system and its attitude toward the Negro were humane and progressive."

This book, issued by the Science Research Associates in 1942, treats very kindly the old slaveholding system.

Slave welfare was a great responsibility, says this reactionary textbook. A majority of the slaves were given good care because they were valuable property. The plantation owners generally were kind men. Negro problems did not exist during the slave era, but became serious only after the slaves were freed. 6-1-46 Sat

After making these silly observations, the writers of the textbook are compelled to tell the truth, for they say, "We do not want to see slavery again for slavery was not a solid basis on which to build the good life." That is a syrupy way indeed to describe the horror of the slave institution.

Gloss Over Evils Chicago

The authors of the book attempt to gloss over the evils of slavery by saying, "Long after slavery, relations between owner and laborer were little different than during slavery." This is an attempt to discredit the introduction of free trade and wage labor into the South. The book calls the segregated system of Negro education a remarkably good system. Sat

Another history text used in Georgia, "World Civilization" by Webster and Wesley, attempts the "silent treatment." This book covers changes in culture and civilization from primitive man up to the present and has very little reference to slavery. Important historical facts simply are omitted.

What is significant about textbooks used in the South for the last 50 years is that their interpretations of the Civil War and Reconstruction period have been picked up bodily by Northern historians. Their bias has been repeated in books used in the school system, even of New York, where liberals are more or less vigilant.

One such vicious book, "Lanterns on the Levee," by William Alexander Percy, a Southerner, is listed today in the New York Board of Education's roll of supplementary reading.

On one page of this book the writer says: "Apparently there is something peculiarly Negroid in the Negro's attitude toward, and aptitude for, crimes of violence. He seems to have resisted, except on the surface, our ethics and to have rejected our standards. Murder, thieving, lying, violence—I sometimes suspect the Negro doesn't regard these as crimes or sins, or even as regrettable occurrences. He commits them casually, with no apparent feeling of guilt."

That is only one of a number of such quotations in this book. The writer attacks Italians with the same vehemence. His outlook is strictly blonde, Nazi, supremist stuff. 6-1-46 Sat

Avoid Race Issue

Katherine Malone, a white southern correspondent, commenting on the educational setup in Georgia, writes:

"There is no Negro history taught in either the colored or white schools. In the X . . . colored high school, the mention of a race problem is studiously avoided in the classroom, according to everyone I have talked to. Chicago

"From what I have gained from white boys and girls to whom I've talked, prejudice is not actually disseminated in the classroom, but all the stereotypes are perpetuated, and no teacher who wanted to keep her job ten minutes would ever criticise the theory of white supremacy. Southerners by and large never talk about race. They make derogatory remarks about the laziness, shiftlessness and dishonesty of their servants and bemoan the fact that since the war 'they are acting like they ought to be treated like white people,' but they will never bring up the race problem unless you start it first. Consequently adolescent prejudice is not so much taught, but rather absorbed, little by little, through impressions, experiences and snatches of conversation which are not taken in at the time, but which stay in a child's mind." Sat

And uniformly, throughout the South, as in the North textbooks also do their bit.

Poverty Retards Georgia Schools

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the ninth of a series by Earl Conrad, noted author and Chicago Defender New York correspondent, on anti-Negro textbooks used in school systems throughout the U.S. Conrad, who wrote the biography "Harriet Tubman," is one of the top Negro historians in the nation.)

NEW YORK—The average tenth grader in New York State is better educated than the average graduate from a Georgia high school, an Atlanta reader wrote this week.

The Georgia writer, a school teacher, who asks that his name not be used, pointed out that only the big cities in Georgia have twelve grades. In most of the other cities there are only ten or eleven grades.

The teachers themselves are inadequately educated, says this school teacher.

Lack Necessary Funds

"Lack of money is the No. 1 problem," he writes. "It results in very low salaries, over-crowding, poor-crowding, that the situation where, even in the recent boom period, several children of large families don't have enough clothes to wear to school. In the register for each class put out by the state under the columns for causes of absence is 'No Shoes.' 6-1-46

"There are also very few of the non-existent school libraries."

Feudal Attitude

This correspondent goes on to explain that the whole attitude toward education in Georgia is on the feudal side. He blames lack of education of the parents, for one thing.

"There is a general acceptance of poor grammar as part of the local way of speech," he writes. "Therebusses for colored children, and attitude on thethere is a prevalent feeling among proportion of thethe whites that the less Negroes class toward 'bookknow, the easier they are to 'keep ncy talk' It is ain their place.'

low your way to "Then there is the honest neces- your way to hell'sity to keep children out of school in many places so that the family ft in the countycan live.

"There is a total lack of ex- nd by school su- "There is graft in Of course that's posure to any form of culture more North too, but be-advanced than the movies and a k of interest here, few piano lessons. The local radio norance, it hurts stations feature very few of the more. networks programs other than

comedy shows, soap operas, mystery programs, swing bands and news.

Poverty Is Supreme

"In other words, poverty, disease and ignorance take their toll in the education of Georgians, white and Negro, and the worst of these is poverty." 6-8-46

While the foregoing doesn't deal specifically with textbooks, it is part and parcel of the educational problem of which the textbook issue is a facet.

Affect Policy In North

Last week I mentioned how Southern ideas seep into the North. Just this week there was a news report issued by the reliable Federated Press, a labor news service which named a zoology textbook, "Heredity And Social Problems," now in use at the University of Denver as a work steeped in the doctrines of the late Adolph Hitler. Written by Prof. L. L. Burlingame of Stanton University, the book is now being used in the Denver institution.

Meantime a number of major history works used throughout the country, but condemned for their anti-Negroism even years ago, are still listed on the catalogues of the school systems nationally. These books are:

"The Making Of American Civilization," by Charles A. Beard; "United States In The Making," by Canfiled and Wilder; "America—Its History And People," by Faulkner and Kepner; "The American People," by Hamm; "Beginnings In Europe And America," Gordy and Ernst; "Foundations Of Our Country," Scoppa; "Required History In N. Y. Public Schools," Reynolds, Taylor and Coleman; and a "Short History Of America," by Theobald, Pugliese and Green.

All of these books suffer in about the same way: They omit the Negro's role in early American history; they distort his relationship to the Civil War and Reconstruction; and they ignore him from the period until this day.

Swastika Symbol Adorns N. Y. Text

The Defender
Chicago, Ill, Sat. 6-15-46

By EARL CONRAD

NEW YORK—A textbook for fifth-year public school students in use throughout New York City has Nazi swastika symbols on its cover.

The book is "How Europeans Found and Peopled America," and it is one of a series of books known as the City History Series. It has been in use in New York schools since it was issued in 1930, and it was used throughout the war period.

A child who lives in an apartment just above mine brought the book to me a week or two ago. It happens that the swastika was once an American Indian design and symbol but the American Indians repudiated it during World War II. The swastika is still a hated symbol throughout the world and it has no place on the cover of a school child's book.

Distorts Negro Role

Also, the content of the book is, as usual, wrong where the Negro and his life in slavery was concerned. Speaking of slavery in the period when it was first transferred from Africa to Europe and introduced into America, this book says that in that period nobody saw anything wrong with the institution. That is untrue.

The slaves certainly saw plenty wrong with it, and Portugal, which first used slaves in Europe, speedily moved away from their use.

At the moment numerous groups and institutions are working on new textbooks, books that adequately portray the role of Negroes, labor, the national and ethnic minorities of the land and progressive thinking in the American past. Negro universities should be engaged in such tasks, as urged recently by Dr. L. D. Reddick of the N. Y. Public Library.

Many books have appeared in recent years which should be introduced in the public and high schools of the country and in the colleges. While these have not been constructed as textbooks, that is, with questions placed at the end of each chapter for teachers and students to use, this is really a minor point, and they could be used in the interim period to help improve democratic thinking.

Shows National Groups

During the past year two very good books, very similar, have been issued. One, "A Nation of Nations" by Louis Adamic received considerable treatment in the Defender at the time of its appearance. This is a book which shows the role of national and ethnic groups in the making of America, as contraposed to the usual position of histories which simply portray the activity and record of the white, male Anglo-Saxon bloc which, in numbers, has predominated throughout our history.

Another excellent book is "One Nation," by Wallace Stegner and the editors of Look Magazine. This is a text-and-picture study of eight of the most significant of the minorities which together make the majority of the people of this country.

The effect of this book is to make more vivid than they have ever been made before the dangers of group suspicion and group hatred and the narrow tribal loyalties that can undermine a nation. The book recently received an inter-racial award as one of the best of 1945.

We know that the books traditionally in use have not told the truth about 13,000,000 Negroes. They have not told the truth about 3,500,000 Mexicans on our soil, for we robbed Mexico of Texas. They have lied about 377,000 American Indians from whom we stole a continent. They have vilified 127,000 Japanese and 77,000 Chinese, 45,000 Filipinos, 2,400 Hindus and 1,700 Koreans, all of whom have some degree of color. Religious groups have also been kicked around in the textbooks as in life.

The two books I have mentioned deal with these groups in a way that formal histories have not undertaken, and until such a time as histories integrate all these groups in an adequate handling, such books as these should be introduced in the schools by teachers, parents, school boards and students themselves.

Racism at the Grass Roots

P.M. N.Y., N.Y. 1-25-46

I have been reading an article that contains the biggest open secret in the U. S. A. It is Benjamin Fine's first-rate piece of journalism in the New York *Times*, on the Dodson report that has been presented to the Hughes Committee on Unity in New York City. I have made inquiries of the Hughes Committee people, and I find that they are terribly distressed that the *Times* beat the gun on their report. It seems that it hadn't really been given full consideration, that it was still too stark, et cetera, et cetera. All of which leaves me cold, to the exact degree that the publication of the story on the report seems to me a first-rate event. In the war against racism in American higher education, I, too, would beat the gun every time I had a chance.

What is the thing that I called above the biggest open secret in the U. S. A.? It is the fact that our privately endowed colleges and professional schools—our so-called "institutions of higher learning," about which we pretend to be so proud—have really no respect for learning nor equality nor democracy. That they judge their applicants for admission on the principles of Hitler's racist state. That all their high-flown talk about democracy and learning is the sheerest and most nauseating cant. That in determining whether they will admit your son or your daughter, they don't go by scholarship and ability and character. That they have a quota system for Catholics, and for Jews, and for Negroes. That they care more about that quota system than they do about teaching or learning, and more about racist and religious discrimination than they do about the principles of this Republic.

This has been known "in the trade" for many years. But our educators, for all their pretended boldness, have never had the boldness to let the American people as a whole know it. Their nice-nellyisms prevailed over their candor, and their clannish vested interests prevailed over their sense of integrity. So they kept quiet.

Of course, every now and then someone has blundered. For example, some months ago there was the notorious case of Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, who was rash enough to write a letter defending the principle that there must be a Jewish quota at Dartmouth, otherwise the Jews will hog the professions and (sic!) anti-Semitism will result. In short, Hopkins was telling the Jews that it was in their own interests that he was discriminating against them. There was a great outcry, but it missed the point. For the outcry was against Dartmouth and Hopkins. It should have been against the same system in all the colleges and professional schools. Hopkins was only the man who had been foolish enough to blurt out the true facts with the usual Nazi defenses.

There has been a lot of to-do recently in the educational world about "philosophies" of education. There has been a big, theoretical fight between the "traditionalists" under Hutchins of Chicago, and the "progressives" under John Dewey. There was a fanfare of trumpets over a long report proposing a new philosophy and a new curriculum for Harvard. And the amazing thing to me was that everyone played these controversies deadpan. It was all carried on like a Chinese ceremonial drama, with routine gestures and stereotyped words. Never did anyone sweep the cobwebs away and ask all the fine gentlemen what use these philosophies of education are so long as you hide behind a screen the basic fact that our higher education is racist. 1-25-46

In Poland, as I remember it—even before Hitlerism came to Europe—they had a *numerus clausus* (Latin for *closed number*—i. e. quota system) for Jewish students in the universities. In the U. S. A., according to the Dodson report, it is the common practice in all privately endowed institutions of higher learning to apply a rigid quota system to Jews, Catholics, and Negroes. This is particularly true for any youngsters who happen to fall in these groups if they live in New York City. Then they are doubly discriminated against. That applies even, as a matter of common knowledge, in New York City's own privately endowed university—unidentified in the *Times*, but known to be Columbia University. It applies in the professional schools throughout the Nation, but is especially bad in medical schools and engineering schools. It has applied for generations, but has grown steadily worse during the last decade—the decade in which the shadow of Nazism hung over the world. It is a fact now that Jewish, Catholic, or Negro boys who have come back as veterans from a war against racist ideas, and who want to get into medical school or other professional schools, have two strikes against them from the very start.

I can speak from personal knowledge here, as well as from hearsay. I have studied and taught in a number of privately endowed colleges and professional schools, and have lectured in others across the face of the country. I have not known a single one to which the statements of the Dodson report did not apply to a greater or lesser degree. Some of the presidents and deans and trustees and faculty were brazen about it, some secretive, some shamefaced and full of self-hatred over it. But none has challenged it publicly, none has had the courage to speak out against it and brand it for what it is: Public Enemy No. 1 of American higher education. 1-25-46

What can we do about it? The first step seems to me utterly clear. Racism is utterly against all the principles of our Government and tradition and belief. Individual Americans can, if they wish, nourish their private prejudices. But when they make it a matter of actual institutional practice, they have no right to public funds and public support.

My first proposal is therefore simply this: Withdraw from every privately endowed institution of higher learning the tax-exemption which the communities grant it as a matter of public subsidy. Racism is against our Constitution and our creed. It is public insanity to continue subsidizing it with our funds. Let every community appoint a fact-finding body whose purpose it will be to read the charter of the tax-exempt institution, and find whether that charter empowers and directs it to discriminate against youngsters by reason of their birth, color, religion. And let them act accordingly.

My second proposal is that we cease to place our main reliance on privately endowed institutions, since the canker of racism has eaten so deeply into them; and that we extend the area of state-supported higher education. I note that there is a bill in the New York State Legislature to found, for the first time, a New York State university. That bill must be given every support. And other states, some of which have been almost as far behind in this respect as New York, should move in the same direction.

My third proposal is that the Federal Government move into the area of higher education. It can do this by Federal subsidies to state institutions which live up to certain standards, but are in impoverished states. And it can do it also by setting up Federal universities with Federal funds. There is a great danger of political control, both in state and Federal institutions. But it can be met by establishing the precedent of granting complete autonomy to recognized educators, who will run the schools with freedom as long as they live up to the standards of democratic decency.

It is time that we awakened to the biggest danger confronting us: that by practicing racism upon our youngsters who want to get a chance at higher education, we are poisoning the American future at its grass roots. —MAX LERNER

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Truman Calls for Attack on Racial Intolerance

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md
Sat. 9-14-46

WASHINGTON

President Truman, in a letter dated Aug. 28 to Chairman Charles G. Bolte of the American Veterans Committee, Inc., denounced racial "intolerance and prejudice," and declared that "discrimination, like a disease, must be attacked wherever it appears."

Mr. Truman's letter, written aboard the U.S.S. Williamsburg, was in reply to Bolte's previous request that the President's National Commission on Higher Education champion the right of minority groups to equal educational opportunities.

The AVC chairman pointed out to the President that "many colleges and universities maintain a selective quota system of admission under which the chance to learn, and thereby become a more useful citizen, is denied certain minorities."

Aware of Problem

Following is the text of the President's reply:

"I appreciate your favorable response to the establishment of the National Commission on Higher Education and welcome your support of its work.

"I am keenly aware of the fundamental problem of discrimination in education to which you have called specific attention, and of the broader problem of intolerance which this discrimination symbolizes. Afro-American

"Those who sincerely desire to see the fullest expression of our democracy can never rest until the opportunity for an education, at all levels, has been given to all qualified Americans, regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, sex or economic status.

Commission to Act

"It was with this principle very clearly in mind that I asked the members of the commission to consider 'ways and means of expanding educational opportunities for all able young people.'

"I am pleased that the commission, in its first meeting recently concluded, has decided to deal specifically with this problem.

"I am sure that the members of the commission will spare no effort in devising methods for eliminating existing barriers of discrimination affecting educational opportunity in our institutions of higher learning. Baltimore Sun 9-14-46

Mob Rule Scored

"We have only recently completed a long and bitter war against intolerance and hatred in all its forms. This applies to the opportunity to vote, to hold and retain

American people in bringing that war to a successful conclusion. "Yet, in this country today there exists disturbing evidence of intolerance and prejudice similar in kind, though perhaps not in degree, to that against which we fought the war. Sat 9-14-46

"Discrimination, like a disease, must be attacked wherever it appears. This applies to the opportunity to obtain a job, and to secure adequate shelter and medical care no less than to gain an education compatible with the needs and ability of the individual."

The American Legion awarded a medal to William Randolph Hearst, who apparently made the grade by nosing out Rankin and Bilbo.—R. H.

Another Lloyd Gaines' Case?

Texas, Louisiana Law Schools Face Suits for Ban on Negroes

Pittsburg Courier, Pa.
Sat 3-9-46

Two more discriminating Southern States and their professional schools, namely, the University of Texas Law School and the Louisiana State University School of Law, were facing serious legal entanglements last week following their refusal to admit Negro students. Bringing rumblings of the famed Lloyd Gaines' University of Missouri case, the Texas case, involved Herman M. Sweatt's application for admission to the law school while the Louisiana incident was the outgrowth of the efforts of Charles Hatfield III, a veteran of World War II, to enroll in Louisiana State's Law School.

INVOLVES GI BILL OF RIGHTS

The Louisiana case is being regarded as a test case to determine whether the GI Bill of Rights providing specialized education for an ex-serviceman will mean anything to a Negro veteran in the South.

In an obvious attempt to evade the issue in ex-GI Hatfield's case, Paul M. Herbert, the LSU Law School dean, replied to the application by declaring that "the State of Louisiana has authorized" Southern University to establish and maintain a department of law. But Southern University does not have a law school. Dr. Herbert also reminded Mr. Hatfield of the State's separate school system.

WAS HONOR STUDENT AT XAVIER

Hatfield, a thirty-year-old veteran of World War II, was an honor student at Xavier University. He volunteered in the Army in 1942, and in 1944, was dishonorably discharged.

The veterans also applied to Southern University for admission into the "Law School" but was advised that that University did not have a law school. President Clark of Southern U., also informed Mr. Hatfield that a bill had been introduced in the Louisiana State Legislature for funds for colored citizens to secure out-of-town graduate and professional school training but the bill was believed vetoed because State funds were not available to finance it.

TEXAS AWAITING RULING

In the Texas case, Sweatt was denied admission to the University of Texas Law School on the grounds that "a person of Negro ancestry could not be admitted to the State University."

Dr. T. S. Painter, acting president of the University, referred the matter to Attorney General Grove Sellers, who had been called upon by Governor Coke Stevenson to rule on the case. Thus the University is now facing a test on the question of providing higher education for Negroes equal to that offered whites. Sat 3-9-46

As an answer to the usual implication that Negroes should try to enter professional schools out of the State, Sweatt declared that he preferred to remain at home and attend school in the State because of "poor health."

Texas is awaiting the Attorney General's decision on the application.

REMEMBER GAINES DECISION

The Whip Miami, Fla. Sat. 10-19-46

The annoncement last week that Viola Johnson had entered a suit against Louisiana State University Medical School in New Orleans is definite indication that the Negroes of the South are getting tired of paying taxes for graduates education and then having to go far north, west, or east to secure such training. It seems that by this time southern administrations should realize that the attempt to hold on to their "white supremacy" claims by keeping the Negro in a low educational status is not going to hold, especially in the face of the famous Gaines Decision and the awakening of the Negroes to the fact that the Gaines decision can be enforced in the south, and if the various state educational departments want to uphold their segregation laws they will have to establish facilities for Negroes in the state. While this would be a costly process it is the only way that they can adhere to their laws of segregation.

Just last week the State of Florida established a $10,000 fund to pay for schooling for Negroes seeking higher education in other sections of the country. This is not going to work, and before long, Florida will be faced with the same type of suits where Negroes are attempting to get higher education their own state as in Louisiana and Texas. Efforts to ease this situation were made last fall when the Southern Governor's Conference met in New Orleans. One of the Principal issues taken up at this conference was that the southern states enter into a cooperation movement to establish various phases of graduate education throughout the south. This plan would mean that each state would establish and maintain one school of graduate work and that students from other states who want that particular phase of education could attend the school without additional cost. Evidently they felt that this plan would not work or that it would be too expensive eventually. In the meantime something is going to have to be done or each southern state will be faced with an avalanche of suits by Negroes who feel that it is their constitutional right to secure state supported graduate education within their own state.

Councilman Heads Committee to Probe Discrimination in New York Colleges

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-26-46

Walter Hart, 56-Year-Old Cousin to Spingarn, Well Known as Champion of Minority Groups

NEW YORK—Chairman of the Special Investigating Committee, recently appointed by the City Council to probe racial and religious bias in colleges and institutions of higher learning, is Councilman Walter R. Hart, an ardent champion of minority groups.

Stocky, of medium height, his black hair thinned out, the 56-year-old legislator is proud of the anti-jim crow strain in his family, his cousin, Arthur B. Spingarn, having founded the NAACP.

In an exclusive AFRO interview at City Hall, Mr. Hart revealed that his committee is already engaged in its investigations of discrimination and the quota systems in New York colleges and professional schools.

Send Letters to Groups

More than 32 letters were sent out to various civic organizations, urging them to send in any cases of actual discrimination because of race, color or creed.

Mr. Hart pointed out however, that the committee will use enrollment records that show how many Jews, colored, Italian and Catholic students are in the various colleges. "We are going to subpoena all applications and balance them with those who were allowed to enroll," he said.

Mr. Hart also plans a closed hearing within the Council chamber, at which New York college officials have been subpoenaed. They will be asked to state their admission policies, and will have to answer questions that he and his committee have prepared for them.

To Hold Public Hearing

At the end of the month, a full public hearing will be held, and all the evidence introduced. New York's city-owned station, WNYC, will broadcast the entire proceedings.

Regarding an institution losing its tax exemption because of discrimination, he explained that this could not be done with present legislation, since nothing on the books provided for such action; however, the college could be found guilty of violation of the Civil Rights Law and fined.

After tackling the professional schools, the committee will investigate colleges and conduct a special probe of discrimination as practiced in the appointment of faculty members in the various institutions.

Provision Against Cornell

The Councilman said there was a special provision on the State's books against such practices at Cornell University, but nothing pertaining to other colleges within the State. Besides Mr. Hart, the committee consists of vice chairman, Anthony DiGiovanna; Edward Cunningham, Eugene P. Connolly, Maurice Downing, Stanley M. Isaac, Samuel DiFalco, Walter Schick, and Hugh Quinn.

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Washington, D.C. Post

Discrimination For Medical Schools

IN THIS SEASON of influenza and virus pneumonia, the shortage of doctors needs no statistical proof. It is a grim reality that bears down on patients and overworked doctors. 2-4-46



CHILDS

But the estimates show that the scarcity is certain to be worse in coming years. This means a decline in health standards, a decline in the well-being of the Nation.

Figures furnished me by Dr. Harold Diehl of the University of Minnesota Medical School put the number of premedical students available for entrance into the country's medical schools in 1948 at 2000. This is one third of the normal freshman enrollment in medicine. The estimate for 1947 is 2500 students.

Last year I wrote several columns on what this threatened shortage of doctors meant to the Nation. I put the blame on Selective Service for its refusal, then and now, to defer premedical students. This refusal, in the face of pleas from medical authorities all over the country, cut off the future supply of medical students at the source.

IN RESPONSE to my columns came many letters which told another story. They were from students, or potential students, who had been rejected by medical schools because of their racial origin or their religion. While they were, for the most part, of Jewish origin, there where also Italians and Catholics who told the same story.

Some were 4-Fs. Some had received medical discharges after combat wounds. Many had applied to school after school, only to have their applications ignored or to be told the class was filled.

They were under no illusions as to why this had happened. They cited the quota system which most medical schools apply, although no dean will ever admit such a quota system exists.

In New York, the Mayor's Committee on Unity, headed by Charles Evans Hughes, jr., has documented this un-American discrimination. The committee confirms that a quota system for Catholic, Jewish and Negro students has been estabiished in the Nation's leading educational institutions. It is particularly bad according to the committee report, in medicine. And in the last decade, conditions have rapidly grown worse.

There is no greater threat to a strong, Democratic America than this shadow of the ghetto imposed on American institutions. It is contrary to the deepest traditions of a Nation that has grown great through the talents and skills and strengths of people of every race and creed.

To fear competition, to restrict it by quotas, is to confess an inferiority complex that has pathological overtones. The anonymous letters that bubble with scurrility and hate sometimes boast of the writer's early American origin. That is such a childish contradition of our heritage of freedom. Some of us, it happens, had ancestors who came to America in the seventeenth century. But I cannot believe their motives were very different from the immigrants who came 20 years ago. 2-4-46

IF THE LESSON of America has been forgotten, what happened in the war just ended should have served to remind us that knowledge and greatness cannot be confined by race and creed. Hitler and Fascism drove out of Europe some of Europe's greatest scientists.

Enrico of Italy, Neils Bohr of Denmark and many others came here to work on the atom bomb. We speak of the discovery of atomic fission as an American triumph. In reality, it was an international achievement — the achievement of peoples of every race working in free America.

One of the European scientists who contributed to the early development of atomic fission has just come here to Washington. Because of her race, Lise Meitner was driven out of Germany. She took refuge in Sweden, where she contributed her thought to the pool of the world's knowledge. Now Catholic University has invited her here to lecture on nuclear physics.

In the brain of a medical student barred from our colleges by his race may be the searching genius that could free mankind from one of the ancient scourges. At our own peril, we deny these Americans the right to know and to study. 2-4-46

Medical Minorities

Washington Post-D.C. 2-7-46

In connection with Mr. Marquis Childs' excellent article on February 4 on discrimination in medical schools, may I mention another "minority" group which is also discriminated against. Actually, it is incorrect to refer to women as a minority, since I believe the census now shows a majority of women in our population. At any rate, it was with considerable surprise and shock that I learned recently that women are admitted to most medical schools, even State universities, on a quota or percentage basis, regardless of their qualifications or grades in their pre-med work. (Of course, there are schools which do not admit them at all.) Throughout the war, while medical schools and doctors in general complained of the existing and future shortage of doctors, these artificial restrictions and quotas prevented qualified women from entering medical schools.

Private institutions need not be forced to change their restrictions, but they need not be considered as tax-free institutions either. 2-7-46

If physicians do not want Government control, as they so strongly protest, one would think that they would take steps to put their own house in order. If the medical associations were really interested in furthering the health of the Nation, instead of being concerned with protecting their members' profits, they would do something about the situation. Instead, they support a set of restrictions which have directly contributed to the shortage of doctors, and which, because they are arbitrarily based on the factors of race and sex, without regard to innate ability, are difinitely un-American.

MRS. JEAN FRAME.

Alexandria, Va., Feb. 4.

SCHOOL RACIAL BIAS DECRIED BY RABBIS

New York Times

Religious and racial discrimination in higher education should be combatted through control of existing institutions rather than through establishment of a State university, rabbis said in sermons here yesterday. 2-27-46

"The facts coming out regarding racial and religious discrimination in American colleges and universities should lead to legislative action," said Rabbi Israel Goldstein in Temple B'nai Jeshurun, Eighty-eighth Street, near Broadway.

"It is conceivable," said Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein in West Side Institutional Synagogue, 122 West Seventy-sixth Street, "that Jesus, the Jew; Chief Justice White, the Catholic, and Booker T. Washington, the Negro, could all be denied the privilege of an education in our universities."

"It is the duty of every right-thinking citizen," said Rabbi Zev Zahavy to Congregation Ohab Zedek, 118 West Ninety-fifth Street, "to demand a re-evaluation of institutional policies, so that our program of education may be made available to all men and women, in true democratic spirit."

Discussing the strike situation, Rabbi Louis I. Newman in Temple Rodeph Sholom, 7 West Eighty-third Street, said, "only if the masses have the means wherewith to maintain reasonably high standards of living can there be continued prosperity." 1-27-46

"We can prevent economic sabotage," said Rabbi Samuel M. Segal in Mount Neboh Temple, 13' West Seventy-ninth Street, "by cooperating with our President, by respecting the worth of human beings, by our trust in the sovereignty of God's everlasting judgment."

Rabbi Joseph Zeitlin in Temple Ansche Chesed, 100th Street and West End Avenue, said men must learn to have confidence and trust in one another to settle our economic problems.

Tax Chief Warns Of Racial Biased Colleges

Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK — Colleges and universities in the city and State which discriminate against prospective students because of race, creed or color, are "not entitled to tax exemption under the State law." 2-9-46

This warning was sounded Thursday by Harry B. Chambers, president of the City Tax Commission, in commenting on Mayor O'Dwyer's request that the commission "explore all means of enforcing compliance with the State law barring discriminatory practices by tax-free schools."

Chambers said that if a case of discrimination were proven before him, he would rule the institution not tax-exempt, and it could appeal to the courts.

It was reported that the commission might require tax-exempt colleges to file statements, with affidavits from officers and trustees, certifying compliance with the tax law.

Such action might force colleges to end discrimination, since their officials would presumably be unwilling to sign false affidavits. A test suit would probably result from an action to revoke tax-exemption to clarify a State law against same.

C.I.O. Magazine Assails Medical School's Bias

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky

Washington, April 20 (U.P.)—The monthly C.I.O. Economic Outlook tonight called for removal of "outrageous discriminations" in the selection of medical school students. 4-21-46

"The doors of the medical schools must be opened to students on the basis of ability, and the outrageous discriminations on the basis of race or religion or sex must be removed," the publication said.

Colored physicians and students have proved their ability to "alleviate human suffering" and grapple with disease, contagion, pestilence and infection. Brilliant colored men in medicine have recently won admissions in the American College of Surgeons. They have secured inclusion into the American Medical Society and are diplomats in recognized pathological societies. Some are even fellows, instructors and associate professors in some of the very univertities that bar their blood brothers from graduation. Our men in medicine are receiving signal support from white patients and public health institutions, but notwithstanding, the large universities forestall them and the State institutions invoke the diabolical "quota system" made notorious by the American military forces.

Old Frank Billings of the Billings Memorial Hospital, where colored citizens are discriminated against in Chicago, once coined the slogan, "Germs know no color line." Dr. Billings adopted this shrewd device to raise money for a "colored" hospital. He told the truth just the same, and the influx of colored people in large cities to the North have imperilled the

Men in Medicine

By JOSEPH D. BIBB Sat.

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Pittsburgh Courier Pa.

THERE are very few accredited medical schools in the United States that will accept colored students and permit them to be graduated. Most of the famous institutions are brazenly admit that they do not "encourage colored students, because it is impossible for them to secure training in obstetrics." Harvard, Yale, Northwestern, Johns Hopkins, Rush Medical and the University of Chicago. The affiliation was originally entered into because the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation granted a certain sum for the medical education of colored students, with the proviso that the University of Chicago administer the grant. At one time, a saalry of over ten thousand dollars was paid a Chicago philanthropist, Marshall Field, has one student at the Provident Hospital who had been barred from the Midway.



Mr. Bibb

IN ALL fairness, it must be stated that the majority of the white trustees of Provident have checkmated by the colored trustees, who are weak-spined and extolled the virtues of the half loaf being better than no loaf at all. Unfortunately, most of the trustees have no advocated virtues of the fathers. And sparked by Dr. Franklin McLean, a distinguished Caucasian liberal, and the unholy alliance. teaching and ted from the s in Chicago e issue of dis- cal schools is procedure, and s a deterrent

Medical Students of Color Are Barred From Most Schools Despite Signal Ability

2-23-46

sex must be removed," the publication said.

health of millions of whites who live contiguous and adjacent to poorly housed, unhygienic colored people. The need for highly trained colored medics mounts with the population and the complexities of urban living. 2-23-46

IT IS impossible for Howard, Meharry and Provident to properly train all of the medical students of color, who are so sadly needed. But the great universities say they can't have colored men treating white maternity cases and delivering Nordic babies. Strange and puzzling, neverthless, the majority of the cadavers used for dissection and instruction in many of the schools are remains of colored citizens.

Timid colored people have long hesitated to present these facts to the American press. This writer, was "hush-hushed" by the wise old gray beards when he suggested fifteen years ago that these issues and correspondence with the universities be laid before the white publishers of America. Maybe after Dr. Louis I. Dublin, medical statistician for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, again presents his findings on the prevalence of tuberculosis and syphilis among colored people, and if Dr. T. K. Lawless would reveal his researches in leprosy, maybe the medical bars would be lowered instantly.

Medical Colleges Keep Negro Jew Ban

Defender
Baltimore, Md.

Because of the ban on Negroes and Jews at many medical colleges, the enrollment in freshman classes this year will be the smallest in 17 years. The American Medical Association announced last week the prospective low enrollment.

Selection figures, made according to the quota system set up by the biased schools up to June, showed that 4,666 students had been chosen throughout the country. About 1,079 more are expected to be accepted, the association stated.

Discrimination In Medical Schools

Birmingham News

BY MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—In this season of influenza and virus pneumonia, the shortage of doctors needs no statistical proof. It is a grim reality that bears down on patients and overworked doctors.

But estimates show the scarcity is certain to be worse in coming years. This means a decline in health standards, a decline in the well-being of the nation.

Figures furnished by Dr. Harold Diehl, of the University of Minnesota Medical School, put the number of pre-medical students available for entrance into the country's medical schools in 1948 at 2,000. This is one-third ofthe normal freshman enrollment in medicine. The estimate for 1947 is 2,500 students.

* * * 2-4-46

LAST YEAR I wrote several columns on what this threatened shortage of doctors meant to the nation. I put the blame on selective service for its refusal, then and now, to defer pre-medical students. This refusal, in the face of pleas from medical authorities all over the country, cut off the future supply of medical students at the source.

In response came many letters which told another story. They were from students, or potential students, who had been rejected by medical schools because of their racial origin or their religion. While they were, for the most part, of Jewish origin, there were also Italians and Catholics who told the same story.

Some were 4-Fs. Some had received medical discharges after combat wounds. Many had applied to school after school, only to have their applications ignored or to be told the class was filled.

They were under no illusions as to why this had happened. They cited the quota system most medical schools apply, although no dean will ever admit such a quota system exists.

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There is no greater threat to a strong, democratic America than this shadow of the Ghetto imposed on American institutions. It is contrary to the deepest traditions of a nation that has grown great through the talents and skills and strengths of people of every race and creed. 2-4-46

To fear competition, to restrict it by quotas, is to confess an inferiority complex that has pathological overtones. The anonymous letters that bubble with scurrility and hate sometimes boast of the writer's early American origin. That is such a childish contradiction of our heritage of freedom. Some of us, it happens, had ancestors who came to America in the 17th century. But I cannot believe their motives were very different from the immigrants who came 20 years ago.

* * *

IF THE LESSON OF AMERICA HAS BEEN FORGOTTEN, what happened in the war just ended should have served to remind us that knowledge and greatness cannot be confined by race and creed. Hitler and fascism drove out of Europe some of Europe's greatest scientists.

Enrico, of Italy; Niels Bohr, of Denmark, and many others came here to work on the atom bomb. We speak of the discovery of atomic fission as an American triumph. In reality, it was an international achievement—the achievement of peoples of every race working in free America.

One of the European scientists who contributed to the early development of atomic fission has just come to Washington. Because of her race, Lise Meitner was driven out of Germany. She took refuge in Sweden, where she contributed her thought to the pool of the world's knowledge. Now Catholic University has invited her here to lecture on nuclear physics. 2-4-46

* * *

IN THE BRAIN OF A MEDICAL STUDENT barred from our colleges by his race may be the searching genius that could free mankind from one of the ancient scourges at our own peril. We deny these Americans the right to know and to study.—©.

NAACP Launches All-Out Drive on J.C. Education

Suits in Oklahoma and Texas Up Soon; Ready to Attack Segregation in Ohio

Afro-American

NEW YORK. — The national NAACP announced last week that the all-out campaign against discrimination in educational facilities is well under way, with cases attacking the segregated school system in parts of Ohio already prepared for filing.

In Oklahoma, Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson filed his answer to the case of Ada Lois Sipuel praying for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma to admit her to the law school.

The answer admits:

"That the plaintiff duly and timely applied on Jan. 14, 1946, for admission to the first-year class of the School of Law of the University of Oklahoma for the semester beginning Jan. 15, 1946; 1-14-46

"That she then possessed and still possesses all the scholastic and moral qualifications required for such admission by the constitution and statutes of this State, and by the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma."

The State denies, however, that the plaintiff "was then possessed and still possesses all 'other qualifications' required by said constitution, statutes and board."

It points out that, under the State's public policy, colored persons are not eligible for admission to State schools established for white persons, such as the School of Law of the University of Oklahoma."

It is expected that this case will be tried during the week of May 27, when Miss Sipuel will be represented by the NAACP through Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, and Amos T. Hall of Tulsa.

The case of Heman Marion Sweatt against the Board of Regents of the University of Texas was filed last Thursday in the local district court of Travis County, Austin, Tex. Baltimore

The case was an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the admission of Sweatt to the Law School of the University of Texas.

The petition alleges that Sweatt meets all of the necessary requirements for admission to the University of Texas Law School and has been arbitrarily denied admission solely because of his race or color. Maryland

The filing of this case is the answer to the longstanding refusal of the State of Texas to provide adequate educational facilities for colored citizens.

When Mr. Sweatt made his application, it was referred to the Attorney General who ruled that the State of Texas was required to furnish separate but equal law school facilities for colored people, but did not have to do so until there was a demand for such training.

Attorneys for Sweatt have taken the position that qualified colored students are entitled to admission to existing law school facilities, and are not required by law to apply for the establishment of separate but equal facilities for them.

It is expected that the case will be set for hearing early in June. NAACP lawyers for Sweatt are Mr. Marshall and W. J. Durham of the National Legal Committee in Dallas.

No Internships for Howardites

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Funds Insufficient, Says Surgeon General

5 MET ALL TESTS

Sat. 9-7-46

83 Vacancies Await Graduates in 1947

PHILADELPHIA, (ANP).—An apparent attempt on the part of the War Department to prevent colored medical school students from taking advantage of internships in Army hospitals was disclosed here last week.

On Aug. 13, Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, the Army surgeon general, announced that there were 83 first lieutenant reserve commissions available for 1947 medical school graduates who desire internships in Army hospitals.

Along with the commission goes an annual salary of $3,404 if the officer has dependents. If he has no dependents, he will receive $2,972 a year.

Fund Alibi

The announcement was made two months after at least five students from Howard University medical school were informed by the Surgeon General that they could not be selected because "funds are not sufficient."

According to James Nelson, 23, a senior at the medical school, several of the students were informed of the opportunity to secure internships in Army hospitals in June.

Five of them went to the dean of the medical school, who was supposed to have the necessary application blanks, but they were informed that none were sent to Howard University.

Get Applications

The students then went to the War Department where they were given the applications. They studied the regulations carefully prior to submitting their applications to make sure they met the stated requirements.

All the students from Howard University who made applications received letters dated June 29, 1946, from Col. Francis P. Kintz, chief personnel service, Medical Corps, which read as follows:

"The Surgeon General has directed me to inform you that the board appointed to consider applicants for internships in Army hospitals from July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948, did not select you as one of the 100 to be appointed.

"The Surgeon General greatly appreciates your interest in this matter and regrets that funds are not sufficient to allow the appointment of a greater number of interns."

Two months later, the Surgeon General has announced that there are still 83 vacancies. No reason was given for rejecting the Howard University students, and apparently they have not been given any consideration for the present vacancies.

Qualifications Met

The following are the qualifications which were met by each of the students:

Must be a United States citizen; a prospective 1947 graduate of a recognized school of medicine approved by the Council of Medical Education and Hospitals; not over 30 years of age on July 1, 1947; have no commitment to accept internship in any other institution; and meet physical standards for appointment in the medical corps.

Ga. Negro Schools Hit By Grand Jury

Chicago, Ill. Defender
Sat. Mar. 9, 1946

DECATUR, Ga.—(ANP)—If the board of education follows through on the recommendations made in the presentments of the DeKalb County grand jury last week, immediate steps will be taken to improve conditions in the Negro schools.

The grand jury, headed by J. W. Battle, referred to conditions in the Negro schools of the county school system as "a reflection on the good name of the county."

While expressing alarm at the conditions found at the Negro schools, the grand jury stated that the white schools were well equipped and the conditions generally were exceptionally good.

In regard to Negro schools, the grand jury acted on a report of a special committee composed of Dr. Sam Guy, chairman; A. L. Foster, J. W. Battle, J. E. Ingram and Paul Newsome. This report made it clear that the Negro school buildings were inadequate, poorly constructed and in most instances located in obscure areas. It also pointed out that in several cases the structures used as schools were "borrowed" Negro churches.

The DeKalb grand jury commended Negro teachers in the system for their ability, morale and fidelity to the system. 3-9-46

Hutchins of Chicago

President of University of Chicago Sits Tight as Discrimination Pollutes School

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

ROBERT MAYNARD HUTCHINS, famous proponent of advanced and liberal education, has been widely heralded as a great champion of democracy and liberalism. He was even awarded some kind of a merit token for advancing "race relations" by The Chicago Defender. But past and present revelations of his regime tend to prove that Robert May-

nard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, has tolerated jim crow, remained silent upon restrictive covenants, and utterly failed to promote a higher and fuller opportunity for colored Americans at the university or anywhere else in America.



Mr. Bibb

Hutchins inherited an atmosphere of traditional deafness to colored people when he assumed his duties as president of the famed university. He found a reactionary board of trustees, that had been influential in endowing the institution with millions of dollars in property that was stained with restrictive covenants. He found a systematic practice of jim crow and discrimination. He found the medical school controlled by men who barred colored students from taking their last two years of study at the institution. He was faced with subversive organizations located near the campus, who bitterly engaged in circumscribing many of the minority groups.

* * *

HE FORTHWITH revised the educational system, and was responsible for raising the requirements for academic and post-graduate work. Within a few years Chicago University became one of the top-flight, if not the leading post-graduate school in the country. He abolished football and assailed the "over-emphasis placed upon sports." He projected himself into world politics and catapulted to fame and distinction. But he did nothing worthwhile to promote the cause of colored people. To the contrary, he has been freely accused of aiding and abetting the advocates of educational and residential restrictions.

Despite the unwarranted award conferred upon him, his interest in our minority group has been conspicuously nil. Now the fallacy has been exploded, and the Hutchins myth discredited.

In its current issue, The Chicago Defender blasts the university's medical school, and points an accusing finger at Hutchins, Sewell Avery, of Montgomery Ward fame, and other trustees. The "Anti-Discrimination Committee now charges the University of Chicago with "discrimination in contradiction to the professed liberal and democratic policies of the university." The charges made by the committee are not new. Prominent citizens of both races have made repeated appeals to Hutchins to abolish the narrow prejudices existing in the university's attitude toward colored people. Hutchins has been eloquent in his silence and contemptible in his adamant and arbitrary indifference.

IT IS well known that the university, backed by the Rockfeller millions, has come into possession of much real estate. It is also known that no move has been made or joined in to eradicate the covennant riding with the land whereby colored Americans are barred. At one time, important people in official capacity, aided and abetted by colored henchmen of Uncle Tom proclivities, sought to establish some sort of voluntary segregation among the darker Chicagoans. One of these colored minions is now prominent as executive secretary of a South Side Chicago business association. Hutchins never projected himself personally into these nefarious activities, but his general attitude brands and stamps him as not disapproving. But now that the issues have been made public, Hutchins will be revealed in his true role.

Provident Hospital in Chicago has been hampered for years because of an affiliation with the university. For years the relationship has been embarrassing because of the well known jim-crow philosophy of the university. Hutchins advised the hospital to sever its relationship. That has now been done. So now the university holds itself out as a beacon in education, but not as a force for good in human relations. Hutchins, with all of his charm, intellectual grandeur and national influence is seen as a reactionary, submerged in subversive philosophies and color phobia. Shame on him, and shame on the University of Chicago.

Jim Crow In Trade Schools Exposed

CHICAGO, Ill. — (ANP) — The jim crow policies of trade schools against Negroes and Mexicans were exposed here in a recent report by the Mayor's Committee on Human Relations.

"When a certain war plant wished to train a highly talented Negro girl to operate a complex office machine, a great difficulty was encountered in finding a school which would accept a student of color, regardless of her demonstrated capacity to excel or of war needs," the report says.

"In the private vocational trade schools, racial discrimination is often practiced in various ways, hard to detect or to counteract," the report continued. "That such discrimination exists is usually self-evident from the lists or pictures of graduates. Negroes and Mexican Americans who apply are invariably told "classes are already too large to accommodate any more."

Ill. Medic Schools Accused of Racial JC

CHICAGO (ANP)—Charges that colored students are excluded from the Medical Schools of Northwestern University and the University of Chicago were made here last week by the Institute on College Quotas, which also stated that discrimination is extended to Jews as well.

Sponsored by 40 civic groups at the initiation of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, the institute is attempting basis for a court suit on the grounds that all races pay taxes to support tax-free Northwestern.

Illini Campus Finds Tolerance Insufficient

By BARBARA BONNE

The problem has been admitted rather than ignored. Now University of Illinois students can fight it, rather than tolerate it.

The Illini Union building, the student center of the University of Illinois, is an example of a successful effort to eliminate discrimination against and segregation of the colored student. In an impersonal and matter-of-fact way, the Union cafeteria, the Union lounges, the Union dances, and positions on the Union committees are open to all students.

Apparently it has never occurred to anyone that the Union should operate in any other way.

It is more than fortunate for the colored student that he has full use of the Union building. He uses the cafeteria regularly, for he is not served in many of the restaurants and student hang-outs on the campus.

He uses the lounges regularly, for he cannot go to his rooming-house between classes, as it is often one or two miles away.

He would rather go to the recreations, dances and shows sponsored by the Union than to the larger Champaign theatres, where he has to sit in a particular section of the balcony.

Temporary Relief

Twenty-five of 30 students, including three or four colored, have entered a restaurant and asked for service.

When the owner balked, they argued or threatened, or simply sat taking up space and preventing other customers from entering. Usually these groups made their point, and all were served.

But the relief was temporary. A colored student alone was invariably refused anything to eat, and a short time later the stunt would have to be repeated.

The method is effective, but short-lived and humiliating.

A resolution which states that the student body is opposed to discrimination in public eating places was drawn up by the Indee party, and passed by every major governing organization of the university.

A social consciousness of his situation on the Illinois campus began to strengthen with the policy of the Union building, until in the most recent student election the senior class elected Martha



Miss Harry

Harry secretary-treasurer and the sophomores elected Fred Ford class senator. This is the first time in the history of the University that a colored student has held any class office.

Miss Harry

The Indee student political party which ran both of them on its ticket is beginning work to eliminate the discrimination found in the campus eating places. Other groups have tried before.

The Student Senate, the Panhellenic Council, the Women's Group System, the Inter-fraternity Council, the Men's Independent Ward Association, and finally, the University Senate.

Confronted with this resolution by the students, the statement of the restaurant owners that if they serve colored, white students will eat elsewhere, will no longer hold.

They will be forced either to serve them or admit that the prejudice is solely theirs.

Fred is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, which is one of the two houses located near the campus. The house was purchased through the alumni association in Chicago after some difficulty.

President Willard Refused

Loan companies with mortgages on other houses in the neighborhood went to President Arthur C. Willard to ask that the university be retained through the funds and efforts of the national organization, with the help of the late Mr. Lee, then a member of the university's board of trustees.

Two girls live in one of the Alpha Kappa Alpha's sorority houses in undergraduates, and graduates, and probably more, with no organized house in which to live.

He thinks the enrollment is ganized house in which to live.

who are rooming with local colored families in Champaign and Urbana. Tribune

Dean of Women Helps

The NAACP is working now to get a house reasonably near the campus to take care of some of these students. Mrs. Leah Trelease, the acting dean of women, is giving the association her support. Washington, D.C.

With the housing situation as it is in Champaign-Urbana now, however, it is very doubtful that this work will meet with any considerable success for sometime.

"We have a fine group of students on our campus, and fine families in our town," says Mrs. Trelease. "At a tea given by Alpha Kappa Alpha, I was very much impressed by the ease of the student hostesses.

"It went off as smoothly as any party I have ever attended on the campus. The girls are poised, well-mannered, and considerate.

"Yet, they cannot take care of all the other girls going to school there, and they themselves cannot eat where they choose, nor sit where they choose in the theatres. But AKA is an example of what can be done."

She added that the Union building has done more, through eliminating personal prejudice of white students, and giving students a place to eat and to gather between classes, than any other single group or movement at the university. 6-18-46

Mr. Lee thinks that the election of a colored student to the student senate is a big step, and that the sooner he becomes more active in university activities, the sooner he will be accepted as a student first and as colored second. - 6-18-46 Tues.

His list of colored students includes members active in ROTC, the rifle team, theatre guild, language associations, and Illini town meeting, as well as scholastic honoraries and sports.

Though the situation at the University of Illinois is far from ideal, the existence of the problem has been admitted rather than ignored. The entire student body and the townspeople are being made aware of it.

Brought into the open, it can be fought, rather than passively tolerated.

Negro Vets Not Wanted In N.U. Dorms

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-20-46

By R. B. GOLDSBERRY

Negro veterans, despite their years of service in the armed forces of this country, will never set foot in the dormitories of Northwestern University.

So spoke the University's President Franklyn Bliss Snyder this week in defiance of the National Housing Agency's ultimatum that "it would not approve issuance of priorities for the construction of housing from which Negro veterans are to barred."

Carrying out the Jim Crow policy of the board of trustees, but modifying his own flat statement, Dr. Snyder declared:

Defies NHA

"It is not in my power to commit the university on the question of housing Negro veterans; the university recommends that they stay with Negro families in Evanston and not on the campus."

Although the university was informed June 20 of NHA's stand on segregated building construction, Snyder emphasized that such procedure would not alter Northwestern's attitude toward Negro veterans, who with a single exception are bunking on crowded cots in Evanston's Negro YMCA.

"I am merely carrying out the established practice of the university," he said. "The present practice is to have Negro students, including veterans, live outside the campus."

Snyder stood pat on the notice of Edward E. Clarke, assistant regional housing expeditor, that NHA would refuse additional priorities to Northwestern for further construction of segregated housing.

Clarke, in his letter of June 20, stating NHA's position said:

"It is, of course, the policy of the National Housing Agency, as an instrumentality of the Federal Government, to administer its functions with racial equity.

"Any educational institution applying for temporary dormitory accommodations is required to reply that in the administration of its temporary housing program, it will provide housing for racial minority groups substantially in accordance with proportionate needs.

NU Faces Battle

"While occupancy patterns are a matter for determination by educational institutions seeking federal assistance, the NHA cannot subject itself to charges that it supports occupancy patterns which will unfortunately result in racially unequal housing accommodations.

"We could not, therefore, approve issuance of priorities for the construction of housing from which Negro veterans are to be barred."

Snyder admitted that Northwestern, with its enrollment increased tremendously, was in desperate need of more housing facilities.

Will Maintain Policy

Northwestern will maintain its long time Jim Crow housing policy nonetheless, Snyder indicated.

"The policy of housing Negroes at the university is determined by the board of trustees and the public sentiment of the community," he said. "There is no indication that it will change."

A proposal to build an international house similar to the one on the University of Chicago campus is being considered, he said, but funds for its immediate construction are not available.

Negro Vets Named

Charles C. Henderson of Northwestern's construction department, stated in a letter to Clarke: "Northwestern has no Negro housing problem as we have no Negro veterans."

An investigation by the Chicago Defender this week proved Henderson's assertion false.

Negro veterans attending the summer quarter at Northwestern are James Knight, Frederick Smith, Valmore Goins and John Hartfield, all of St. Louis, Mo.; Warren Hayes, Chicago; Irving McCollum, Knoxville, Tenn.; Boyd Gatheright, Shelby, N. C.; George Ricks, Washington, D. C.; William Johnson, Oklahoma City, Okla., and Julius Moran, Tulsa, Okla.

Sleep Four In Room

With the exception of Goins, the veterans bunk on cots at the Emerson Street Negro YMCA. Cots are set up in the dining room at night. Four men sleep in one small room.

Stanford Clinton, in an address before the Institute on College Quotas at the Congress Hotel last week, declared:

"I have two degrees, law and liberal arts from Northwestern and many friends on the board. But let's not kid ourselves. I can tell you without any doubts, hazards or conjectures that discrimination on the grounds of race and creed are practiced systematically and regularly at the university. Anyone who denies it lies in his teeth."

Ald. Edwin B. Jourdain, lone Negro member of the Evanston City Council, declared Tuesday:

"Northwestern University will either let Negroes in its dormitories or stop building dormitories as long as the National Housing Agency stands by its promise to me that the school wlil get no priorities for Jim Crow housing."

Negro Teacher Defender Upholds Bias Chicago, Ill.

Advocates Jim Crow In Public Schools

Sat. 11-9-46

ALTON, Ill.—Negro citizens here were both shocked and embarrassed last week when James Bailey, local Negro professor, became the chief spokesman for "segregation" in public schools, according to Harold Johnson, executive secretary of the Alton branch NAACP.

Bailey, who is an assistant principal of the Lovejoy Junior High School, first outraged Negroes here when he spoke at an NAACP meeting and declared that "segregation is the only solution," Johnson said. The teacher—who received a promotion and a raise since his stand on segregation—advocated an additional segregated high school before the meeting held in protest against public school prejudice, overcrowded conditions and the lack of adequate facilities.

Parallel Culture Plan

Bailey's next appearance was at the first Methodist Church before a white audience where he advocated a "parallel cultural plan" for Negroes segregated entirely from "white Americans, such as now exist in the South," Johnson disclosed.

The professor did not limit his remarks to education. He told the white group that "FEPC, anti-lynch and anti-poll tax laws are also useless because 'we' Negroes are better off segregated," Johnson reported.

In reply to a question concerning the progress of Negroes over the past 20 years, Bailey astonished many whites when he answered that Negroes had made no progress Johnson added.

Bailey's views have been repudiated by both Negroes and whites and the removal of Bailey for the public schools has been discussed by Negro leaders here, the NAACP head said.

AN AGENT OF FASCISM

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

We can expect Southern universities and colleges to help perpetuate racialism for they are caught in the web of reactionary social patterns from which they cannot alone escape.

But here in the North where people boast of more enlightened attitudes and at least give lip service to democratic principles, policies of this nature are incomprehensible. Sat. 7-20-46

Yet this is the story of Northwestern university located on the outskirts of Chicago in the suburban community of Evanston. Adhering to its traditional policy of segregation it is currently barring Negroes from its dormitories even when they are veterans who suffered and bled to preserve democracy which this institution is supposed to teach.

This action of Northwestern in disgraceful and should be humiliating to every enlightened man or woman regardless of color.

There we have the spectacle of a great educational institution whose president and teachers are charged with responsibility for developing future leaders for a world society.

Yet instead of providing courageous leadership in this direction Northwestern has closely aligned itself with those elements of our society which are adhering to the fictitious theories of race supremacy.

Thus President Snyder and his board of trustees are making a mockery of democratic education. They must bear full blame if they turn out graduates who are confused because of their conditioning on the race question and therefore help make American ideological pronouncements a laughing stock before the rest of the world community.

19e 1946

Kansas

END JIM CROW AT KANSAS COLLEGE

EMPORIA, Kan.—(ANP)—Segregation and discrimination against colored students at the college dining halls and coffee shops at Emporia State Teachers' college here has been lifted, according to Dr. A. Porter Davis, militant president of the Kansas Conference of NAACP branches. It was also announced that the fight would continue by all liberals in Kansas to eliminate segregation on every tax-supported institution of higher learning in Kansas where found. A membership drive to bring the total NAACP membership to 25,000 members will be launched in 1946.

In October it was revealed that the 15 or more colored students enrolled in regular classes at this famous teachers' college, rated second in standing in the whole United States, were victims of gross discrimination. The NAACP was promptly notified by officials of the organization and the students themselves and the matter was turned over to the legal redress committee of the state conference, headed by the noted attorney, Alvis Martin of Topeka. The state board of regents which controls state policy was notified and after several months of discussion, with the issue hanging fire, the new "non-discrimination policy" was announced.

Coming close on the heels of these revelations was the information that the Kansas Conference of NAACP branches would publish an official organ to clarify and expose the issues facing the 100,000 Negroes living in Kansas. It is to be called the NAACP State Record and the Rev. Robt. C. D. Tieuel Jr., of Hutchinson, Kan., has been chosen managing editor, with Menton Bledsoe of the Call and J. A. Hamlett of the Plaindealer as associate editors. Dr. Davis will serve in chief advisory capacity.

19e 1946

Kentucky

Education and Segregation

The Courier Journal Louisville Ky

Among the recommendations of Governor Willis to the General Assembly is one that holds a unique interest to those of us who have been fighting for democracy, appropriation of funds for higher Negro education. That funds for the separate education of Negroes and whites should be necessary shows a marked perversion regarding the true concept of the meaning of education. That education should be divided into white and black while the very subject matter presented for study is the product of the minds of men of all races, religions and nationalities is a sad travesty. True education knows no artificial barriers. It is the result of associations, mutual interchange of ideas and experiences by inquisitive minds, not white, black, brown or yellow minds. 1-19-46

As a medical officer I have examined and treated people of all races and creeds when called upon. Apparently all were grateful for service rendered. They did not question my color when in distress.

If Kentucky and America are eventually to achieve the idea of democracy to which so much lip-service is given, it must be practical and soon. A good starting point is in education, not segregated education. From a practical viewpoint the cost of segregated institutions reduces the quality of the product, rendering both black and white institutions inferior to those whose energies and monies are directed toward one goal, universal training.

In these times we can ill afford to condone and encourage racial, religious and national intolerance and bigotry when the associations of the people of this country are international and, of necessity, interracial. How ironical it would be were we to study only those contributions of a single race or nationality. Were we logical in our segregation why not be complete and sink back to the abysmal ignorant savage state from which man originated?

1-19-46

Godman Field, Ky. REYNOLD E. BURCH, Captain, Medical Corps.

Letters should be brief (rarely above 300 words), preferably typewritten on one side of the paper. The writer's name and address must be signed, to be published only with his consent. The Courier-Journal reserves the right to condense.

Law Schools' Doors Closed to Veterans in Louisiana

Afro-American
3-4-46
Baltimore, Md.

NEW ORLEANS—Veterans seeking to obtain full benefits of the GI Bill of Rights by receiving legal educations in Louisiana may not do so, inasmuch as no colored university in the State has a law school and colored persons are systematically denied access to whtie law schools.

This situation was discovrd by Charles Hatfield 3rd, 30-year-old Army veteran of New Orleans, who sought and was denied admission to the Louisiana State University School of Law. Hatfield was referred by the dean of the law school to Southern University in a letter that stated "the State of Louisiana has authorized" Southern University to establish and maintain a department of law.

Hatfield applied for admission to the law department of Southern University on Jan. 26, and receiving no reply, again applied Feb. 14. On Feb. 15, he was informed by Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University, that the university does not have a law school and that the State does not provide out-of-State subsidies.

Sat.

Jim Crow System Denies Vet GI Educational Rights

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Lucas 3-19-46

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) —A Negro veteran has been denied the right to study law in this state under the GI bill of rights because no provision for Negro law students has been made in Louisiana's jim crow school system.

Charles Hatfield III, a veteran of World War II, was denied admission to the Louisiana State university's law school because of his race and color after two years of army service. He was informed in a letter signed by Paul M. Herbert, dean of the LSU law school, that "the state of Lousiana has authorized" Southern university, a state-controlled Negro school at Scotlandville "to establish and maintain a department of law."

BILL INTRODUCED

"For your information I might state that at the last session of the legislature, a bill was introducecd, under the sponsorship of the state board of education, designed to provide funds for scholarship subsidies-to-Negro citizens which would enable them to obtain out-of- state graduate and professional education based upon in-state facilities for white citizens," Dr. Clark wrote.

"It happens that the bill was vetoed because it was felt that state funds were not available to finance it."

Several years ago, the United States Supreme court ruled in the famous Lloyd Gaines, a St. Louis student, that a state must provide equal educational opportunities for white and Negro citizens in order to maintain a bi-racial school system.

LSU Law, Use Same

The Informer
Sat. 4-20-46

By John A. Houssezu, Jr.

New Orleans — Deans of various schools in Louisiana State university (white) obviously have been instructed and have adopted a form letter to be used in replying to Negroes who seek admittance to pursue courses not provided at Southern university, the state university for Negroes, it is indicated by the comparison of letters received from LSU schools within the past two years.

While it is admitted that there is the possibility of all such letters having been prepared by the same person, or the more remote possibility of mere coincidence, it is nevertheless significant that two letters received from LSU by Negro applicants-- one on October 17, 1944 from the Medical School located in New Orleans, and the other on January 24, 1946 from the Law School located in Baton Rouge--are similar in thought and identical in phraseology.

Medical School

In 1944, Kermit A. Parker, 2310 Soniat street, New Orleans, applied for admittance into the Louisiana State University School of Medicine. The reply received by Mr. Parker follows:

Sat. 4-20-46

Louisiana State University
School of Medicine,
Office of the Dean,
New Orleans, 13, La.
October 17, 1944

Mr. Kermit A. Parker,
2310 Soniat Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Parker:

Re: Your letter of August 12, 1944.

The State of Louisiana maintains separate schools for its white and colored students.

Southern University located in Scotlandville in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, is the principal Louisiana for negroes. That University is governed by its own Board of Trustees and is under the supervision of the State Department of Education. The State of Louisiana has authorized Southern university to establish and maintain a department of medicine.

Louisiana State university does not admit colored students.

Sincerely yours,
(signed)
B. I. Burns, M. D., Dean.

Sat. 4-20-46

Law School

In 1946, Charles J. Hatfield, III, an honorably discharged veteran of World War II, applied for admittance in the Louisiana State University Law school and received the following reply:

Louisiana State University
Law School,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
January 24, 1946

Charles J. Hatfield, III,
633 N. Prieur Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of January 10, 1946, wherein you expressed an interest in making application for admission to the Law School of Louisiana State University this summer, has been referred to this office for reply.

Sat 4-20-46

As you know, the State of Louisiana maintains separate schools for its white and colored students. Louisiana State university does not admit colored students. Southern university, located at Scotlandville in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, is the principal Louisiana university for negroes. That University is governed by its own Board of Trustees and is under the supervision of the State Department of Education; and, the State of Louisiana has authorized that university to establish and maintain a department of law.

Very truly yours,
(signed
Paul M. Herbert, Dean.

In the first instance, Mr. Parker did not follow the matter to a conclusion and ascertain whether or not Southern university had been authorized to establish and maintain a "department of medicine". It is generally known, however, that Southern university does not now maintain a medical school and it is still necessary for Negroes wishing to pursue such course to leave the state of Louisiana.

Sat. 4-20-46

No Law School

Charles Hatfield, on the other hand, wrote Southern university regarding the "department of law" and received the following reply from Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of the university:

Southern University,
F. G. Clark, President,
Scotlandville, Louisiana
February 15, 1946

Mr. Charles J. Hatfield
663 N. Prieur Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Hatfield:

I am acknowledging your letter of January 26, in which you apply to Southern University 'for admission to the Department of Law'.

Southern University does not have a Law School. For your information, I might state that at the last session of the Legislature a Bill was introduced, under the sponsorship of the State Board of Education, designed to provide funds for scholarship subsidies to Negro citizens which would enable them to obtain out-of-state graduate and professional education based upon in-state facilities for white citizens. It happens that the bill was vetoed because it was felt that state funds were not available to finance it.

Much interest is being given this whole matter of providing for the professional education of Negroes in the State at the present time. Because of this, my feeling is that very probably Louisiana might soon provide out-of-state tuition subsidies as the several of the other progressive southern states are now doing and have been doing for several years.

Sincerely yours
(Signed) Sat. 4-20-46
F. G. Clark, President.

CC: Governor Jimmie H. Davis
Superintendent John E. Coxe
Honorable George T. Madison
Mr. Joseph E. Gibson.

Two More Apply

It is presently known that two honorably discharged veterans have applied for admittance to the LSU medical and law schools since Southern University does not yet have such schools despite the alleged "authorization to establish and maintain" departments of law and medicine.

These two veterans have applied during the past few weeks but have not received replies.

Negro Girl Sues La. University For Jimcrow Admission Ban

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
Wed. 9-25-46

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 24.—The application of a Negro girl to study medicine at Louisiana State University's medical school in New Orleans took legal form today.

Viola Johnson charged that LSU president W. B. Hatcher, the LSU board of regents and other university personnel had denied her the right to study medicine in the state school in violation of the U. S. Constitution.

She said the board's refusal to permit her enrollment had placed her at a "distinct disadvantage with regard to the practice of medicine in the state of Louisiana and inflicted upon me irreparable injury."

The suit referred to a letter written June 23 by LSU board chairman J. M. McLemore in which he denied admission to the girl on the grounds the state maintained separate schools for Negro and white students.

A hearing has been set for Oct. 7 by Dist. Judge Charles A. Holcombe.

Medical Schools Reply On Negroes

Houston Informer
Sat. 4-20-46

Protest To School Board On 'Jim Crow' Practices

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sat 5-11-46

Inequalities Have To Go

The Citizens' Committee on schools," was prepared by Daniel Equal Education filed a petition E. Byrd, secretary of the committast week-end with the Orleans tee and executive secretary of the arish School Board outlining the local NAACP. It is a masterpiece iscriminatory practices of the of statistical condensation and

the discrimination existing in everything from kinder- is the lack of attendance officers garten classes to business educa- and the non-enforcement of attion, for which there are none for tendance laws. Louisiana, although there are 69 Negro students. It is pointed out by the petition enumerates 11 specific examples of discrimination for the business that for every 100 white students there are 69 Negro students. Therefore, for every $100 spent on white education, $69 should be spent on Negro education. If it is

The petition, which describes the "glaring inequalities which exist between the white and Negro points out the discrimination ex- tioned but emphasized by Mr. Byrd

not, the petition points out, an inequality, and, hence, a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U. S. Constitution exists. It is also pointed out that such a violation exists in every one of the 11 cases of discrimination cited.

The condition existing at Booker T. Washington and L. B. Landry high schools was also attacked. The petition reviewed the fact that if a student wishes to attend college he has to transfer from these schools to McDonogh 35. Authorities say that it takes a student a year to adjust himself to a change of this kind. In the case of a transfer from L. B. Landry, extra expense is incurred with the ferry and car fare involved.

The petition was addressed to Miss Jennie Roch, secretary of the Orleans Parish School Board, asking that it be taken up at the next board meeting. It closed with a quotation by Eric Johnson, ex-president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, who said, "Economic progress can only come when the entire nation, without exception, moves forward as a unit; that those of us who believe in an economic see-saw where one group is always at the top and the other group is at the bottom are dupes of intolerance." Again, in conclusion, the Fourteenth Amendment was cited and the violations pointed out.

DISCRIMINATION IN 'ORLEANS SCHOOLS RAPPED BY LEADERS

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By LUCIUS JONES

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through the local Citizens Committee on Equal Education, has submitted to the Orleans Parish School Board for consideration in its next meeting a petition asking the elimination of eleven major forms of discrimination against colored children in the public elementary and high schools of the Cresecnt City. The NAACP is taking similar action all over the South. Sat. 5-19-46

Chairman of the Special Committee on Equal Education is the Rev. Bazile Jolicouer. Other members are Mmes. E. R. Landix, A. L. Butler, M. G. Miles, Lela Porter, Leona LaRue, Lucille E. Young, Susie Ray, Vera Mae Vance, Ethel G. Humphrey, M. J. Devore, Eva E. Jones, J. A. Smith, Mary Danks, Leah Grant and Ethel E. Young.

TAXPAYERS APPEAL

The petition outlining the glaring inequalities which exist between the white and colored schools is submitted on behalf of colored parents and their children as well as other interested citizens of the city of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana.

The petition alleges discrimination, based on surveys and studies, in (1) kindergarten classes; (2) special classes like sight-saving, adjustment school for adolescents, blind and crippled children's courses, classes for corrective speech, feebleminded girls, hospitalized crippled children and for the deaf; opportunity classes and reading clinics; (3) vocational curriculum; (4) visiting teachers; (5) gymnasiums; (6) use of the City Park Stadium; (7) teacher load; (8) high school academic curriculum; (9) class of building; (10) expenditures, and (11) discrimination in business education. Sat. 5-18-46

The petition specifically names vocational courses in the curriculum of the Orleans parish school system for white students but do not exist for colored children. Among these courses are beauty culture, costume design, fashion design, tailoring, commercial art and display, interior decoration, millinery, metal, bookkeeping, typewriting, shorthand and electricity.

GROSS INEQUALITIES

The petition also points out that (1) There are fifty-eight kindergartens for white, only two for colored; (2) eight white visiting teachers, only one colored visiting teacher; (3) two gymnasiums for white schools, none for colored; (4) facilities of City Park Stadium are available to white high schools but not to colored and the School Board makes no provisions at that stadium or any other stadium for colored schools; (5) colored public school teachers have a 27 per cent heavier daily pupil load than white teachers; seven white but no colored high schools are accredited by the Southern Association; (6) whites have fourteen class "A" and forty-seven class "B" buildings, and there are also only twenty-four class "D" buildings among white, but Negroes have thirty-five class "D" buildings; (7) in violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, a 1944-'45 report shows that the Orleans' Parish School Board consistently appropriates for colored education only 37 per cent as much money is expended for white education.

War Vet, Xavier Honor Graduate Institutes Action

The La. Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 10-19-46

Mandamus Writ 2nd Against LSU in 3 Wks.

Returnable Oct. 21

Says Non-Admittance Due to Color, Race

Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 16.—Charles Hatfield III of 663 North Prieur Street, New Orleans, a World War II veteran and honor graduate of Xavier University, filed a writ of mandamus against the Louisiana State University School of Law on Thursday morning in the 19th Judicial District Court, Parish of East Baton Rouge, demanding that he be admitted as a student in that institution during the academic term 1946-47 or that reason be given why he should not be admitted.

Mr. Hatfield's petition, based on various communications with officials of the Louisiana State University School of Law, avers that he is being denied admission solely because of race and color.

The writ was made returnable on Oct. 21, 1946.

This was the second suit to be filed by Negroes against Louisiana State University in the past three weeks. The first was that of Miss Viola M. Johnson, 173 Rozier Street, New Iberia, La., who charged she had been refused admission in the Louisiana State Medical School solely because of her race and color.

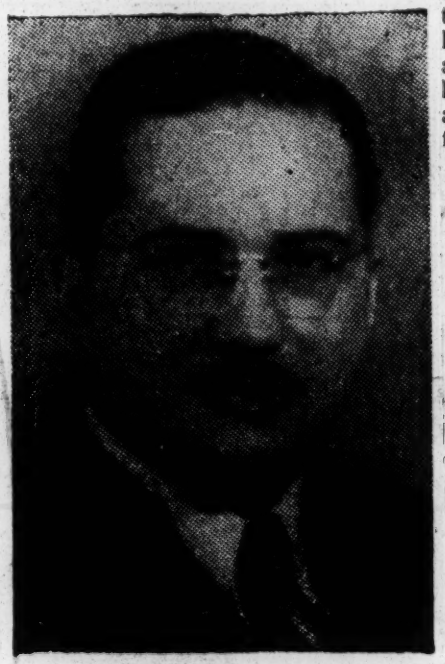
Both plaintiffs are represented by Thurgood Marshall of New York and A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans and Louis Berry of Baton Rouge, Negro attorneys.

Named in the petition with the Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University, as defendants, were W. B. Hatcher, president, and Paul M. Hebert, dean of the law school.

Declaring that he has completed all the necessary requirements for entrance to the LSU Law School, Mr. Hatfield's petition asserted that he attempted to apply for admission to that institution on Jan. 10, 1946, but application blanks were refused in a letter received on Jan. 24, 1946, from Paul M. Hebert, dean of the law school.

The letter, according to the petition, advised Mr. Hatfield that "Louisiana State University does not admit colored students" and further advised him to apply to Southern University, the state school for Negroes, for admission.

In compliance with the advice,



CHARLES HATFIELD III

Mr. Hatfield wrote Southern University on Jan. 26, 1946, asking for the necessary application to permit him to enter and study law at Southern University, the petition continued, and on Feb. 15, 1946, received a letter from Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University, stating that the institution did not have a law school.

On Aug. 2, 1946, Mr. Hatfield wrote to the Board of Supervisors, Louisiana State University, seeking admission to the law school but received no reply, the petition stated.

"The school of law of the Louisiana State University specializes in teaching law and procedure which regulates the courts of justice and government in Louisiana," the petition continued. "There is no other law school maintained out of the public funds of the State of Louisiana where relator can study law and procedure to the same extent and equal level of scholarship and intensity as in the school of law of the Louisiana State University." The La. Weekly

The petition contended that "the policy, custom and usage maintained by the defendants, the Board of Supervisors, W. B. Hatcher, president, and Paul M. Hebert, dean of the law school, in denying" Hatfield and other qualified Negro applicants the right to attend the law school at LSU, on account of race or color, amounts to a "systematic denial of the equal protection of the laws and is, therefore, in violation of relator's right under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution." New Orleans, La.

The petition concluded: "Relator further shows that he has no adequate remedy at law, and that a mandamus is necessary to protect and enforce his rights in the matter. Sat. 10-19-46

"Wherefore, the premises and annexed affidavit considered, relator prays that an alternative writ of mandamus issue herein directed to the Board of Supervisors of LSU, W. B. Hatcher, president, and Paul M. Hebert, dean of the law school, commanding them to admit relator, Charles J. Hatfield."

Extension

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

In La. School Admission Suit

Wed. 10-16-46

BATON ROUGE, La.—(ANP)—A 30-day extension was obtained here last week by attorneys for Louisiana State University on a suit brought by Miss Viola Johnson for admission to the school. The case, originally set for hearing in district court last Monday, will be aired before Judge G. C. Herget on Nov. 1.

Miss Johnson charges in her suit that she was denied admission to the university because of race, creed and color and this was in violation of the 14th amendment of the U. S. Constitution." She is represented by NAACP Atty. Thurgood Marshall and A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans.

State educational leaders pose the fact that the Louisiana State Department of Education spends more than $50,000 annually for out of state aid to Negro students seeking postgraduate work" and declare that the small number of Negro students from Louisiana desirous of taking postgraduate

does not deprive Negroes of their constitutional rights, B. B. Taylor, counsel for Louisiana State University said in District Court, Baton Rouge, La.—week. Sat. 10-12-46

Arguing the case of the Jim Crow school, against admitting Negroes. "Public policy of segregation is here prevents "friction," Charles J. Hatfield and Miss Viola M. Johnson, Taylor said their rights that results from mingling bases on the experience of the two races in the state, when they were denied admission to study courses not offered of Negroes and whites, and mingling of the by state laws prohibits the maintenance of Jim Crow Okay Appeal.

Says Dixie Lawyer

19e 1946

Louisiana

Plan Law School at Southern University

Louisiana Adopts Separate School Plan to Halt Suits

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-2-46

LAFAYETTE, La.—The State of Louisiana last week indicated that it will fall in line with the Missouri setup and the Texas plan in providing separate educational facilities for Negroes seeking admission to graduate schools.

In an effort to offset two colored students who have carried their cases to Louisiana courts as a means of gaining admission to the law and medical departments of Louisiana State University, the State Board of Education met last Tuesday and directed that preparatory steps be taken toward establishing a law school at Southern University for Negroes in Scotland-ville. The faculty would be furnished on a part-time basis by the Louisiana State University.

It was estimated that a start on the all-Negro law school could be made during the 1947-48 school year at a cost of $25,000.

MEDICAL SCHOOL OUT

The idea of setting up a duplicate medical school was discarded when it was learned that to set up such an institution would cost approximately $2,000,000.

The Southern University Law School plan nad been advanced in a report of a joint committee of the State Board of Education and the LSU Board.

First of the two suits against Louisiana State University was filed by Miss Viola M. Johnson, a Southern University graduate. She charged that she was refused admission to the LSU Medical School because of her race and color. The case was originally set for hearing in District Court last week, but a thirty-day extension was obtained by LSU attorneys.

The Courier

WAR VET FILES SUIT

The second suit against LSU was filed by Charles J. Hatfield III, World War II veteran, and an honor graduate of Xavier University. He is seeking admission to the LSU Law School.

Both plaintiffs are represented by NAACP attorneys.

When Mr. Hatfield first applied for admission to LSU, he was referred to Southern University. He was later advised by Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern, that the school had no law school. Another letter to LSU failed to bring a reply, Mr. Hatfield said.

The separate law and journalism schools were established by the State of Missouri at Lincoln University in Jefferson City shortly after the U. S. Supreme Court handed down its famous decision in the 1939 Lloyd Gaines case.

TEXAS MUST ACT

Pittsburgh

Last June, the University of Texas was confronted with a similar case—the Hermon Sweatt case. A decision by a District Court ordered the State of Texas to establish a law school for Negroes in Texas within six months or admit Mr. Sweatt as a law student to the University of Texas.

Sat. 11-2-46

In all of the suits that have been filed against State universities for white students, the plaintiffs contended that no comparable educational facilities at other schools within their States are available to them.

In the Louisiana case, George Madison, chairman of the joint committee, said plans for the colored law school call for a "substantial, not a makeshift," school. The first freshman class, he said, could be started with four part-time professors, loaned from LSU. An independent faculty would be built up later, he said.

TO CONTINUE PLANS

Arrangements for establishing the jim-crow law school are to be continued by the Board Committee and the president of Southern University, the Board instructed its committee last week.

Under existing law, the provisions are that law and medical schools may be established at Southern, but no State-supported Negro college now offers graduate or professional courses. The board also approved regulations for payment of scholarships to Negroes for professional study outside the State, the amounts to be based on the difference in cost between attending school here and elsewhere. Th Legislature provided $50,000 for this purpose.

Rejected by 'Med' School

The Courier

Files Suit After Ban By Louisiana State 'U'

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 9-28-46

BATON ROUGE—Charging that the action of authorities at Louisiana State University and A. and M. College in denying her and other qualified colored citizens the right to attend the medical school there is a systematic denial of equal protection of the laws and is therefore in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, Miss Viola M. Johnson of New Iberia filed suit in the Nineteenth Judicial District Court here Monday.

Named as defendants in the brief were the Board of Supervisors of LSU, W. B. Hatcher, president; Vernon Lippard, dean of the Medical School and Vivian Johnson, the registrar.

NAACP ATTORNEYS

Attorneys for Miss Johnson are A. P. Tureaud of the NAACP in New Orleans, Louis Berry of Baton Rouge, and Thurgood Marshall, legal counsel for the NAACP in New York.

The brief shows that Miss Johnson is a colored person of African descent and Negro blood, a native born citizen of the United States and a resident of Louisiana; that she is of good moral character, attended the public schools and colleges of Louisiana, and graduated from Southern University with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1939. While at Southern she took a pre-medical course and since that time studied at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn.

The Courier

Cognizant that she met all requirements for admission to the Medical School of LSU, Miss Johnson made applicataion April 15, 1946, on applicatiaon blanks supplied by the university and later submitted a transcript of her college work. A communication from James McLeMoore, chairman of the Board of Supervisors of LSU dated June 23, denied her admission to the LSU Medical School on the grounds that the State maintained separate schools for white and colored students, she continued. The denial of her application by the LSU Medical School heads, in regards to the practice of medicine, places her a distinct disadvantage and inflicts irreparable injury, Miss Johnson asserts. Citizens of Louisiana will also be deprived of the public service which she would render, and which is afforded to qualified white applicants who attend and complete the courses at the LSU Medical School, she further declared.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Following the action of the LSU Medical School heads, Miss Johnson pointed out that she has no adequate remedy at law, and that a mandamus is necessary to protect and enforce her rights in the matter.

Sat 9-28-46



The Courier Pittsburgh Pa

SUES LSU—Denied entrance to the Medical School of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, in Baton Rouge, because of her race and color, Miss Viola M. Johnson, a citizen of Baton Rouge and a Southern University (Scotlandville, La.) graduate, filed suit in the Nineteenth Judicial District Court of East Baton Rouge Parish Monday

La. State U. Named In Second Admittance Suit

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

By B. Everette Moore

Thurs 10-17-46

BATON ROUGE, La. (ANP)—While educational circles here in Louisiana are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the suit of Miss Viola Johnson seeking admittance

L.S.U. Claims Negroes' Suits Lack Grounds

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 12-17-46

Baton Rouge, La., Dec. 16 (AP)—Louisiana State University asked District Judge Caldwell G. Herget here today to dismiss suits filed by two Negroes seeking enrollment in L.S.U., on the ground that they were without right of action.

Oral arguments were heard on the L.U.S. motion before a court-room in which white and Negro spectators were segregated. Judge Herget will hand down his decision later.

Says State Fails Obligation.

The Negroes, Charles J. Hatfield, New Orleans, and Viola M. Johnson, New Iberia, are seeking an order to compel L.U.S. authorities to admit them to the Law and Medical Colleges, respectively.

Robert L. Carter, New York, counsel for the complainants, declared that the State of Louisiana had failed to fulfill its obligation by not providing "equal facilities" for Negroes and whites, and when such facilities are

"We seriously question the constitutionality of any statute providing for segregation in public facilities," Carter argued. "Such statutes provide for equal facili-

Viola Johnson a court- filed in L.S.U., on the ground that they were without right of action.

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17

ns of Louisiana feel should be made at e state for advanced g instruction along es. Sooner or later ature will have to visions, declared one white educator, here or Negroes seeking ning or the state l to a pitiful posi- ng other southern , Ga., 10-17-46 the case has been ere in the district appears that this ged since the suit Viola Johnson a room in which white and Negro spectators were segregated. atfield's will take the latter. Her for Nov. 7 decision later. set order signed at days ago. Origi- to be heard Oct. 17

continue their stud-

that he wrote the school registrar stating the fact that he was "col- ored." A letter registrar advising apply to Southern admission there as did not admit colored students."

He wrote to the registrar at Southern U. the next day, but was informed from that source that make such provisions law. This meant that he would in the state for Negroes have to seek "out of state" schools professional training where he might be able to pursue will be relegated to his desired study of law. Hatfield, upon receiving this communication from Southern, again wrote to the state university. This time he wrote to the university supervisors court, however, it appeared concerning his plight and to date date will be changed has received no reply from them. brought by Miss Viola TIME WOES STORY Daily World

Thurs., 10-17-46

the president of Southern is forced to relay to all Negro students who seek post graduate work..."South- ern university has no provisions for a post graduate school and it is therefore advised that the applicant seek out of state institutions

Hatfield states in his petition that he was refused admission to the LSU Medical School because of her race and color. The case was originally set for hearing in District Court last week, but a thirty-day extension was obtained by LSU attorneys.

The Courier

WAR VET FILES SUIT

The second suit against LSU was filed by Charles J. Hatfield III, World War II veteran, and an honor graduate of Xavier University. He is seeking admission to the LSU Law School.

Both plaintiffs are represented by NAACP attorneys.

When Mr. Hatfield first applied for admission to LSU, he was referred to Southern University. He was later advised by Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern, that the school had no law school. Another letter to LSU failed to bring a reply, Mr. Hatfield said.

The separate law and journalism schools were established by the State of Missouri at Lincoln University in Jefferson City shortly after the U. S. Supreme Court handed down its famous decision in the 1939 Lloyd Gaines case.

TEXAS MUST ACT

Pittsburgh

Last June, the University of Texas was confronted with a similar case—the Hermon Sweatt case. A decision by a District Court ordered the State of Texas to establish a law school for Negroes in Texas within six months or admit

not provided, segregation statutes must fail."

B. B. Taylor, Jr., counsel for L.S.U., said the present facilities are "substantially equal." He declared that the two applicants had not taken advantage of a law under which the State will pay added expenses for Negro students attending a college in another state.

LOUISIANA UNIVERSITY DEFENDS NEGRO BAN

The Guide
New York, N.Y.

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 16 (AP)—Louisiana State University denied today assertions of two Negroes that they had been deprived of their constitutional rights by having enrollment refused to them.

They are Charles J. Hatfield, graduate of Xavier University, New Orleans, seeking to enter the law school, and Viola M. Johnson of New Iberia, La., graduate of Southern College, Baton Rouge, seeking to enter the medical school.

B. B. Taylor Jr., L. S. U. counsel, argued at the opening of a hearing before District Judge Caldwell G. Herget that under the public policy and laws of Louisiana governing segregation guarantees of equal protection were taken care of by the provision of "substantially equal" educational facilities.

He said that neither of the applicants had sought to take advantage of the Louisiana law of 1946 which creates a fund to pay the difference between the cost for a Negro student to attend a college in Louisiana and one in another State. Inco. 12-17-46

"Public policy of segregation is based on the experience that the mingling of the two races in the past has always resulted in friction and trouble," he asserted.

"Those who would force the intermingling of whites and Negroes are not the friends of Negroes."

La. U. Defends Ban on Students

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

BATON ROUGE, La.—Defending Louisiana State University's lily-white policy, B. B. Taylor Jr., counsel for the university, said that the two students who had applied for admission had not taken advantage of the equal educational provisions. Sat. 12-28-46

Charles J. Hatfield, seeking to enter the law school, and Miss Viola M. Johnson of New Iberia, La., attempting to enter the medical school, contended that they had been deprived of their Constitutional rights by having enrollment refused to them.

1946 Law Created Fund

The opening court hearing was held last Monday before District Judge Caldwell G. Herget.

Taylor said that under the laws of Louisiana governing segregation, guarantees of equal protection were taken care of by the provision of substantially equal educational facilities.

He explained that a 1946 law created a fund to pay the difference between the cost for a colored student to attend a college in the State, and one in another State. The Afro-American

Taylor also asserted that the public policy of segregation is based on the experience that friction results when the two races are mixed. Baltimore, Md.

Hatfield is a graduate of Xavier University, New Orleans, and Miss Johnson is a graduate of Southern College here. Sat. 12-28-46

19e 1946

Michigan

Denied Assignment To Co-Op Guidance Course

Michigan Chronicle

Detroit Michigan

By CHARLES WARTMAN

Evidence of discrimination by the University of Michigan against Negro students who wish to participate in the cooperative Guidance program was revealed this week by Arnold D. Law, of 300 Hague, who was refused permission to participate because of his race.

1946 mich.

According to Law, a teacher in the River Rouge school system, he applied for admission to Course C-210, a course in guidance education. His application was accepted by the University and the required fees were paid. Sat. 7-20-46

Application Accepted

Law was notified to report to the office of Merrill Hamburg, coordinator of the cooperative guidance program, for assignment.

Hamburg directed Law to the office of Miss Marjorie French, coordinator of retailing and general office practice, who told him that the program had been organized so that the majority of students were women. She said further that there were women. She said further that there were only three openings for men and these had already been filled.

Reach Dead End

When Law protested that his application has been processed and fees accepted and that he had been directed to her for an assignment, Miss French said that there was nothing that she could do about it.

Law immediately called Dr. Harlan C. Koch, professor of education at the University of Michigan and representative of the University on the executive committee of the cooperative guidance program.

Dr. Koch said that he had written Law a letter and said further that "the cooperating business organizations and retail stores would not accept Negroes for the cooperative guidance program."

Industry Offered

Dr. Koch asked Law if he would be interested in industry or in coming to the university campus in Ann Arbor.

Two days later Law received Dr. Koch's letter, which is reproduced below.

19e

COPY
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR
School of Education
June 10, 1946

Mr. Arnold D. Law
300 Hague
Detroit 2, Michigan

Dear Mr. Law:

I regret to report that I have been advised from Detroit that the cooperating business organizations and retail stores will not accept Negroes for the Cooperative Guidance Program. Therefore, your choice is limited to industry.

Much as I regret this fact, we shall have to accept it since there is no other alternative. I am advising Miss Kauska of the Detroit office to return your $10.00 deposit

Yours sincrely,
Signed: Harlan C. Koch
Professor of Education

HCK:b

cc Miss Kauska

On June 18, a group of Michigan graduate students, including Law, William Boone, and Mr. and Mrs. George Harrison, met with E. J. Soop, director of the University of Michigan extension in Detroit. Miss Kauska, office manager of the U. M. extension school, was also present.

Charge Collusion

The group protested to Soop on the grounds that the University is a tax supported institution, and can not afford to participate in any program which discriminates against any of its students.

Although concerned with the segregated program of the cooperating business organizations and retail stores, the Michigan students said that they felt the University could at least refrain from going along with the program which they sponsored by such organizations as Chrysler Motors, Henry Ford Trade school, Retail Merchant's association, Detroit Edison, Michigan Bell, National Bank of Detroit and Kresge Co.

Soop declared that his responsibility was to take care of the administration of the program and that actual operations involving policy and the like rest with the executive committee of which Dr. F. W. Dalton is director.

See Ill Effects

Soop said, however, that he felt that such incidents would have negative effects on the students enrolled in the University Extension school, and that therefore, he would bring the matter to the attention of the executive board and Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven, president of the University.

On June 24, at Soop's request, Law met with him to discuss the case. In the conference Soop inquired about the possibility of securing the cooperation of Negro business in the program.

In this meeting Law was offered two alternatives: (1) the making of a survey to determine what possibilities there were for Negro businesses to cooperate in the program, and (2) industry.

Law refused the substitute offers.

In a conference on June 25, at which Soop, Miss Kauska, Dr. Dalton and Dr. Koch were present, William Boone and George Harrison were told that a memorandum had been sent to Dr. Ruthven's secretary.

Meinzinger Art School Issues Ban On Negroes

Michigan Chronicle

Detroit Michigan

Two veterans lodged complaints of discrimination against the Meinzinger Art School, 12 E. Hancock, this week on the grounds that they had been refused admission under the Veterans' Education Program, although the school has been approved by the Veterans Administration.

Beresford D. Walker, 7850 Melrose, and Omar Pinn, 450 E. Palmer, both reported to the Detroit Urban League that Fred J. Meinzinger, founder and director of the school, told them that he could not admit Negro students and advised that they apply at the Arts and Crafts School on Watson.

Catalogue Carries Ban

Meinzinger showed the Negro veterans a copy of the school catalogue, which states in the section on general information that "The school reserves the right to make such changes in personnel or faculty and arrangement of classes when necessary without notice.

"We are unable to accept Negro students."

In a statement to Francis Kornegay, vocational secretary of the Detroit Urban League, Meinzinger said emphatically, "It is the school's policy to discriminate against Negroes. They are just not able to pay."

There are at least 60 white veterans enrolled in the school under the GI Bill of Rights. Sat. 7-20-46

Guy F. Palmer, director of the regional office of the Veterans' Administration and Gen. Omar Bradley, national director of the VA, have been notified of the Meinzinger School policies.

J. F. Campbell, chief vocational rehabilitation and education division of the regional office of the Veterans' Administration, in a letter to the Urban League, declared that the governor of Michigan is responsible for the approving and investigating of schools offering training to veterans. He advised that Dr. Eugene Elliott, state superintendent of public instruction in Lansing, be contacted on the Meinzinger situation.

St. Louisians Enter Lawsuit Against Washington University

New Technique Seeks To Force Open Missouri Educational Doors

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) —A new technique in seeking to force open closed educational doors in Missouri was adopted here Wednesday when 11 prominent colored St. Louisians obtained court permission to intervene in a city suit against Washington university.

The litigation between the City of St. Louis and Washington university involves the university's liability upon about $6,000,000 worth of real estate which the university owns. The city is seeking to collect taxes. The university seeks an injunction against the city on the ground that it is an educational institution and entitled to tax exemption.

REFUSED ENTRANCE

The 11 colored citizens in their intervening petition declare that although 135,000 Negroes reside in the university's area, it has refused to open its doors to the race; that the tax bills of Negroes are higher as a result of the exemption allowed the university and that as taxpayers they oppose the injunction.

Circuit Judge William S. Connor granted the colored taxpayers the right to intervene. The city recently included the issue of Negro exclusion in its reply to the university's injunction suit.

The 11 plaintiffs include Frank S. Bledsoe, prominent attorney; the Rev. Herman S. Dreer, N. A. Sweets, editor St. Louis American John W. Hughes, T. D. McNeal, David B. Pace, Ruth W. Williams, E. Clifford Turner, Leyton Weston labor leader, and Ermine Bush Attys. George L. Vaughn and David Grant are representing the colored taxpayers.

Vocational Training Denied 200 Negro GIs

By HOWARD B. WOODS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS — Upwards of 200 returned Negro veterans who have been referred for vocational training under the GI Bill of Rights, or who have applied for admission to the Washington Technical high school, have been turned away because of lack of facilities, it was charged here this week by David M. Grant, president of the St. Louis branch NAACP.

In a letter to Dr. Herbert O. Winterer, newly elected president of the Board of Education, Grant said that if information given the branch was "essentially true, it would seem to present a charge of careless disregard on the part of our board for facilitating returning Negro veterans . . .." He further wrote that it would also mean a shocking invasion of the veterans constitutional rights for "equality of educational opportunity" under both the state law and the GI Bill of Rights.

Grant points out that the board has appropriated an amount approximating $50,000 to "refurnish, equip and staff the temporary portable building, constructed of corrugated steel and located at 2800 Montgomery street."

This building was used during the war as a training branch of Washington Technical high school. According to information given the branch, this non-permanent building can accommodate no more than 100 students to a shift, or facilitate the training or teaching of over six non-academic shop courses.

"For Whites Only"

"The Hadley Technical training school (Hadley is for white students only), can accommodate 3,000 students and offers 26 non-academic shop courses as against 15 of such courses offered at Washington," the letter said. "We are also informed that Hadley's enrollment is 1,800, including only 26 veterans. In addition to this, white veterans are serviced by the David Ranken school (private) which can accommodate, according to Mr. Bass of that school, 900 to 1,000 students. Mr. Bass further states that there are presently 350 to 400 veterans enrolled," the letter said, adding that the branch had been informed more than 75 prospective veteran students were interviewed last Thursday.

Grant's letter points out that the branch is "entirely familiar with the difficulties of construction experienced by the board during the war. But despite all of that," the letter continues, "it does seem that the white veteran in this regard is being well serviced while the Negro is being coldly turned away, and only recently has the board acted to staff and equip a building, however questionable as to its adequancy, for their training."

"What Will Board Do?"

The letter concludes that the organization desired to know what the board intended to do and when. He pointed out that the branch would take the matter up at its regular meeting this week and an invitation was extended to Dr. Winterer to be present or send a representative to "assist us in this discussion."

A carbon copy of the letter was sent Philip J. Hickey, superintendent of instruction, of the Board of Education.

22 Negro students cost Missouri $500,000

NEW YORK — Taxpayers in Missouri, where only 6% of the population is Negro, have, to date, paid $500,000 to graduate less than 12 and 10 students, respectively, from the all-Negro schools of law and journalism sponsored by the state at Lincoln university, Jefferson, Mo. These facts are revealed in "The Price of Segregation", by R. I. Brigham, in the May Survey Graphic.

Magazine Exposes Cost Of Jim Crow in Missouri

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It has cost the State of Missouri more than $500,000 to graduate 10 Negro students from the School of Law and one from the School of Journalism, according to R. I. Brigham, in an article "The Price of Segregation" appearing in the May Survey Graphic. (out May 10).

This is what the taxpayers of Missouri pay for extending to post-graduate education the principle of separate schools for Negroes who represent only six percent of the State's total population.

In 1938, Lloyd Gaines applied for admission to the Law School of the University of Missouri. He was barred because of his race. He carried his case to the United States Supreme Court which ruled that all states must provide "equal educational facilities" for all qualified students. It also ruled that this obligation could not be met by paying tuition in colleges and universities outside the state. In line with this decision, Mr. Brigham reports, Missouri established at its segregated institution, Lincoln University, a Graduate School and Schools of Law and Journalism.

Mr. Brigham cites figures from official reports showing that the Faculty of the Law School received $17,650 in salaries in 1941 when it had 35 students. In the war year 1943 although there were no students enrolled the School had to maintain a Faculty payroll of $9,000 in order to remain on the inactive list of accrediting institutions. The State of Missouri appropriated $65,000 for the Journalism Building and acquired a Faculty with salaries totalling $14,040 to instruct three students in 1941, six in 1942 and fourteen in 1943.

Mr. Brigham points out that for the biennium 1939-40, $856,000 was appropriated for 1,228 students at Lincoln University ($697 per student) and $3,908,000 for 17,010 students at the University of Missouri $229 per student). This practice will grow worse financially as qualified Negroes request training in engineering, mining, medicine and other graduate fields. Mr. Brigham concludes that while this is "justice to the Negro with a vengeance.....such justice will not appeal to Missouri taxpayers" since it is forced on them "by Missouri's illogical desire to support a separate school system for a six percent minority with a skin pigmentation which differs from that of the 94 percent majority."

While the war postponed action in the seventeen states affected by the Gaines decision, all of them must now find a solution. If they follow the Missouri procedure, Mr. Brigham believes the taxpayers will find the cost prohibitive. Further, the Survey Graphic writer comments, they will be continuing a practice which "runs counter to the religion and to the political philosophy they pro-

Art Institute Bars Winner of Contest

NEW YORK, N. Y. — When a month later, Jim received a letter from the manager of the Institute telling him that the school had just learned he was a Negro and would therefore be unable to accept him as a student in view of the fact that Missouri was a border state "with strong southern tendencies."

Jim was disconsolate. He had been so set on going on with his art studies. He decided to write Robert L. Carter, Executive Manager, NAACP, requesting that it in for its assistance in obtaining for him that all scholarship awards made through the Institute's regulations and it be used to enter some other school. A check for $112.50 was donated by James Anderson so that he could proceed. Anderson forthwith received a personal interest letter from the school, informing him that the authorities had agreed to make a special dispensation in his case and awarding him the scholarship. At that point, Anderson wrote to the NAACP a warm letter of thanks for its assistance in obtaining for him the prize which he had won on merit. He plans to use this money to enter another school where consideration of race and color will not prevent his matriculation.

James Anderson wrote the Special Counsel, through his own merit. He plans to the Art to use this money to enter another school where consideration of race and color will not prevent his matriculation.

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That his rejoicing was premature was painfully obvious when the institute.

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19e 1946

Mississippi

STILL TOO GREAT A COMPLIMENT

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sat 2-23-46

From The Jackson (Miss.) Advocate

Booker T. Washington, great Negro educator, founder of famed Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, untiring worker for a better Southland, a man whose philosophy can never be used to brand him as Communist, Red, nor Pink, nor to brand him as desiring "Social Equality" within the meaning and implications of the political demagogue and rabble rouser. in observing the wide disparity in the amounts spent for Negro and white education in the south, said on one occasion, "It is too great a compliment to the Negro to suppose he can learn ten times as easily as his white neighbor."

In a mass meeting in Jackson last week with representation from all sections of the state, Negro citizens petitioned the Governor and the State Legislature which is now in session for better educational opportunities for Negroes of the State.

Without attempting to discuss here the vast inequalities in Negro-White educational opportunities, referring both to the visible existing conditions as well as some not too publicly known and visible influences now at work to further limit and debase Negro educational opportunity, it is sufficient to say here that, according to the most authoritative sources and figures, Mississippi is now spending $30 for the education of each white child and only $3 for each Negro child.

Sat 2-23-46

With the above figures in mind, and considering the fact that the remark made by Booker T. Washington was made more than forty years ago, the Mass Meeting must have reached the conclusion that it is still too great a compliment to the Negro to suppose he can learn ten times as easily as his white neighbor.

19e 1946

New Jersey

Call Quota School "Fellow Traveler"

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Colleges and professional schools that establish "quotas" for the admission of Catholics, Jewish and Negro students are "fellow travelers," "however innocent," of Nazi and other Fascists who tried to enslave Europe and attack America, Dr Marius Ranson, rabbi of Temple Sharley Tefile here said in a sermon last Friday night. "In the last war the schools held themselves aloof from the struggle against bigotry," the rabbi said. "This time the far-sighted leaders in education have not waited and all over the country schoolmasters have assumed a new responsibility—one that calls for courage—in fighting racism, bigotry and intolerance.

"All the more reprehensible, therefore, is the policy of those colleges and professional schools that have established 'quotas' for the admission of Catholic, Jewish and Negro students."

DISCRIMINATION IN OUR SCHOOLS

The Worker
New York, N.Y.
Sun. 11-17-46

By Peter V. Cacchione



THE progressive people of New York City should give much greater support to the City Council's investigation of the discriminatory practices of the private colleges and universities of the city. The committee directing this investigation is headed by Councilman Walter Hart of Brooklyn, a capable member of the bar.

It happened at City Hall

The committee has been proceeding in a quiet manner and has been uncovering some sordid details. In due time the committee will make known to the public the results of its investigation.

These schools enjoy tax exemption under laws of the state government. Any action that may come must come from that source. The best outcome would be to remove this tax exemption. It is estimated that Columbia University owns about 100 million dollars worth of property. The tax revenue on this would amount to close to three million a year.

These institutions have powerful forces supporting them. It has been pretty well established that these institutions are endowed and financially supported by the big business groups and monopolies of the nation. These groups are very interested in the moral virtues of "private initiative" and "free enterprise."

They are so interested in these "essentials" that they make huge endowments and contributions to schools as a persuasion to have the text books reflect these views. These same text books must also reflect the million "horrors" of the socialist system of government ownership.

This has been exposed on many occasions.

The utility and hydro-electric interests have been noted as one of the outstanding offenders in the prostitution of free education. The history of these monopolies in the field of free education which includes bribery and corruption of university officials, and gratuities paid to college professors and instructors, could make up volumes that would fill more than one library shelf. There are large numbers of teachers, of course, who cannot be corrected by the trusts.

The system of monopoly capitalism breeds anti-Semitism, anti-Negro discrimination, anti-foreign born propaganda and race hatred in general. Monopolies discriminate against these groups in the field of employment. The electric and telephone monopolies are the foremost exponents of these policies.

The monopolies, with their fascist policies contaminate every institution of capitalist society, including the church, the organized labor movement and the educational system. 11-17-46

The system of monopoly capitalism gave rise to fascism. The ideology of these monopolists is the same the world over. The American monopolists during the thirties were praising Hitler through their instruments of influencing public opinion. (Press, radio, etc.) If you were opposed to fascism before Dec. 7, 1941, you were "prematurely" anti-fascist.

THE QUOTA SYSTEM IN N. Y. COLLEGES

The Worker New York, N.Y.
Sun. 11-24-46

By Peter V. Cacchione



THE figures on discrimination against Italian-Americans and Negro students in colleges and universities are shocking.

At Cornell University Medical College from 1935 to 1940, one student of Italian extraction was admitted each year. From 1941 to 1944 there were none. In October, 1944, three students were admitted. The total enrollment for each year from 1935 on ranged from 71 to 84.

It happened at City Hall

Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons: The average ran about 6 percent of the enrollment over the period from 1941 to 1945. The Italian-American population of New York City is about 15 percent of the total population.

Now, a word about discrimination against Negro students. A Negro student in one of these universities is a rare exception indeed. Most of these schools went year after year without admitting one Negro student. Some Negro students were sent to a few of these schools by the government during the war and they accidentally got through the door of the schools. "God forbid," thought the most "pious" and "eminent" members of the admissions committees "This must never happen again.'

The few figures I have here quoted apply to colleges and universities located in New York City However, every private college and university in the state of New York is guilty of the same evil practice. As one probes more and more into this foul mess and as you fit all the pieces together the more one realizes that it is all part of a definite plan.

Is there a quota system in these schools? Does this quota system limit the number of students coming from certain groups that are admitted into these professional schools? I firmly believe there is.

My suspicions have been confirmed by Councilman Hart's cross-examination of a number of Cornell University Medical College officials and by some information that I have uncovered in a little investigation of my own. These articles will contain verbatum extracts from Mr. Hart's cross-examination and reveal what I myself have uncovered.

There has always existed in all phases of American life discrimination against the Negroes, Italians and the Jews. However, there was a time when this discrimination in these private schools did not include the systematic, organized, quota system. It is very interesting to note at what period this discrimination became part of the regular principles and practices of these schools.

The quota system was first introduced into Columbia University. It was first introduced there after the rise of Hitler to power in Germany. The officials of this university, after making the quota system an established policy of the university, proceeded to influence all the other schools of the state to follow the same example. One by one they all succumbed. The last to capitulate was New York University. When it was introduced into that school, one of its most outstanding deans resigned as a protest.

By Peter V. Cacchione

ANTI-SEMITISM IN N.Y. COLLEGES

The Worker New York, N.Y.



DUE to an error, the figures for discrimination against Jewish-American students have not yet appeared in these articles. I wish to quote some figures covering this field. Sun. 12-1-46

Class enrollment in the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons—1920, 98, of which 46, or 47, percent, were of Jewish faith; 1932 enrollment of 80 of which 22, or 27.5 percent, were Jewish; 1940, enrollment, 124, of which 8, or 6.4 percent, were Jewish.

It happened at City Hall

Cornell University Medical College, 1920 enrollment, 67, of which 35, or 52.1 percent, were Jewish; 1932 enrollment, 72 of which 3, or 12.51 percent, were Jewish; 1940 enrollment 76, of which 8,or 10.4 percent, were Jewish.

Long Island College of Medicine, 1931 enrollment, 99, of which 33, or 33.3 percent, were Jewish; 1940 enrolment, 99 of which 14, or 14.14 percent, were Jewish.

New York University Medical College, 1920, 54 enrolled of which 42 or 78.54 percent, were Jewish; 1940 enrollment, 84 of which 20, or 23.8 percent were Jewish.

Up to the time of the second World War many Jewish and Italian students applied for admission to professional schools in foreign countries. These students were those, of course, that had been rejected by American schools. One of these foreign countries was Scotland.

I know one such professional who is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He told me he had applied at 42 American schools. He was accepted by three. He selected one of the three and entered the school. He found such prejudice against him and the other Italian students as to be almost unbelievable. One year all of the Italian students in the senior class were purposely flunked out. The person I refer to finally left the school.

For years these Scottish schools had been recognized by the State Board of Education. The graduates of these schools were given licenses to practice in the State of New York.

Like a bolt out of the sky, in 1939, the State Board of Education announced these Scottish schools were being removed from the approved list, which meant no graduate from one of these schools would be given a license to practice in the State of New York. Sun.

What reason was given? The board considered the standards of these schools were not up to the standard of the American schools which inferred the graduates of these schools were of an inferior ability. 12-1-46

What a cheap, contemptible, low-down act. Why didn't the State Board of Education tell the truth? This they would never dare to do, for it might shed light on the type of State Board of Education there is in New York.

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I WISH TO ASK a few questions. How did the State Board of Education reach this decision? Was there a thorough investigation made by reliable persons of the standards of these schools? If such an investigation took place, was a report made public? Did someone from America visit these Scottish schools and conduct an investigation?

Who authorized such a person to do so? Were attempts made to interest these Scottish schools in the infamous quota system? Did these attempts fail? Did a certain individual give a report after a visit to Scotland in the late thirties? Is it true these schools did not institute a quota system? Does it seem a very strange coincidence that who had probably made applications for every medical college within the United States, and had been rejected because they were Jewish. Paragons of virtue, mull that over a bit, how many persons know that in 1938, the last year before the war began, there were about 40 Jewish students from America pocritical words about free education in the medical colleges of many. Think of it! Here that in 1938, the great, democratic country of America,

THE QUOTA SYSTEM AT COLUMBIA U.

The Worker New York N.Y.
Sun. 12-8-46



By Peter V. Cacchione

I THINK we should turn our attention to Dean Willard C. Rappleye of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. It has been reported he is the man behind the throne and for years advised Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler on matters of policy.

It happened at City Hall

Of course, Columbia University does not openly state it discriminates in the admission of students. It offers the alibi that since Columbia University is an outstanding national institution, its students must reflect the national composition of the nation. Since the Jews are only about 4 percent of the country's population, why not restrict the admission of Jewish students until 4 percent is reached. The same principle to be applied to the Italian students, with the Negro students attending their own ghetto colleges.

Fiendishly clever, is it not? Columbia University receives tax exemption from a city whose population is 30 percent Jewish and about 15 percent Italian. When New York City students from these groups apply for admission to schools outside the City or the State, they are rejected with the excuse their first responsibility is to their native population.

A student from a low-income family could not take on the double responsibility of paying for his education and maintaining himself away from home even if he were admitted to these out-of-town schools.

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IN ALL THIS conniving, double-dealing and dishonesty, Dean Rappleye's name bobs up again and again. Was he the one that conceived and concocted all these fiendishly clever tricks? I have no evidence of this. However, a few facts are known.

Columbia University has been the pace-setter on discrimination against the admission of Jewish, Italian and Negro students.

Dean Rappleye made a visit to Scotland in 1938 and visited with the deans of the schools of that country. He and his wife, who accompanied him, enjoyed their tea and were recipients of all those fine courtesies for which the Scotch are famous.

Upon his return to America a staff meeting of the Dental School of Columbia University was called at which Dean Rappleye reported his trip to Scotland. Why and what did he have to report?

He reported the "type" of students attending the Scotch schools was not up to the American standards. He followed this by making recommendations to the State Board of Medical Examiners who issued a decision that graduates of these schools were not to be given licenses to practice in the State of New York. The State Board of Education then removed these schools from the approved list.

Did Dean Rapleye investigate the courses, the textbooks, the equipment, the laboratories? Did he attend any of the classes? Did he go through any of the examination papers? I do not believe he did for he made this trip during the summer vacation period. I further do not believe he did because the deans of the schools were unaware of the purpose of Dean Rappleye's visit. **When Dean Rappleye referred to the "type," did he mean the Jewish and Italian students attending these schools?**

19e 1946

New York

Bias Found Strong in N.Y. Colleges,

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Board of Regents Asked to Make Study

Sat. 7-13-46

Establishment of State University to Ease Load Also Urged by Mayor's Committee

NEW YORK — Declaring that there is no doubt that racial and religious discrimination is practiced by institutions of higher education in New York, the Mayor's Committee on Unity on July 1 asked the Board of Regents to investigate the situation.

In addition, the 15-member group, headed by Charles Evans Hughes Jr., citing the inadequacies of existing institutions, recommended the establishment of a State university.

It also suggested that a "constructive' 'study be made by an appropriate city organization of city-maintained colleges to determine the causes underlying the difficulty of their graduates in obtaining higher and professional education.

A National Problem

Pointing out that discrimination is directly chiefly against Jewish, colored, Catholic and Italian students, especially in medical schools, the committee stated that by taking a lead in eliminating such bias New York could set a precedent for the entire country, such practices being national.

In requesting the State university the advisory group insisted that such an institution is needed to increase educational opportunities, not as a means of combatting discrimination.

"To do no more than set up a separate institution intended for those now discriminated against would gravely compromise the issue of principle, the committee said in its report.

Time Now Ripe

Declaring the time ripe for the investigation of New York's colleges and universities, it added, "Such an investigation can be adequately conducted only by a State-wide agency having primary responsibility for the recommendation fo State-wide measures."

The only possible complete solution, it continued, will be the normal distribution of all students of all groups "naturally on the basis of aptitudes and preferences," as a result of the complete abandon of discriminatory policies of admission.

Admitting the possibility that the Board of Regents is not authorized to execute measures to prevent discrimination, the committee pointed out that it is still the most authorized agency to conduct an investigation and recommend legislation, if necessary.

Less Spent in Education

Discussing the need for a State university ,the committee cited the findings of Dr. George D. Stoddard, State commissioner of education, relative to the lack of educational opportunities facing many high school graduates.

Stating that New York spent less, in proportion, for higher education, than many other States, Dr. Stoddard had revealed that one out of three scholastically eligible students was unable to attend college for financial reasons.

Then referring to the increase in tuition fees, the committee stated further that the additional State scholarships and the vocational education plans had provided relatively little solution to the problem.

Jimcrow School Trend Laid to Ghetto Policy

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Thurs. 11-21-46

By John Hudson Jones

What to do with Harlem's Wadleigh High School and other New York schools that are gradually becoming all-Negroes, was dealt with by a conference of community leaders and school officials called by the Mayor's Committee on Unity. It was held in the school itself at 7th Ave. and 114th St.

Wadleigh once had more than 2,500 Negro and white children. Today there are only 700, mostly Negro.

Doxey Wilkerson, **People's Voice** General Manager, opened the discussion at the request of Charles E. Hughes,. Jr., chairman. "An all-Negro high school," he said, "whether it be in Harlem or elsewhere is foreign to our city's concept of democracy."

Dr. Frederic Ernst, superintendent of high schools insisted no students were forced to go to Wadleigh, but Mrs. Corrine Scott, of the United Parents and Teachers Association, declared, "We have found that our children have been told by teachers in schools outside of Harlem that they should go to Wadleigh since they live in this area and must live here after graduation."

Henry W. Pope got to the root of the problem when he stated, "It is a problem of housing and of breaking down the ghetto patterns that are the shame of this city."

Dudlow Werner of the **New York Age** suggested a school to offer exclusive courses available nowhere else in the city.

Dr. Dan W. Dodson, director of the Mayor's Committee, attacked the "ghetto system" and said it was "difficult for white people to send their children to school in a community when the police department continually warns whites to stay out of it . . . and when the health and sanitation departments allows garbage to pile up in the streets."

Mr. Wilkerson declared "If the problem can't be solved the school must be closed." He added, "The Board of Education can prevent the trend by zoning and redistricting."

It was suggested the Mayor's Committee call together experts community leaders and school officials on the problem.

4 City High Schools Going Jimcrow

By John Hudson Jones

New York, N.Y. Daily Worker Sat. 11-9-46

New York City is developing its own peculiar system of Jimcrow schools. And, just as in deepest Dixie, all-Negro schools are a shameful waste of taxpayers money in the interest of upholding and perpetuating race prejudice. Wadleigh High School at 114 St. and Seventh Ave. was once an inter-racial school of more than 3,000 students. Today its enrollment is less than 700—virtually all Negroes. The vast building that once hummed with educational activity is now in danger of being closed at a time when neither schools nor people can find homes.

This is how it happend. When the area surrounding the school began to be populated predominantly by Negroes, thus causing an increase of Negro students, white parents began to seek transfers for their children and the school authorities permitted them to do so.

APPEAL TO MAYOR

Three weeks ago several leading citizens appealed to the Mayor's Committee on Unity to "call a conference of representative citizens and organizations to discuss and formulate a program for remedying the growing trend toward racial segregation in several large public high schools of our city."

Declaring that "the causes of this situation are well known," the petition urged that "decisive steps be taken promptly to remove them." It was signed by Nathaniel Burnell, Dr. George Cannon, George Cohron, Edward Lewis, Atty. Cornelius McDougal, Rev. James Robinson, Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, and Doxey Wilkerson.

On Oct. 12, the Harlem **People's Voice** editorially charged that Wadleigh was "a monument to the spirit of Jimcrowism in the public schools of New York."

BOARD DENIES

Andrew G. Clauson Jr., president of the Board of Education, vigorously denied this charge in a letter to PV's general manager Doxey Wilkerson. He declared, "there is no such Jimcrow school in New York City," and "there is not a single girl at Wadleigh High School who had to select that school." As to the attitude of white students' parents, he asserted "their parents did not choose to send them to this school."

This is precisely the charge—that school authorities have surrendered to the wishes of bigoted white parents, thereby starting the trend toward "racial schools" in New York.

Wadleigh is the paramount example but the same thing is happening at Morris High, 166 Street and Boston Road, Bronx; Jamaica High, 167-01 Gothic Drive, Queens, and Girls High, Nostrand Avenue and Halsey, Brooklyn.

These communities, once predominantly white, had an increasing number of Negro residents during the war years, and wherever possible white residents immediately moved out. Those that were stopped by the housing shortage began to send their children to other schools.

The former principal of Wadleigh, Miss Margaret Byrne, made many visits to other schools in an attempt to stimulate inter-racial enrollment. It has been charged on several occasions that her subsequent resignation was due largely to the lack of cooperation from the Board of Education.

In the meantime the "all-Negro school trend" is spreading in New York City and helping to lay the basis for future serious racial antagonisms, that could be in large part scotched by Negro and white children proving to themselves the idiocy of hating each other.

If the Board of Education is not wholly to blame for the development of this situation it is certainly responsible for remedying it now, before it gets out of hand.

BUTLER DEFENDS COLUMBIA'S AIMS

The Times New York, N.Y.

Former President Declares the Charges of Discrimination on Campus Are 'Grotesque'

Fri. 12-27-46

SPEAKS BEFORE ALUMNI

Educator Says Limited Space and Facilities Force School to Reject Applicants

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president emeritus of Columbia University, characterized as "grotesque" yesterday the charges of discrimination in the selection of students for post-graduate study leveled recently against the university.

The 84-year-old educator told 150 alumni at their thirty-eighth annual holiday luncheon at the Columbia University Club, 4 West Forty-third Street, that the "whole idea" of discrimination by Columbia University as one of four medical schools in that appeared recently in the press as a result of reports by the American Jewish Congress and a special committee of the City Council.

The latter body, relying on figures submitted by the congress, adopted on Monday recommendations designed to curb discriminatory practices in the selection of students.

Dr. Butler, who recently relinquished active leadership of the university, said he was astonished by reports in the press in which the university was accused by being discriminatory. The college charter, granted in 1754, specifically forbids discrimination, he added, and "this has never been departed from."

The committee report listed the accomplishments and needs, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University as Examining university officials, problems and Dr. Butler turned early in his talk to the charges of discrimination by Colum-

Recalling that representatives of

the various faiths in Manhattan were named ex-officio members of the college's board of trustees when the charter was drawn, he declared that representatives of the Jewish and Catholic faiths were added soon after the Revolutionary War.

He said student advisers of the various faiths are now working at the college "in complete harmony with a common aim and there isn't the slightest degree of discrimination."

Enrollment Now 28,000

Dr. Butler stressed the internationalism of the university, declaring that the university's enrollment of 28,000 students includes 1,200 from eighty different countries and dependencies.

Alluding to the limited facilities in the medical school, Dr. Butler said the university is building three new hospitals for cancer and tropical and contagious diseases in the next two years "to increase our capacity to train students."

Dr. Butler denied that there is any real need for a State University in New York, and declared that "if anything is wanted it is another institution for teaching which can be State-supported." He praised the accomplishments of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, the administrative agency of State schools and colleges. 12-27-46

Asserting that the university has "great needs," he declared that he is devoting his time and thought to raising an endowment of $100,000,000 for increases in salaries and equipment and to meet other needs. Dr. Butler pleaded for salary increases for low-paid teaching and administrative workers. He held that this segment of the college population was entitled to "substantial increases."

Dr. Frank D. Fackenthal, acting president of the university, declared that while Columbia struggled, with the rest of the world, with the problems of strikes and shortages "she is not in too bad a condition." He said the university is making the best of the overcrowded conditions. Two new educational ventures, he added, are "proving their worth." He defined these as the American Press Institute, which is being conducted in conjunction with the university School of Journalism, and the School of International Affairs.

Lou Little, the university's football coach, stressed the role of the athletic program as an integral part of academic training, and reviewed the football season just ended. Milton L. Cornell, a member of the board of the university's Alumni Federation, presided.

Council Asks Action To End College Bias

Daily Worker New York, N. Y. Tues. 12-24-46

By Michael Singer

The City Council yesterday adopted a report asking cancellation of tax-exemptions for colleges practicing discrimination and laws forbidding educational institutions from asking applicants concerning race or religion. The report was presented by special investigating committee on discrimination against students of minority faiths and creeds in local medical and dental schools.

Leading medical colleges in New York burned their admission records to cover up discrimination against Jewish, Negro and Italian-American applicants, the report revealed.

The 81-page document, written after a four-month probe was released by chairman of the committee, Councilman Walter R. Hart.

It reveals that not a single graduate of the College of the City of New York has been admitted to the Cornel Medical School in "six **of the past 10 years." In the other years, a total of nine CCNY grads have been admitted.**

Similar evidence was uncovered in the medical schools of Columbia, New York University, Long Island Medical College and the New York Homeopathic Medical College (Flower Hospital).

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis praised the committee's report as "of first rate importance."

However, the Communist councilman felt it did not go far enough.

"I think a local law should be enacted making it a misdemeanor for any institution of higher learning to deny admission because of race color or creed," Davis declared.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee called on the state to forbid any institution from asking applicants for information concerning their religion or racial origin. It urged creation of a state university to include a medical and dental college. It proposed cancellation of tax-exemption for schools guilty of discrimination and revocation of city contracts permitting such schools to use facilities of city hospitals.

The committee also called on the City Council to ask that Gov Dewey, in his legislative message on Jan. 8, request such legislation.

On Oct. 8, 1946, Councilman Hart, who also acted as counsel for the committee, questioned Dr. Dayton Edwards, who had been assistant Dean and Chairman of the Admissions Committee of the Cornell University School of Medicine since 1936, and found its admission records had been destroyed.

Concerning this the report makes the following summation:

"The act of intentionally destroying evidence has always been regarded with suspicion. It is a circumstance indicating a weak cause. . . . The records in this case were relevant to the subject matter of the injury and, under the decisions hereinbefore cited, the presumption arises that their contents were unfavorable to those destroying them.

A similar effort to obtain the records of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons uncovered from Dean Dr. Willard C. Rappelye equally damaging admissions.

The committee investigated the number of college graduates from New York City admitted toi Cornell and Columbia medical schools each year to determine whether such admissions had increased or decreased since 1920.

The examination showed:

• In six of the past 10 years not a single graduate of the College of the City of New York was admitted to Cornell University School of Medicine, and, in the remaining four years, a total of nine were admitted.

• Not a single graduate of Hunter College has been admitted to Cornell University School of Medicine since 1924.

• Not a single graduate of Brooklyn College was admitted to the Cornell Medical School prior to 1945. In that year only one was admitted.

• During the past 10 years, the Cornell institution accepted 801 students, of whom only 11 were from city colleges, an average of 1.4 percent.

98 STUDENTS

"It is significent to note," the report declares, "that in 1920, out of 14 acceptances **22 or 50 percent were graduated from city colleges."**

In 1920 the Columbia medical school admitted **98** students. 14 of them local graduates or 14.3 percent. In 1928, 1932, 1933, 1937, 1939 and 1940, **not a single graduate of any of the city colleges was among those accepted.**

In 1929, 1930, 1931, 1935 and 1938 **only one graduate of a city college was accepted out of nearly 110 students admitted in each of these years.** This is an average of less than one percent.

The Long Island College of Medicine, the New York University School of Medicine and the New York Homeopathic Medical College (Flower Hospital) all boast similar records.

The committee, which received $20,000 from the Board of Estimate to conduct its investigation last Sept. 19, was created after resolutions denouncing school bias and insisting on the steps recommended by the Mayor's Committee on Unity had been introduced by Communist Councilmen Benjamin J. Davis and Peter V. Cacchione. Similar demands in the Council had been made by Stanley M. Isaacs and Eugene P. Connolly. Tues. 12-24-46

It was Connolly's resolution calling for a probe of Columbia medical school and a suit to cancel that college's tax privileges by Stephen S. Wise of the American Jewish Congress that forced action finally by the Democratic majority in the Council.

■ Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.

Biased Medical Defender Group Assailed

Chicago, Ill.

Ripped For Backing Race Quota System

Sat. 9-28-46

NEW YORK—Because Middlesex Veterinarian College maintains no racial and religious quota system the American Veterinary Medical Association has refused to grant the college recognition.

The accusation was made this week by graduates of the college and members of the alumni association. They also charged the lily-white AVMA with using political pressure on legislatures to bar Middlesex graduates from practicing in many states.

An investigation disclosed last week that AVMA's attacks on the college are being spearheaded by the U.S. Agriculture Department's Bureau of Animal Industry which has flatly refused to accredit Middlesex, although the government, through the Veterans' Administration, is paying the tuition of 95 veterans enrolled there.

Many of AVMA members have admitted that their chief objection to recognition of the college is the high percentage of Jewish and Catholic students on the institution's rolls, the Alumni Association declared. 9-28-46

"It can be demonstrated," the Alumni Association added, "that other veterinary schools have for many years followed a definite program of limiting the selection of students from various minority groups. This policy of discrimination is clearly understood, and it is not discouraged by the AVMA.

"From its inception, the admissions committee of the veterinarian college carried out a policy of selecting applicants on the basis of qualifications alone, with no regard to a racial or religious quota system."

The association also charges that AVMA has continually tried to block licensing of Middlesex graduates in 10 states.

"One AVMA president recently took it upon himself to visit state boards at the time of examinations to urge board examiners to deny licenses to Middlesex graduates," the association declared.

A recent Rhode Island court decision declared unconstitutional the entire veterinary state practice act on the basis that a private association such as the AVMA could not act as an approving authority for that state.

BIAS INVESTIGATION IN COLLEGES URGED

Times, New York, N.Y.

American Jewish Committee and 9 Other Groups Seek City Council Inquiry

Thurs. 7-11-46

TAX EXEMPTION STRESSED

Private Institutions Are Called Subsidized by Lack of Levy on Their Real Estate

Ten heads of religious, civic and veterans' groups joined yesterday in a letter to Councilmen Joseph T. Sharkey and Walter Hart, urging that the City Council authorize an investigation into racial and religious discrimination and inequalities of opportunity in colleges and graduate and professional schools.

The letter was made public by the National Community Relations Advisory Council. It pointed out that the Mayor's Committee on Unity headed by Charles Evans Hughes Jr. suggested on July 1 an investigation by a city body into the causes underlying difficulties of graduates of city-maintained colleges in obtaining graduate and professional education.

Messrs. Hart and Sharkey, respectively chairman and vice chairman of the rules committee of the council, were understood to favor such an inquiry.

Illegality Cited

The letter pointed out that discrimination on the basis of race, color or religion by a tax-exempt educational corporation or non-sectarian association was illegal in New York State. It added that the citizens of the State annually subsidized private educational institutions to the amount of millions of dollars by exempting their real estate from taxation. 7-11-46

The signers of the letter were John Slawson, executive vice president, American Jewish Committee; David Petegorsky, executive director, American Jewish Congress; Justice Meier Steinbrink, chairman, eastern regional council, Anti-Defamation League; J. Henry Carpenter, executive secretary, Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation; Judge Francis X. Giacone, president, Order of the Sons of Italy in America; Adolph Held, national chairman, Jewish Labor Committee; Maxwell Cohen, national commander, Jewish War Veterans of the United States; Walter White, executive director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Salvador Rammetta, Columbia Association of Business and Professional Men, and Edward S. Lewis, executive director, Urban League of Greater New York.

Corruption Seen

After quoting the report of the Mayor's Committee on "discriminatory practices" alleged, the letter went on:

"Such discrimination not only strikes against those whom it rejects but corrupts those who gain admission as well. It poisons the intellectual and moral atmosphere of educational institutions and prevents gifted students from making their fullest scientific and intellectual contributions to society.

"To protect and enhance our democratic system this discrimination by New York's private nonsectarian institutions of higher learning can and must be ended.

"It can be ended by the citizens of New York who annually make a gift of millions of dollars in real estate tax exemptions to universities that maintain discriminatory quotas." 7-11-46

The letter asserted that the City Council had an official responsibility to investigate discrimination and inequalities of opportunity in schools of higher education.

Bias Inquiry Finds Cornell Burned Files

PM, New York, N.Y.

Wed. 10-23-46

By Amos Landman

Cornell Medical College burned criminated against minority groups,

By Michael Singer

New York City is subsidizing discrimination at the rate of more than $1,500,000 a year it was charged yesterday by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, in a slashing attack on Columbia University's student quota on Jews, Negroes and Italians. Sat. 5-18-46

Addressing the City Council Rules Committee at a jammed public hearing Dr. Wise, himself a graduate of Columbia, urged the committee to withdraw tax exemption from Columbia until it changes its discriminatory policies in selection of students.

Dr. Wise has lodged suit with the City Tax Commission against Columbia.

The hearings were on a resolution by Councilman Eugene P. Connolly, Manhattan Laborite, urging the Tax Commission to withdraw tax exemptions granted Columbia by the City.

EVIDENCE OF BIAS

An impressive list of legislative, religious, medical, veteran and trade union spokemen presented to Councilman Waller R. Hart, chairman of the Committee, evidence of the university's bias.

The fight to force tax withdrawal exemptions from the institution was **"not a Jewish fight nor a Jewish problem but one which strikes also Negroes, Catholics and Italians," Dr. Wise said.**

He urged that the Council adopt an amendment proposed by Connolly to his own resolution for a **"thorough investigation by the Council into Columbia University and other institutions guilty of bias."**

Evidence submitted at the hearing revealed:

● That there has been a 55 percent decline in admissio nof Jewish students into Columbia since 1918, though applications have remained constant.

3 ITALIANS

● That Americans of Italian decent decline in admission of Jewish 3 out of 125 medical enrollments at the university.

● That since Presbyterian Hospital became part of the University's medical school there has been no Negro internship at the hospital and no Negro patients admitted to Harkness Pavillion connected with the hospital.

● That the university has none too subtly denied Jewish students admission by holding their application past "deadline" dates and then reporting their submission as "too late." Sat. 5-18-46

● That Dr. Willard C. Rappeleye, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, forced Jewish medical applicants to seek admission elsewhere and even sought to discredit those who went to Scotland from practicing in the state of New York.

● That the percentage of City College graduates of Jewish faith seeking entry to Columbia has dropped from 49.7 percent to less than 19 percent whereas non-Jewish admissions have remained around 75 percent.

CORNELL CONFESSES

Leonard Golditch, counsel for the American Jewish Labor Council, submitted in evidence a letter from Dr. William S. Ladd of the Cornell Medical College Admission Board, admitting that anti-Jewish policies are practiced. The letter read in part:

"Cornell Medical College admits a class of 80 each fall. It picks these 80 men from about 1,200 applicants of whom 700 or more are Jews. We limit the number of Jews admitted to each class to roughly the proportion of Jews in the population of this state, which is higher proportionately than in any other part of the country. That means that we take in 10-15 percent Jews."

John Godfrey Saxe, counsel for Columbia University, sought to defend the school's policies. He denied Columbia discriminates or has any quota system. However, he offered no rebuttal to the overwhelming evidence to the contrary.

Sidney Davis, State executive secretary of the American Labor Party, gave his party's backing to the Connolly resolution.

Speakers who attacked the university's bias and urged tax exemption withdrawals, in addition to Councilman Connolly and Rabbi Wise, were Dr. Alexander H. Pekelis, chief consultant of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress; Assemblyman Irwin Davidson of Brooklyn; State Senator Lowell Brown of the Bronx; Frank Serri, of the Committee of Catholics For Human Rights; Isadore Ginsberg, State commander of the Jewish War Veterans; Dr. Robert L. Wilkinson of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and surgeon at Harlem Hospital; State Senator Louis Friedman, and many others.

PICKET OUTSIDE

Outside the chambers, a large picket line and demonstration was demanding removal of May Quinn,

they were accumulating so fast" that they were destroyed after one year.

Dr. Edwards admitted that he was "personally responsible" for the destruction of these records, although Councilman Hart brought out that, in private testimony before the committee given two weeks ago, Dr. Edwards had said that he did not know who was responsible.

Dr. Edwards also recalled yesterday that they had been burned, although two weeks ago he said he did not know how they were destroyed.

"Whom did you tell to destroy the records?" Hart asked.

"That is a routine matter in the medical college," Dr. Edwards hedged. Hart did not insist on a direct reply.

Referreing to charges that medical schools had been accused of discrimination, Hart then demanded: "Didn't it occur to you, Doctor, that those records might be useful and that you might be called upon to produce them?"

Dr. Edwards replied: "No."

Another of the witnesses, Dr. William S. Ladd, former dean of the school, identified a letter he wrote in 1940 in which he admitted that Jewish students were limited at Cornell Medical College to 10 or 15 per cent. Existence of this letter was exclusively reported in PM last Summer.

Dr. Ladd insisted indignantly that in the letter he was giving only his own opiniion, that a quota system did not exist, and that it was not the policy of the institution to limit minority groups.

"It simply worked out that way," he maintained.

Dr. Joseph C. Hinsey, the present dean of the college, identified a series of application blanks dating from 1921 which showed that questions concerning an applicant's racial lineage, the birthplace of his parents, and his mother's maiden name had been added from time to time. In 1926, candidates were required to submit a photograph.

He admitted on questioning that neither this information nor the picture were helpful in determining whether the applican was qualified, and said he would have no objection if these questions were deleted from future application blanks.

Hart asked:

"Doctor, do you realize that this information could be used by a member of the admissions committee for the purpose of determining the religion or the racial origin of the applicant?"

"That might, in certain cases—" Dr. Hinsey started to answer but then changed his mind and said, "I wouldn't know about that. Mr. Hart.

He then stated that some of the information was elicited at the request of the FBI. When Hart specifically asked whether the FBI in 1930 asked that applicants give their mother's maiden name, Dr. Hinsey said, "No, sir."

Another former member of the admissions committee, Dr. Charles Warren, admitted lisliking Irishmen. Although he characterized himself as a "slightly prejudiced person," he insisted that did not let his prejudices influence him in his duties.

Hart: "In your conversations with other members of the committee, did you find that they likewise had prejudices?"

Wawen: "Well, I think all people do, so I can say, 'Yes.'"

Hart: "I move to strike out the first part of that answer. Did you find that they likewise had prejudice—without defining the degree?'

Wawen: "Yes."

The hearings were adjourned in definitely.

Owen D. Young Is Appointed To Head University Survey

Dewey Also Names Others to His 30-Member Committee to Report on Need for a New State Institution

Special to THE N.

ALBANY, July 14—Governor Dewey announced today the appointment of Owen D. Young, retired industrialist, farmer, and former member of the State Board of Regents, as chairman of the thirty-member commission which will study the need for a State University.

The commission will report its recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by Feb. 15, next year.

The Governor also appointed Oliver Cromwell Carmichael of New York City, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and former chancellor of Vanderbilt University, as vice chairman.

Other Dewey appointees to the commission were announced as:

Dr. Darah Gibson Blanding of Poughkeepsie, president of Vassar College.

John J. Burton of Albany, director of the State budget.

Joseph Carlino of New York City, senior partner of the law firm of Carlino, Quinn & Bowers, 551 Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Edmund E. Day of Ithaca, president of Cornell University.

Mrs. Betty Hawley Donnelly of New York City, vice president of the New York State Federation of Labor, secretary of the Federation's Committee on Education, and secretary of the Advisory Board on Vocational Education, New York City Board of Education.

Gano Dunn of New York City, president of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation and president of Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art.

The Rev. Robert I. Gannon, S. J., of New York City, president of Fordham University.

Dr. George Edmund Haynes of New York City, sociologist, secretary of the Department of Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, co-founder and former executive director of the National Urban League for Social Service among Negroes, and Trustee of Willard University.

Dr. Alvin S. Johnson, of Nyack, former director of the New School for Social Research, former chairman of the Committee on Discrimination in Employment of the War Council of the State of New York.

Daniel J. Kendrick of Buffalo, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, trustee of the University of Buffalo, and member of the Board of Visitors, New York State Teachers College at Buffalo.

Dr. Paul Klapper of New York City, president of Queens College of the City of New York.

George J. Mintzer of New York City, counsel to the American Jewish Committee and B'nai B'rith, impartial chairman of the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Sanitarium.

Walter Rothschild of New York City, president of Abraham & Strauss, Brooklyn, and vice president of the Federation of Jewish Charities of Greater New York.

Dr. George Hoyt Whipple of Rochester, N. Y., dean of the School of Medicine and Dentristry, University of Rochester, and member of the board of trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation.

More Members to be Named

Five more members have yet to be designated: two State Senators to be named by the president pro tem of the Senate and three Assemblymen to be appointed by the Speaker of the lower House at Albany.

Under the law establishing the commission members ex officio are the president pro-tem of the Senate, the Speaker and Majority Leader of the Assembly, the Minority Leaders of the Senate and Assembly, the chairmen of the Senate Finance and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, the Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, and the State Commissioner of Education.

The commission, which has an appropriation of $100,000, was authorized by the 1946 session of the Legislature, after the Democratic Minority Leaders had offered measures appropriating $50,000,000 for a State university. The action was taken after charges were published that some colleges and universities in the State had adopted "quota" systems, under which a limited number of minority groups were admitted.

Republican leaders opposed establishment of a State University at the time, contending that the subject was too important for hasty action. They also pointed out that no one was in a position to say, at that time, what the cost of such an institution would be, whether it should consist of a single university, located in one place, or a combination of colleges and universities throughout the State.

Now, the cost of a State University has been estimated as high as $200,000,000.

The selection of Mr. Young, a Democrat, as chairman of the commission, together with the bipartisian character of the commission membership generally, is expected to lift the whole question out of the field of politics.

Governor Dewey discussed the chairmanship of the commission with Mr. Young several weeks ago during a visit to Cooperstown. It was indicated then that he sought the advice of Mr. Young on the make-up of the commission, but it was not known that the Governor had asked him to accept the chairmanship.

NAMED BY GOVERNOR



Owen D. Young

Council to Ask Law to End College Bias

Councilman Walter R. Hart, chairman of the City Council's special committee investigating discrimination in higher educational institutions in the city, said today that the committee plans to publish in mid-December an interim report recommending legislation to eliminate racial and religious bias.

The Brooklyn *Democrat* revealed that the report will be based on material brought to light at the one open hearing which the committee held two weeks before elections, and at private hearings Hart has been conducting since.

The committee was created by a council resolution to look into allegations that local colleges, particularly medical and dental schools, are excluding qualified candidates for admission because of their racial or religious origin.

Investigation has been hampered by the destruction of admission applications by some institutions, it was learned. During the public hearing, officials of Cornell Medical College openly admitted burning these records, The nature of the legislation which he will propose is not known, but Hart plans to have it ready in advance of the convening of the State Assembly and Senate Jan. 1.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and other schools, it is understood, also got rid of their records.

Three weeks ago Hart gave up offices in City Hall in which he had been conducting the investigation. He has been continuing the work in his law office at 66 Court St.

N. Y. Colleges Not Jimcrow --Just Don't Admit Negroes

By ARNOLD SROOG

Negro students are hardest hit by the discrimination against minorities in New York's colleges.

The medical schools are the worst offenders, although the number of Negro undergraduates on local college campuses is still only a handful.

Where the other minority groups, mainly Jewish and Italian students, who suffer discrimination are admitted on a quota system into the graduate and professional schools, the Negro finds the doors virtually barred. The educational administrators do not even trouble to conceal their flagrant bias in the case of the Negroes.

26 NEGROES IN 10 YEARS

In the ten years from 1934-1944 only 26 Negro students were enrolled in the four medical schools in New York County, according to data compiled by a County Medical Society investigating committee.

Yet heads of medical schools interviewed by the Daily Worker had the effrontery to deny that there was discrimination against Negro students. They put on a great show of indignation that they were so accused—yet all the time they knew that they did not even have one Negro student per year at their schools.

Listen to Dr. Dayton J. Edwards, Assistant Dean in charge of admissions of Cornell Medical School, as he answered questions put to him by the Daily Worker.

Question: Does Cornell Medical School discriminate

Dr. Edwards: There is no discrimination in this school.

Q. Do you have a quota system?

Dr. Edwards: There are no quotas at all.

Q. Do you have Negro students?

Dr. Edwards: There is one Negro student here now. There is one Negro student admitted for next year.

Q. Have you had Negro students in the past?

Dr. Edwards: From time to time.

All the while Dr. Edwards was answering these questions in this fashion he knew that Cornell Medical School had never graduated a single Negro student—not one. He knew that in the period covered by the Medical Society's investigation there was not one Negro student enrolled in Cornell Medical School. He knew because he was responsible for this policy for this period—he was and is the man in charge.

BIAS AT CORNELL

He also knew while he was blandly handing out these answers that he did not place any Negro students in the school until one year after the Medical Society began putting pressure on him to do so. The investigation took place in February, 1944. Yet Cornell was the last school to admit a Negro—and then only one. Just enough to comply with the letter of the law.

Listen to Dr. Willard C. Rappleye, Dean of Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons, as he answered the same questions put to him by the Daily Worker.

Question: Does your school discriminate?

Dr. Rappleye: We have no discrimination.

Q. Do you have a quota system?

Dr. Rappleye: No.

Q. Do you have any Negro students?

Dr. Rappleye: We always have a few Negroes in school.

He was every bit a smooth and arrogant as Dr. Edwards. Yet he knew that in the ten-year period covered in the Medical Society's investigation that his school had enrolled only six Negro students. He knew that of the six, four had been enrolled in 1941, the year of the probe; that, in other words, only two Negro students had been enrolled in the previous nine years.

He knew because he has been head of the school since 1931, the entire period in which this discrimination was school policy.

And this is not all.

MIND OF THE LYNCH MOB

Both of these medical administrators admitted that the Negro students (or student) are faced with Jimcrow practices. The Jimcrow is justified the same way southern lynchers alibi murder—the protection of white womanhood.

Both admitted that Negro students do not as a rule handle childbirth cases. They claimed that it was because the patients objected to being handled by Negroes. This also extended to cases involving women's diseases.

Dr. Peter M. Murray, noted Negro surgeon, scoffed at the alibi when asked about this situation. He handles hundreds of women, Negro and white, each year in his private practice and his capacity as visiting gynecologist and member of the Medical Board at Harlem hospital.

"White charity patients," he pointed out, "don't offer any objections to any doctor. Charity patients' objections are never heeeded in big hospitals. If they don't like the treatment they are told that they can leave the hospital."

This kind of Jimcrow could only originate with the school, he said.

This situation is all the more criminal when one remembers that the infant mortality rate and deaths from childbirth are by far the largest among the Negro population.

The other medical schools in N. Y. County are little better. They average one Negro student annually. NYU Medical School enrolled 11 Negro students from 1934-1944 and N. Y. Flower Medical college enrolled nine in the same period.

Of the 78 Negro physicians practicing in Manhattan, 20 are graduates of foreign schools. It is almost as easy for a Negro student to get on a boat and stay abroad for four years as it is for him to get into a medical school in this city. The majority of the Negro doctors are graduates of two Negro medical schools—Howard University and Meharry Medical College.

BARS TO INTERNES

The few Negroes who do manage to break through the wall of discrimination in medical schools find it extremely difficult to get placed as internees in private hospitals in the city. There have been some improvement in city hospitals in recent years, but nothing approaching a solution of the problem. The same is true with regard to placing Negro doctors on hospital staffs.

Yet there are 400,000 Negroes living in Manhattan alone.

Throughout the nation the same picture prevails. In a study made recently on the 78 Grade A medical schools in the U. S. and Canada, 14 schools outside the city supplied data on Negroes. None of these were southern schools. Nine of the schools had no Negroes at all; the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania had nine percent of its enrollment Negro. The other five schools ranged in the percentage of Negroes in their schools from .6 percent to 4 percent.

The medical schools are not alone in this vicious racism. They are merely the worst.

One can walk the campus of Columbia University for days without seeing a Negro student. There are some—but Columbia has 23,000 students enrolled. Many Negro students don't even bother to apply knowing that they do not stand a chance.

They are forced, those who can afford it, to go far from their homes to Negro colleges to receive a higher education.

Despite these discrimnatory practices these city schools are financed by the state. Their property and facilities are exempted from taxation, despite the state law which denies such exemption to institutions which discriminate.

Tomorrow discrimination against Jewish and Italian students and graduates of the city colleges will be exposed.

Committee Hears Evidence Of Race Bias At Columbia

NEW YORK—Evidence that New York colleges are practicing bias against Negroes, Jews and Catholics grew stronger as the result of hearings last week before the City Council's Rule Committee.

A letter from Dr. William S. Ladd, Cornell University official, to an unnamed person who had applied for admission stating bluntly that Jews were admitted on a limited basis, was read to the group.

The inquiry is the result of a resolution by Councilman Eugene P. Connolly to investigate charges of discrimination at Columbia University. Tax exemptions may be denied those schools, found guilty.

John Saxe, counsel for Columbia, denied that intolerance existed there and said that all discriminations had been abolished since 1810. He further challenged the city's authority to revoke the school's tax exemption.

Earlier in the week Charles Evans Hughes Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, established to probe bias in the schools of the city, had been urged by Councilman Connolly to make public the results of his investigations.

At last week's hearing, Rules Committee Chairman Walter Hart revealed that Hughes' group had obtained off the record admissions of discrimination in many schools. He added that these weren't for the record, but in the event they were needed, his committee could bring these allegations out into the open.

Other speakers denounced Columbia University for allegedly barring and restricting Jewish, Negro and Italian medical school applicants.

Earlier in the week, Rep. Emanuel Celler, (D., N. Y.), had proposed that in order to qualify for tax exemption, non-sectarian private schools and colleges should state in writing that their enrollment policy is not based on religious or racial quotas.

YOUNG ORGANIZES UNIVERSITY GROUP

Commission Will Consider 'Alleviation of Barriers' Confronting State's Youth

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Aug. 23—The temporary commission to consider the need for a State University, created by the 1946 Legislature, was organized today under the chairmanship of Owen D. Young, who said that it would study removal or alleviation of whatever barriers were between youth and higher education.

Governor Dewey, addressing a private session of the commission, emphasized the importance of its work. Twenty-five of the thirty members attended.

Mr. Young, retired industrialist and former member of the Board of Regents, said four committees were organized and that young people of the State." The commission was created last winter after charges were made that some colleges were using quota systems to keep down the number of Jewish, Catholic and Negro students. Democratic legislators introduced bills appropriating $50,000,000 for immediate construction of a State university, but this legislation was shelved pending a study of the whole question.

Mr. Young stated:

"It is essential to find out what they would commence work immediately. The commission will have its headquarters at the State Capitol, quota systems to keep down the with Miss Dorothy E. Buckbee of Schenectady, executive secretary in charge. The commission will receive reports from meet Oct. 1 to receive research committees. its program research to the youth of the State who are competent to

RACIAL ISSUES PONDERED

Study Ordered After Charges Were Made That Colleges Use Quota Systems

College Technique in Discrimination

The Worker New York

Bias Is Subtle and Secret in Universities
But It Is as Real and Powerful as a Fascist Club

By ARNOLD SROOG *(First of a Series)*

New York City's leading universities have a smooth and elaborate machinery working to conceal the discrimination they practice against students from minority groups.

This discrimination is not crude; it is subtle and hidden, in keeping with the quiet and dignity associated with universities. It is carried out by men of culture, sometimes unconsciously, and it is next to impossible to prove a case of discrimination against any one student.

But it is there, as frightening as a concentration camp, as real as the ground you walk on. Interviews with the heads of several schools, among them Columbia and Cornell Universities, prove it.

Here is how the dirty work isdone:

1. Official Denials:

Every school head interviewed denied that there was any discrimination. Officially, everything is open and aboveboard. They all declare that they have no statistics on minorities in the school because they do not ask for such information.

Dr. Dayton J. Edwards, assistant dean of Cornell Medical School, in charge of admissions, is a tall man with sparse grey hair and a ruddy complexion, trim of figure and affable in manner. He has been with the school 29 years, in charge of admissions for the past 10 years.

"There is no discrimination in this school," he told The Worker. "There are no quotas at all."

At Columbia Frank Bowles, director of admissions, told us:

"The only standards that Columbia observes are those of qualifications and potentiality for future use."

Similar answers were given by Dr. Wilard C. Rappleye, dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia); Prof. Albert Jacobs, Columbia Law School, and Robert Harron, director of public relations for Columbia. Long Island Medical College refused to be interviewed on the subject of discrimination.

2. The Unwritten Law:

Sun. 3-24-46

While no quota is admitted officially, the percentage of students from any minority group will remain fixed in any one school from year to year. For example, figures compiled privately by the American Jewish Congress show that Columbia admitted to its medical school six Jewish students out of 103 in 1936—5.8 percent—and eight out of 124 in 1940—6.4 percent. In 1920 Columbia admitted approximately 50 percent Jewish students. The same approximate figures fit Cornell Medical School.

Dean Rappleye, of Columbia, seemed distressed by these charges made against his school. He is a tall, heavy-set, white-haired man. His manner is quiet, almost gentle. He has been dean since 1931.

The figures cited above, he declared, were "absolutely fictitious." He was unable, however, to offer any statistics to prove his claim, since no records were kept, he said. But nevertheless, he assured us that he just knew that there were more Jewish students in the school than the Jewish Congress said, even though he had never asked.

Dr. Edwards said of the fact that the same percentage of Jewish students was admitted to Cornell each year:

"It is pure chance. There has been a large number of applicants of Semitic background in recent years."

Both Dr. Edwards and Dr. Rappleye admitted to use of the interview system. They say that it is the only way to select the proper applicants for the few openings in the schools.

"We try to find the best men we can get," said Dr. Rappleye.

"The policy is to try to secure a representative group of students," Dr. Edwards declared.

This is the screen behind which the job is done. The principle enunciated by both of these medical administrators—and all of the others interviewed—was that the interview was the way in which scholastic records are bypassed and the "right type of man" is chosen.

Here is what Dean Happleye thinks are some of the characteristics of the "right type of man":

"There is a general belief that the representation of the various social, religious and racial groups in medicine ought to be kept fairly parallel with the population make-up."

In other words, Jews have to be excluded from medical schools until the number of Jewish doctors approximates 3 percent—the Jewish population of the country. On this basis medical schools have decided that Italians don't make good doctors. Of course, Negro students discover that the Negro population isn't even counted.

The "right type" seems to be some one who fits the racist theories of school administrators.

3. Social and Economic Pressure:

High fees are typical of our private schools. Both Columbia and Cornell charge $600 a year. Other schools have similar fees. Few Negroes can afford these fees. Few working class families have that kind of money.

In addition, many students are discouraged from even applying to these schools because they are given to understand that it is hopeless. Many liberal teachers long ago ceased to struggle against this setup and have perpetuated the idea that the system is here to stay.

They do not bother to recommend students from minority groups, except in isolated cases where the students is of exceptional brilliance, because they are convinced that the quota will bar them. They recommend, instead, students from other groups whom they think will be accepted. Sun. 3-24-46

4. Geographical Quotas:

These are also denied, but exist in practice. The alibi is that the school which uses one wants to become a national school.

The way this works in medical schools is that of the large number of applications received, whole groups coming from schools falling into an unfavorable geographical category are rejected without examination. Thus men who may be of top caliber are not even considered.

This quota is weighted to eliminate as many students from minority groups as possible. For example, the number of students from New York schools, City College in particular, admitted to graduate schools has been falling steadily. Here again medical schools are the worst offenders, although the practice has also been prevalent in engineering and is creeping into other professions, such as law.

All these methods are hidden forms of discrimination. They are evasions of the state law which bars such bias in educational institutions. It can be made an expensive proposition for these outfits. Last year Columbia's tax exempt property was assessed at $58,112,500. Its exemption amounted to $1,750,000.

FREEDOM OF EDUCATION

Times New York, N.Y. 7-3-46

An educational institution is the last place in the world in which "discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin" can be tolerated. If it is tolerated the institutions practicing it are to that extent not educational institutions. They may be training or finishing schools. They may be clubs. But they will be untrue to the unshaken ideal, which has survived many centuries and many changes in systems, of education as a liberating force. In the light of the known facts about discrimination, forcibly restated this week by the Mayor's Committee on Unity, we need to return to this fundamental truth. 7-3-46

The Committee lays no charges against specific institutions. It does present figures gathered by its executive secretary, Dr. Dan W. Dodson of New York University, showing that discrimination against minority groups in this city and State, and elsewhere, not only exists but has been increasing. Negroes, Italians and members of the Jewish faith are specificially mentioned. The discrimination is not always overt or even admitted. Its effects cannot be denied, whatever its intentions. The result in individual cases is rank injustice. The result educationally is to limit the field from which students are selected, and in this way to lower the standards of character and ability.

The Committee faces the fact that there is now an increasing demand for higher education. It does not believe that either State scholarships or State "Institutes," for five of which funds have now been appropriated, will meet the need. It is therefore ready to accept the proposal for a State University. The argument has been made that such a University would become an "educational ghetto." The Committee does not think so. If it were made strong enough in knowledge and freedom to attract the best of our youth no one need worry about their race or religion. 7-3-46 Wed.

New York

Need for State University Revealed by Shocking Figures

How can Governor Dewey and the State Legislature excusably postpone the establishment of a State university in view of the critical needs revealed by our own State Education Department? The recent movement for such a university, based mainly on disclosures of widespread discrimination against minority groups in privately-endowed schools of higher learning, has grossly understressed the very vital points raised in two recent official reports based on State Education Department surveys.

The reports combine to present an amazing indictment of the State's backwardness in providing educational opportunities for its youth. One, authored by John S. Allen and John W. Paige of the State Education Dept., is entitled *Must Thousands Leave New York State for College?* The other, which includes a foreword by Commissioner of Education George D. Stoddard, is entitled *Scholarships to Meet the Needs of New York Youth for Higher Education.* Here are vital facts bared in these reports:

¶ New York State—the wealthiest in the Union—ranks *last* among the 48 states in supporting higher education with relation to income. Louisiana spends 13 times as much as our State does.

¶ New York State spends less per youth, 18 to 24 years of age, in support of higher education than any other state. Nevada spends 13 times as much as we do per youth.

¶ New York State, despite its vaunted cultural advantages, ranks only 27th among the states in percentage of its youth attending college.

¶ In New York, the State government contributes *only one-fifth* as large a share of the cost of college as the ten states having the highest percentage of youths attending college.

¶ New York State has few tuition-free colleges, as compared with the other states.

¶ New York is a "debtor" state in higher education. More than 31,600 New York youth leave the State for college elsewhere, while only 17,500 come to New York for their college education. Many New York youths leave the state because educational costs are too high here. (*The reports tactfully omit any mention of the large number of Jews, Catholics, Italians and Negroes who have to get their education elsewhere because they can't break into discriminatory colleges in their own state. Nor do they refer to the large number of qualified students who are forced to give up their dream of a higher education because of the undemocratic quota system.*)

The reports recommend, on behalf of the State Board of Regents:

¶ The creation of 12,000 State scholarships at $350 a year (*an inadequate amount, in view of high tuition fees*) in place of the ridiculously low number of 750 scholarships at $100 each.

¶ Expansion of State college facilities. (Nothing is said about the creation of a State university.)

¶ New York must provide college opportunities for an increasing percentage of its youth."

¶ "New York needs to provide additional incentives to its youth to attend college." (How about putting the screws on colleges that now bar admission to youths already eager to attend, because of race, nationality or creed?)

¶ "New York should greatly increase its support for higher education; it should not be 48th in support."

These vital points should not be overlooked in the growing movement to pry loose some of the half-billion dollar surplus in the State treasury for the creation of a State University. The State is now discriminating against all its youth.

Education Board Racist Is Con-Ed Official

Manhattan, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In Jan. 30 paper you ran a news item pointing out the opposition of Miss Mary E. Dillon, chairman of the Board of Education, to a Negro on the Board.

If I remember correctly, Miss Dillon is a high official of the Consolidated Edison Co., notorious for the highest rates in the country and for years of discrimination in employment of Negroes, Jews and other groups.

In any event, your news story should have given something of Miss Dillon's background so that she would have been more than just an empty name to your readers.

S. S.

State University Sought To Combat College Bias

A demand for a state university was raised yesterday, following a new disclosure of widespread discrimination against Jewish, Negro and Catholic students in New York City institutions of higher learning. A report by the Mayor's Com-

mittee on Unity released charged that almost all non-sectarian private colleges and professional schools in this city and elsewhere maintain "quota systems." Medical schools are particularly guilty of this practice, the report stated, but liberal arts institutions are not free of guilt.

Bills establishing state medical schools have been sponsored in the Legislature by Assemblymen Schupler and Friedman, both Brooklyn Democrats.

Assemblyman Nathan Lashin, Brooklyn Democrat, has indicated that he intends to introduce a measure for a State university in New York City.

Entitled a "Report on Discrimination in Institutions of Higher Learning," the survey, which took a year and one half of inquiry, was submitted by Dr. Dan W. Dodson, executive director of the committee. It also called for a state university.

FOUR-POINT SUMMARY

Its findings were summarized in four points:

"1—Discrimination against Jews, Catholics and Negroes is practiced in the private non-sectarian schools of high learning.

"2—We believe that the situation has deteriorated rapidly in the last decade.

"3—Almost without exception, the non-sectarian private colleges and professional schools in New York City have established limitations on students admitted from the city in all or many of their divisions. At the same time, out-of-town institutions accept very few New Yorkers on the grounds that they must give priority to their local populations. . . .

"As a consequence, all New Yorkers and especially Jews, Catholics and Negroes find themselves discriminatied against both in the New York and out-of-town institutions."

4—The state ranks "lowest in the U. S. in its support of higher education."

"We refrained from referring to any school by name because we do not wish to pillory any specific institution," the report said.

Move to End Bias In Private Colleges

Bill Would Take Away Realty Tax Exemption Of Guilty Universities

A move is picking up speed to make bigotry expensive for the private New York City and State colleges and universities that bar or limit Catholic, Jewish, and Negro students. But whether anything is done depends on Gov. Dewey who has the Legislature in his pocket.

Assemblyman Frank J. Pino (D., Bklyn.) has introduced a bill to take tax exemption on their real estate away from all such discriminating schools, except those that are legally sectarian. Pino's measure would let any barred student complain to the State Attorney General. The Attorney General would investigate, and if he found the complaint justified, would go to court for a decree barring tax exemption to the college for one or more years. A companion bill has been introduced in the Senate by Sen. Louis L. Friedman (D., Bklyn.).

The move for withdrawal of tax exemption has the backing of the State CIO, whose president, Louis Hollander, has come out against the idea of establishing a State university as a means of combatting discrimination. That proposal, he said, would establish a ghetto university and be a move toward legalizing discrimination. He said he was for a State university, though, as a means to enlarge our education facilities.

Some lawyers said that tax exemption could not be taken away from the biased colleges without changing the State Constitution. This would require two years.

On another tack, Sen. Isidore Dollinger (D., Bronx) has introduced a bill to broaden the coverage of the Ives-Quinn anti-discrimination law to include scholastic bias.

And with a broader view of the whole problem, Councilman Eugene Connally (D-ALP, Man.) has introduced a resolution in the City Council calling not only for an investigation of private schools in New York City that discriminate while enjoying tax benefits and other privileges, but also for probing of charitable and other institutions that display bias.

Medical Discrimination

Mr. Marquis Childs should be congratulated for his outspoken article on discrimination in medical schools which appeared on February 4. This problem is of paramount importance to the public, for more than one reason.

It is a well known fact that medical facilities are, at the present time, taxed to the extreme. One is aware, for instance, that an overwhelming proportion of civilian and military medical casualties are of a psychiatric nature, yet, only a very small percentage of graduated physicians eventually practice in this field. The absence of discrimination would, in one sense, lead more physicians toward the practice of psychiatry as a specialty and thereby solve at least one very serious medical need. It is difficult to conceive that medical schools should be turning away prospective students because of their "race, creed, or color" at a time when their potential services are so urgently in demand. No argument whatsoever is an excuse for the perpetuation of such policy. It is not only antidemocratic, but a sad commentary on the prin-

those colleges of the State, and particularly of University Professors
larly those of the city, against Jewish, wishes to call to your attention the
Catholic and Negro students. four municipal colleges—Brooklyn Col-
These reports create the impression lege, City College, Hunter College and
that this reprehensible discrimination Queens College—where qualified
is practiced by all the colleges in the students are welcomed irrespective of
city. The executive committee of the race, creed or color. Certainly the
City College Chapter of the American censure directed against discrimination

City Colleges Cleared

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Within the past few days there has

should be balanced by credit to those institutions which are free from it.

Furthermore, the committee wishes it noted that for the past four years the chapter has advocated State aid for higher education in the city and that it has recommended the establishment of schools of medicine and law as part of a State-supported university in the city.

WILLIAM G. CRANE,
SAMUEL MIDDLEBROOK,
JOHN S. PECK.

New York, Jan. 29, 1946.

— IT HAPPENED IN CITY HALL —

IT'S TIME TO NAME NAMES IN COLLEGE BIAS SCANDAL

— by Councilman Peter V. Cacchione —

THE question of a State subsidized university for professional degrees has rapidly come to the foreground. It was generally known that medical and dental schools in New York City and State were discriminating against and restricting the number of Jewish, Italian and Negro students. In some of these schools the policy is to discriminate against any student who resides in New York City. The usual reply from a school outside of New York State to a request for admission from a New York City student is that they must take care of applicants from their own state. One can obviously see that this places a double handicap upon the New York students who desire a professional education and degree.



In the 1945 session of the New York State Legislature, a law was introduced that called for denial of tax exemption to medical, dental and other professional schools that discriminated against applicants because of race, creed, color or national origin. The bill did not pass and died with the ending of the session. Similar legislation has been introduced in the present session of the legislature.

* * *

THE Mayor's Committee on Unity, set up during the LaGuardia administration, has been studying this question for the past several months, and has issued a statement to the press. In this statement the committee admits, that in cross-examining officials from these universities, they admitted "off the record" that they operated under a quota system and did discriminate against Jewish, Negro and Catholic students. I wrote a letter to Dan W. Dodson, executive director of this committee, requesting the committee to issue a public statement to quote one paragraph from Mr. Dodson's letter:

"I have the hope that this release will focus attention upon a broader need for educational opportunities for all youth, rather than the discriminatory practices, however inexcusable, in institutions which are located in New York City."

I don't think that this attitude is making much of a contribution toward clearing up this messy situation. It appears that they investigated this situation with their gentlemen's gloves on. Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., and chairman and members of the Mayor's Committee on Unity—you can't fight discrimination with your gloves on. You must take off your gloves and you must mention names and specific instances, and you must advocate to the proper authorities that tax exemptions shall be immediately denied to these institutions.

* * *

I ALSO notice that the newspapers are playing up what appears to be a negative feature of the statement issued by the state leaders of the CIO. The newspapers are playing up this statement in such a way as to make it appear that the CIO is opposed to a state subsidized institution because it may become a "Ghetto." I don't think that this is the position of the CIO leaders. Of course, the **New York Times** did distort the statement, and why not? For is not Mr. Sulzburger, the owner of the **New York Times**, a member of the board of directors of Columbia University, one of the schools that has flagrantly carried out these practices?

Would such an institution be a "Ghetto"? Go ask that Jewish student, or Italian boy, or Negro boy that desires a medical education and has been denied admission to every medical school in America. He wants that medical education and his degree. Do you know that to become a doctor today it requires 10 years of work before you put out a shingle and begin to take in any income?

* * *

A STATE subsidized university would draw many of these youth who otherwise cannot receive such an education because of lack of finances. The establishment of such a state subsidized university would not mean the end of the fight against present schools that discriminate.

This issue of a state subsidized institution which began as the demand of the progressive movement only, has now been picked up by many organizations and individuals and even by the State Democratic Party. It is rapidly becoming a major issue in the city and state.

Councilman Davis and I introduced a resolution into the City Council requesting the State Legislature to pass legislation establishing such an institution.

Will you please send your letter to the Committee on State Legislation, Councilman Edward Vogel, chairman, at City Hall, and request that the resolution be reported out of committee favorably.

Bias in the Colleges

The Nation New York, N.Y.

IN THE United States, as in Nazi Germany or pre-war Poland, opportunity for a higher education is sharply conditioned by a student's religious, racial, or national background. This shocking although not entirely unexpected revelation is documented for the first time in a preliminary research report prepared in New York for the Mayor's Committee on Unity, headed by Charles Evans Hughes, Jr. Quotas restricting the number of Negro, Jewish, and Italian students in our "better" medical and law schools have long been a matter of common knowledge. The report for the Mayor's Committee reveals that these discriminatory practices have not only spread to the liberal arts colleges in and near New York but have become so general that members of minority groups find great difficulty in getting an adequate education. Although the colleges publicly deny it, many deans and prominent faculty members privately admit that discrimination exists, applying to Catholics, as well as Jews, Negroes, and Italians. A usual device is to restrict the number of students who can be admitted from New York City. The private colleges in the New York area, which are among the worst offenders, defend the practice as necessary to preserve their "national" character; more remote institutions say that they cannot turn over their educational facilities to New Yorkers at the expense of local residents. As the result of this stratagem, the percentage of Jewish students in the colleges is said to have fallen about 50 per cent in the decade preceding World War II.

Members of the various minority groups living in New York may, it is true, still obtain undergraduate training in the colleges run by the city. But they find themselves virtually shut out of professional training, especially in medicine. From 1942 to 1944, with a severe shortage of physicians throughout the country, only six graduates of City College were admitted to two of the city's leading medical schools. The proportion of Jewish students in Grade A medical schools covered by the report dropped from 12.2 per cent in 1933 to 6.3 per cent in 1938. Only a few Negroes are accepted by the first-rank medical schools, while Catholics and young men and women of Italian ancestry must surmount formidable obstacles if they are to get an adequate medical education.

Any fair-minded person will admit that these academic restrictions are not entirely the result of racial or religious bigotry in the institutions. Although we look to the colleges for leadership in the fight to expose racial and religious hokum, we must recognize that, as part of the American community, they are subject to all kinds of pressures. The position of any one institution is difficult. If it adopts liberal entrance requirements, it faces the danger of being swamped by members of the minority groups, thus sacrificing its "standing" in the community as well as the real benefits of a broadly representative student body. Clearly we are confronted with a situation that must be met by joint action. Some organization such as the Association of American Colleges should work out a plan for outlawing racial and religious bias to which all institutions would subscribe. This process would be hastened if the federal government and each of the states made certain that no direct or indirect aid such as tax exemption, was given any educational institution practicing discrimination in its admission system.

New York presents a special problem. While it stands near the top in per capita expenditure for public education, it ranks lowest, according to the report to the Mayor's Committee, in its support of higher education.

It is one of the few states in the country which does not maintain a state university. As an immediate and effective means of combating bias, and providing an opportunity for higher education for all its citizens, the New York Legislature should pass the bill recently introduced to create a state university with adequate facilities for professional training.

Discrimination in the Colleges

New Republic 2-4-46

An official committee appointed by the Mayor of New York City has now publicly announced what everybody already knew: that in many of the chief American universities there is gross discrimination against students on the grounds of race or creed. The committee reports a general feeling against all students whose residence is in New York City, but particularly against Jews, Italians, Negroes and Catholics. Some college heads, like President Hopkins of Dartmouth, openly admit the existence of a quota system; but in most institutions pretexts of one sort or another are used to achieve the same end. There is a good deal of talk in New York about the idea of establishing a New York State university, equipped with medical, dental, legal and other professional schools, at which all students with proper scholastic qualifications would be accepted. 2-4-46

We do not see any objection to another university if one is needed; but this proposal seems an evasion of a fundamental issue which should be faced and fought out. Most of the institutions which practise the essentially Nazi doctrine of race and creed discrimination receive substantial benefits from the federal, state or local governments, particularly in the form of exemption from taxation, to the tune of many millions of dollars annually. The first step, it seems to us, should be to insist that any college which wishes to depart so completely from fundamental democratic principles should at least be required to pay its own way. We predict that if this were done, a lot of them would experience a change of heart. 2-4-46

Medicos Back State School; Assail Bias

Amsterdam News New York

2-2-46

Harlem physicians and dentists were unanimous this week in their support of a University of the State of New York to broaden the scope of professional education on lower fee levels, but opposed any such project as an attempt to freeze Jim Crowism and the quota system in New York universities.

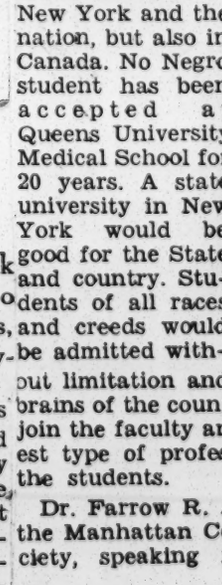
The proposal of a University of the State of New York was contained in a "Report on Discrimination in Institutions of Higher Learning" made on the basis on an extended factual study by the staff of the Mayor's Committee on Unity and published in the New York Times last Wednesday. The report urged the establishment of a university in New York supported by the state, or the city or both as an attempt to meet a rising tide of racial, religious and national bias which excludes many students from the professional schools of the city and state.

Bills calling for the establishment of a state university, to which all students, especially Negroes, Jews and Catholics, would be admitted without a quota or ban, were introduced in the State Legislature last Wednesday. The approximate cost of such a project would be $50,000,000 to begin. Charles Hughes, Jr., is chairman, and Dr. Dan Dodson, is executive director of the Committee on Unity.

The following is a round-up by The Amsterdam News of local opinion regarding the proposed institution: 2-2-46

Backs State School

Dr. H. Binga Dismond, founder of the Physical Therapy Department, Harlem Hospital, to which he is still assigned, and director of the Physical Therapy Department, Sydenham Hospital, said: "A state university is the answer to specialized education for minority groups. Some of our best trained men have come from state universities, such as Michigan, Ohio and Illinois. State educational and other institutions have always tended toward the elimination of discrimination on grounds of race, color, creed or national origin, and the same should be true in education in a liberal and cosmopolitan commonwealth like New York. A state university in New York should also lead the way in establishing interracial faculties as a foundation of democracy in American education and American life."



Dr Dismond

Dr. P. M. H. Savory, co-publisher of The Amsterdam News and Gold Medalist in medicine, McGill University, declared: "We know that Negroes and other minorities are discriminated against not only in the universities of New York and the nation, but also in Canada. No Negro student has been accepted at Queens University Medical School for 20 years. A state university in New York would be good for the State and country. Students of all races and creeds would be admitted without limitation and some of the best brains of the country would no doubt join the faculty and afford the highest type of professional training to the students.



Dr. Savory

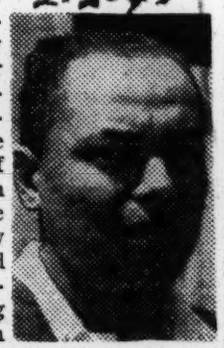
Dr. Farrow R. Allen, president of the Manhattan Central Medical Society, speaking for himself, said, "Large states such as New York should have state universities. However, I would oppose the idea of such an institution in New York if it were intended to set up a university for minority groups—a sort of ghetto institution. Racial bias in our colleges and universities should be banned by law. On the other hand, a state university in New York could become a great institution if it were established to meet the larger and democratic needs of our country."



Dr. Allen

2-2-46

Dr. I. T. Donaldson, surgeon dentist, said: "In view of the need for larger and cheaper educational opportunities for the young people of this state, I am in favor of a state university in New York. It should not be used, however, for freezing the present Jim Crow system in his state."



Dr. Donaldson

Dr. Chester Chinn, specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat diseases, declared: "I am decidedly opposed to the formation of a ghetto university in the State of New York. Rather I would correct the biased abuses in the already established institutions. These corrected, a state university to relieve the great demand for such an institution would then be an excellent move; it would be especially beneficial to Negroes who suffer most from inadequate educational opportunity."



Dr. Chinn

From the Readers

'Racism at Grass Roots'

N.Y. N.Y. P.M.

Dear Editor:

Bravo on PM's hard-hitting article, *Racism at the Grass Roots.* I should like to underscore your suggestion that "we cease to place our main reliance on privately endowed institutions" until they discard their shameless anti-Negro and anti-Jewish admission policies.

I was graduated 23 years ago from Princeton University, but, how, in the clear light of reason, does Princeton stack up by the standards of the Hughes Committee?

2-4-46

Negro Princetonians there is none. Jews there is a handful, admitted on a narrow quota, to be hounded, for four years, from full participation in the University's social life and campus activities.

There are three little boys at our house, all of whom appear to be educable. I hope their higher education offers them a better grounding in democracy than mine did. . . .

FRANK C. BANCROFT
New Orleans

* * *

There is at least one privately endowed school in New York City, to which, in my opinion, your statements definitely do not apply. That school is Cooper Union.

B. L.,
Cooper Union Student
New York

* * *

May I suggest that you have overlooked one college which bars racism. The name is *The Roosevelt College of Chicago,* chartered in April, 1945. It opened last October with 1400 students, and, without advertising, is receiving 100 inquiries a day from students all over the world. It has received more than 400 applications for teaching and staff positions at a time when many other institutions are attempting, with difficulty, to enlarge their faculties.

ALBERT E. BAILEY
Worcester, Mass.

* * *

As a young physician (now in the Navy) of Italian-American extraction, I can vouch from experience for this bigoted, anti-democratic practice.

While in college I was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in my junior year, and carried scholarships all through college. Yet, when I applied for admission to Cornell Medical School I was told, *without an interview,* that I was not suited for the study of medicine and that I could never possibly fulfill the rigid requirements for a degree.

However, I entered another medical school, where I was an anatomy fellow and an honor student and was elected to Alpha Omega Alpha, medical honorary. . . .

I'm anxious to get additional training in medicine and must, therefore, ask you to withhold my name. LIEUTENANT, USNR
Great Lakes, Ill. 2-4-46

* * *

Our post is composed primarily of younger men, veterans of this war, many of whom are of college age. They would like to take advantage of the GI Bill of Rights, which entitles them to a college education either here in New York or elsewhere.

Should these veterans be denied admission to our schools of higher learning because they are Jews? Certainly there was no discrimination on the score of their Jewishness when they enlisted or were drafted. Certainly enemy bullets did not discriminate against them as Jews. . . .

JACK WELT,
Commander, Post 288, Jewish War Vets
New York

2-4-46

I'd like to ask: why must one of the minority races and creeds be

No Negro Professors In N.Y. State Schools

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
Thurs 2-21-46

Not a single Negro holds a professorship in any private college or university in New York City, Dr. Dan Dodson, head of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, told the United Parents Association last night at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Speaking as a "citizen" on the relation of college quotas to the need for a State University, Dodson hit out against the "ivy league" schools which discriminate against minority groups. At the same time he described as "incongruous" the argument that a non-discriminating State University would become a "ghetto" school.

"Is a university that accepts people on the basis of their abilities, irrespective of race, creed or color a 'ghetto' university, while one which excludes thoes of given races, creeds or colors, irrespective of their abilities, a democratic one," he asked. Thurs 2-21-46

The exclusion of Negroes from private college faculties is carried on at the same time these schools are trying to understand social processes and are admitting increasingly large numbers of Negro students, he said. He added that "it is also doubtful if there are any Negro secretaries to any of the faculty."

Dodson also hit out at the lack of educational facilities for thousands of New York State veterans.

Faculty Bias of Colleges Charged

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—Dr. Dan W. Dodson, executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, who recently charged New York colleges with limiting minority students, lashed out against them Wednesday, accusing them of faculty discrimination.

Speaking before a United Parents' Association meeting, Dr. Dodson, whose last charges are not 100% basically correct, said:

"There is a present not a single colored person holding professional rank in a single private college or university in New York City, as far as I know." 3-2-46

"Yet, these schools are all trying to understand social processes," he continued, "and many are admitting increasingly large numbers of colored students. It is also doubtful if there are any colored secretaries to any of the faculty." Sat.

One Exception

The only exception to Dr. Dodson's statement is last year's appointment of Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle to the New York University facutly as a part-time instructor. To some degree, she can be said to hold professional rank.

At Columbia University, no inroad has been made. Strangely enough, Columbia has for many years employed Chinese and Japanese instructors on its facutly. Discrimination was only directed against colored people.

Prior to the war, there were no colored employees on the campus in any capacity. Only recently have colored library clerks been put on the payroll, and this can be attributed to expediency due to the shortage of help. Whether they will keep their positions in the future is doubtful.

Colored secretaries to facutly members is something that never existed, in any of the colleges.

During the depression years, there were many colored scholars doing graduate work at Columbia. Some received Masters and Doctor of Philosophy degrees. At no time was the faculty door ever opened to any one of them; or for that matter, were they able to receive work at the university on a part-time basis to help them pay for their tuition, as were many whites.

Others Equally Guilty

Long Island University, St. Johns, Forham, and Manhattan have been equally guilty of discrimination.

Dr. Dodson pointed out that both from the standpoint of quality of students and quality of faculty, the resources of the schools "have been prostituted so that maintaining the prestige of the institution comes first, and bringing the best teachers and best-qualified students together in a college experience becomes only a secondary consideration."

When it comes to the question of smashing the jim crow quota system of selecting students in private colleges and universities, that is something in which the State Commission Against Discrimination can take no hand.

However, the point of discrimination in faculty appointments of qualified colored people involves the field of employment . . . and that's exactly where the SCAD fits in and must take a stand.

The commission is not in a position to wait until some persons who applied for such a job and was supposedly discriminated against files a written letter of complaint. It must step in now, and make a thorough investigation that will bear fruit.

In many ways, proving discrimination in faculty appointments is just as difficult as in the baseball scene . . . and it is unfair to wait until an individual comes around with a complaint before something is done.

Many Fear Involvement

Besides, scholars, in many cases, are afraid to get involved in trouble of this sort because they're afraid it will reflect on their careers and their appointments elsewhere.

It's too bad things are that way . . . but it's the truth, nevertheless. History and experience prove that an educated person generally is less apt to fight for his rights than an uneducated one who works with his hands.

Meanwhile, as long as the SCAD is investigating private colleges, it might do a job, too, on our city colleges which have been left out of the scene . . . just because they've made some token appointments here and there on their faculties. That goes for City College, Brooklyn College and Queens College. They're not exempt from jim crowism, you know!

N.Y. Council Hits Bias in Schools

afro american Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—A resolution condemning discrimination in institutions of learning was passed by the New York City Council, late Wednesday, and copies of it were forwarded to Governor Dewey and to the State Legislature.

Thus the city council put itself squarely behind the passage of legislation by the State denying tax exemption to non-sectarian schools and colleges which practice racial or religious discrimination. Sat 3-23-46

Strongly Worded

The resolution passed by the council stated that such discrimination "is undemocratic, un-American and contrary to the principles for which many of our men and women have made the supreme sacrifice."

The resolution was introduced by S. Samuel DiFalco, Manhattan Democrat, and passed with but one dissenting vote, that of Hugh Quinn, Brooklyn Democrat.

Legislation Considered

Several bills are pending in the State Legislature which would provide the penalty of losing tax exemption on schools which discriminate for racial or religious reasons, the Mahoney-Austin bill being the one receiving the greatest backing from minority groups.

The Bronx Council of the American Jewish Congress passed, on the same day the council acted, a resolution urging the legislature to adopt that bill, which gives the State Commission Against crimination power to remove exemptions from institutions ploying biased practices.

Biased: CCNY Dean

Medical Schools Bi

(Last of a series)

BY ARNOLD SROOG
Daily Worker New York N.Y.

Medical schools discriminate against graduates of CCNY who are members of minority groups, City College Dean Morton Gottschall told the Daily Worker. "The medical schools," he said, "do not discriminate against this school as such. They do discriminate against students of this school who are of entering class in the five local from the three national groups who School.

Negro, Jewish or Italian origin." medical schools was Jewish. By are the targets of discrimination.

This discrimination also extends 1940 the figure had fallen to 21 per- Two steps have been recommended to students attending Brooklyn and cent. Nor does this figure tell the to smash the discrimination given Queens Colleges. Dr. Gottschall de- whole story. privately-owned colleges.

clared that the medical schools were One of the schools, New York by far the worst offenders in this University, has 47 percent of its respect. enrollment among Jewish students.

Students from the city colleges The other schools' low quotas bring are also hit by the use of geographi- down this figure to the 21 percent cal quotas whereby all applicants cited above. Nationally, only seven from schools in certain regions are percent of the Jewish students ap- automatically ruled out by graduate plying for medical school are ad- schools. mitted.

BAR JEWS, ITALIANS

The same figures roughly apply to the Italian students. The Jewish

After the Negroes, the minorities students are harder hit, however, most affected by discrimination in since they form a far larger por- New York's colleges are students of tion of the applicants. Jewish and Italian origin.

These two groups are admitted to professional schools on a quota system, despite the official denials of the schools. Here again the medical schools are the worst offenders in that the number of CCNY students who are admitted from the applicants in 1925 to 15 percent from 1920-1925 46.8 percent of the

Data compiled by the American Jewish Congress (AJC) shows that of the applicants in 1943. Students from CCNY are almost completely

something which they think may prove dangerous to those doctors now practicing.

Dean Gottschall of CCNY, however, thought that a state university was a logical extension of the state's experience in free higher education. Jan. 3-26-46

"CCNY's history is a strong argument for such extension," Dr. Gottschall said. "It would give our students an additional outlet for post-graduate studies which does not exist."

Dr. Gottschall pointed out that there are other problems connected with a state university which would have to be faced. Many students who attend the free undergraduate schools might find it impossible to attend such a university because of financial problems, even though tuition would be free. A system of subsidies, through scholarships or other means, could be worked out to aid students with good academic records who were faced with this problem.

He looks upon legislation like the Austin-Mahoney measure as unwarranted interference in the affairs of the school.

"I don't want to see any restrictions coming in," Dr. Edwards told the Daily Worker. "I would much more prefer to see these things done on the basis of education."

Neither Dr. Edwards nor Dr. Willard C. Rappleye, dean of Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons, would offer their rolls to sustain their claims that there is no discrimination.

OPPOSE STATE COLLEGE

They also are not too happy over the move for a state university. They thought that it would be difficult to get a first-rate faculty for a state university which worked out to aid students with good academic records who were faced with this problem.

Action on the suit is awaiting a ruling by City Corporation Counsel John J. Bennett.

In addition, several bills have been introduced in the state legislature to cancel these exemptions.

FALLS TO 15 PERCENT

The best measure seems to be the

The findings of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, reported in the Jan. 23, revealed that the exemptions cels the exemptions of institutions practicing group-discrimination. Present law is weak in that it requires proof of discrimination by individuals.

The medical administrators are the graduate and professional schools and that it would only remove. Typical is Dr. of Cornell Medical

Separate Schools On the Way Out

Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City

As we have so often said, "The spirit of the Negro today has not lifted itself up to the level of white liberalism." We mean by such a statement that there are many opportunities and advantages in American life which white people are willing to accord Negroes which Negroes fear to demand.

Last Saturday we spoke at a luncheon, attended by some 150 white women, and under the auspices of The American Association of University Women, at which time we made an open, frontal attack on separate schools in Oklahoma, and we were gratified to note as we took our seat the burst of applause that came from the audience. That applause is proof positive that race prejudice is on the way out in the South and that Oklahoma is taking the lead in the march towards democracy and brotherhood.

2-16-46

Take the case of Ada Lois Sipuel. We discussed this brilliant young woman's plight with those university women and they nodded in approval as we talked. We said that in attempting to enroll her in the law classes at Norman we had lost sight entirely of the 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States and the 200,000 in Oklahoma. "We are thinking solely in terms of Miss Sipuel's individual, inherent and constitutional right to begin the study of law in Oklahoma at the present moment. There is no place that Miss Sipuel may proceed to study law in a tax-supported institution at the present moment in Oklahoma other than the University law class at Norman."

It, of course, could be argued that the legislature will meet in the next session and pass legislation providing for Miss Sipuel. To argue from that viewpoint would be to say that two years from now the legislature will meet, and at that time "may" pass this legislation. If this did happen the first attempt would necessarily be to accredit the undergraduate school. There would be no common sense or fairness attempting to establish a graduate school on top of a questionable undergraduate school. So the first task would be to accredit Langston and later add the graduate courses.

Let us say that from now until the legislature would act is two years, and that before the state could possibly accredit Langston university, assemblying the type of physical plant, revamping the courses, selecting a faculty personnel and instructional equipment for the undergraduate school and the establishment of the graduate school would reasonably take at least six or seven years. To accomplish this feat in ten years would be a miracle.

2-16-46

But let us be conservative and say it would take six years, and the State of Oklahoma will spend several million dollars towards building Langston into something fairly comparable with the University of Oklahoma. Looking at the educational issues from this angle, what must we say about Ada Lois Sipuel and her rights within the moment. Is it fair to say that we will snatch six, eight or ten years out of her life, years which we cannot return to her, and tell her to wait upon the doubtful surmise that the Oklahoma legislature may do something for her? Ada Lois Sipuel is not getting any younger; she is getting older. Shall we tell this brilliant young woman that she must surrender ten years of her life to the whim and caprice of race prejudice?

The answer is "No!" Ada Lois Sipuel has the constitutional right to take law at the same time and in the same place as any other citizen who seeks a legal education in the State of Oklahoma. The Supreme Court of the United States has said, "Educational equality must occur within the state." That is understandable language, and in demanding that she enter the law classes at Norman, the NAACP is merely attempting to act upon a rule laid down by the highest court of the land. This writer was thrilled when we presented

Oklahoma

this matter Saturday to the ladies representing the American Association of University Women in the manner outlined above, to find almost universal approval of our stand.

QUALIFICATIONS BASED ON COLOR, NOT CREDITS, SAYS PREXY EXAMINING TRANSCRIPT

Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.

NAACP Officials Handed Regent Resolution Citing State's Separate School Law

SPEEDY COURT ACTION TO FOLLOW

1-19-46

NORMAN, Okla., Jan. 14.—Ada Lois Sipuel, honor student at Langston university, class of 1945, was denied admission to Oklahoma university School of Law today by President George L. Cross.

The drastic action was taken by the college president following an hour-long conference with Editor Roscoe Dunjee, president of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP, and Dr. W. A. J. Bullock, Chickasha, regional director of the Oklahoma Conference.

Prof. Royden Dangerfield advised with President Cross in arriving at his decision.

Denial to enroll was decided even though the dean of admissions, President Cross and Dangerfield agreed that Miss Sipuel's transcript is perfect and that she met every requirement of the university in connection with enrollment in the law department. (See President Cross' official letter to Miss Sipuel farther down in this news story).

1-19-46

Arrangement was made for the conference held at 11 o'clock Monday when Editor Roscoe Dunjee called President Cross Sunday announcing his plans to arrive on the campus of the university with Miss Sipuel. Dunjee told Dr. Cross he felt under the circumstances involved in the plan for enrollment the entire matter could be speeded and his decision secured without going through the formal enrollment mill. President Cross agree to the plan and the conference was set for 10:30, but delay in Miss Siupel arriving from Chickasha halted the conference some thirty minutes.

When the party arrived at the administration building they were met in the hallway by the interracial committee of the college, who promptly took Miss Sipuel in tow and invited her to have dinner with them. The students immediately went along with Miss Sipuel to the president's office, carrying with them the photographer for the Oklahoma Daily, campus publication.

The conference opened with Editor Dunjee stating to President Cross that Miss Sipuel was not only an honor student from Langston university, but the daughter of one of the prominent ministers of the state. "She desires to enter the school of law in the University of Oklahoma and will commute daily from Oklahoma City," said Dunjee.

1-18-46

Prof. Dangerfield then said he felt the discussion should first occur upon Miss Sipuel's scholastic qualifications. When his eyes fell upon the almost perfect scholastic score of Miss Sipuel, he openly announced to President Cross, "There's nothing wrong here. I cannot see how any question could be raised respecting the young lady's scholastic qualifications." President Cross then studied the transcript and endorsed the view expressed by Dangerfield.

"I believe, however, you should take that card into the Dean of Admissions and have him pass upon it," said Dr. Cross. Dangerfield left the room and in a very short while returned saying Dean Roy Giddings had told him the transcript met every demand of the law department and the university."

"That brings me then to the decision that I must make," said President Cross. "It is in fact a decision that was reached by the board of regents in its last meeting, at which time this issue was discussed," said Dr. Cross as he handed Editor Dunjee a short typewritten statement, which he stated had been deleted from the minutes of the board when it met Nov. 7. It follows:

"There was a discussion concerning the newspaper reports of the question of Negroes attending the University. Following this discussion, regent Wallace moved 'That the Board of Regents instruct the President of the University to refuse to admit any one of Negro blood as a student in the University for the reason that the laws of the State of Oklahoma prohibit the enrollment of such a student in the University.'

1-19-46

"The motion was unanimously adopted."

Editor Dunjee then suggested to Dr. Cross that since he was denying Miss Sipuel a right which she sought to exercise, he should make an official statement to that effect directed specifically to her, and giving the exact ground upon which he stood in denying her right to enroll. Dr. Cross agreed that this would be right and fair and dictated the following letter which was given to Miss Sipuel, written upon the stationery of the university:

"This will acknowledge receipt of your application for admission to the Law School of the University of Oklahoma.

"Dr. Roy Gittinger, dean of admissions. has examined your transcript from Langston university and finds that you are scholastically qualified for admission to the Law School of the University of Oklahoma.

"However, I must deny you admission to the University for the following reasons:

"1. Title seventy, sections 452 to 464, inclusive, of the Oklahoma Statutes, 1941, prohibits colored students from attending the schools of Oklahoma, including the University of Oklahoma, and makes it a misdeameanor for school officials to admit colored students to white schools, to instruct classes composed of mixed races; to attend classes composed of mixed races.

"2. The Board of Regents has specifically instructed the President of the University of Oklahoma to refuse admission to Negroes, giving as a basis of their decision, the Statutes of Oklahoma."

1-19-46

The conference then adjourned and returned to the outer offices where pictures were made of President Cross, Miss Sipuel and the NAACP officials. Members of the University race relations group were also included in the picture. A luncheon party was arranged in one of the rooms of the cafeteria building where a pleasant half hour was spent with some twenty members of the interracial committee..

"We plan immediately to file an action in the federal court demanding Miss Sipuel's admission to the University of Oklahoma," said Editor Roscoe Dunjee, in Oklahoma City Monday afternoon. "I then want to pass this compliment upon President Cross; he did not dodge the real issue involved in this case. He could have poly-foxed around with a lot of dilatory tactics, but when he writes a letter and shut case for federal action." he says unreservedly that she is denied solely because of her race

Girl Denied Enrollment

Black Dispatch, Okla. City, Okla. Jan. 15—(A?)

NORMAN, Okla., Jan. 14.—Ada Lois Sipuel, honor student at Langston university, class of 1945, was denied admission to Oklahoma university School of Law today by President George L. Cross, university president, said the school's decision was based on Oklahoma statutes, 21-year-old Negro girl from Chickasha, prohibiting Negro students to Oklahoma law school. from attending white schools in the state.

The drastic action was taken by the college president following an hour-long conference with Editor Roscoe Dunjee, president of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP, and Dr. W. A. J. Bullock, Chickasha, regional director of the Oklahoma Conference.

Prof. Royden Dangerfield advised with President Cross in arriving at his decision.

Denial to enroll was decided even though the dean of admissions, President Cross and Dangerfield agreed that Miss Sipuel's transcript is perfect and that she met every requirement of the university in connection with enrollment in the law department. (See President Cross' official letter to Miss Sipuel farther down in this news story).

Arrangement was made for the conference held at 11 o'clock Monday when Editor Roscoe Dunjee called President Cross Sunday announcing his plans to arrive on the campus of the university with Miss Sipuel. Dunjee told Dr. Cross he felt under the circumstances involved in the plan for enrollment the entire matter could be speeded and his decision secured without going through the formal enrollment mill. President Cross agree to the plan and the conference was set for 10:30, but delay in Miss Siupel arriving from Chickasha halted the conference some thirty minutes.

When the party arrived at the administration building they were met in the hallway by the interracial committee of the college, who promptly took Miss Sipuel in tow and invited her to have dinner with them. The students immediately went along with Miss Sipuel to the president's office, carrying with them the photographer for the Oklahoma Daily, campus publication.

The conference opened with Editor Dunjee stating to President Cross that Miss Sipuel was not only an honor student from Langston university, but the daughter of one of the prominent ministers of the state. "She desires to enter the school of law in the University of Oklahoma and will commute daily from Oklahoma City," said Dunjee.

Prof. Dangerfield then said he felt the discussion should first occur upon Miss Sipuel's scholastic qualifications. When his eyes fell upon the almost perfect scholastic score of Miss Sipuel, he openly announced to President Cross, "There's nothing wrong here. I cannot see how any question could be raised respecting the young lady's scholastic qualifications." President Cross then studied the transcript and endorsed the view expressed by Dangerfield.

"I believe, however, you should take that card into the Dean of Admissions and have him pass upon it," said Dr. Cross. Dangerfield left the room and in a very short while returned saying Dean Roy Giddings had told him the transcript met every demand of the law department and the university."

"That brings me then to the decision that I must make," said President Cross. "It is in fact a decision that was reached by the board of regents in its last meeting, at which time this issue was discussed," said Dr. Cross as he handed Editor Dunjee a short typewritten statement, which he stated had been deleted from the minutes of the board when it met Nov. 7. It follows:

"There was a discussion concerning the newspaper reports of the question of Negroes attending the University. Following this discussion, regent Wallace moved 'That the Board of Regents instruct the President of the University to refuse to admit any one of Negro blood as a student in the University for the reason that the laws of the State of Oklahoma prohibit the enrollment of such a student in the University.'

"The motion was unanimously adopted."

Editor Dunjee then suggested to Dr. Cross that since he was denying Miss Sipuel a right which she sought to exercise, he should make an official statement to that effect directed specifically to her, and giving the exact ground upon which he stood in denying her right to enroll. Dr. Cross agreed that this would be right and fair and dictated the following letter which was given to Miss Sipuel, written upon the stationery of the university:

"This will acknowledge receipt of your application for admission to the Law School of the University of Oklahoma.

"Dr. Roy Gittinger, dean of admissions. has examined your transcript from Langston university and finds that you are scholastically qualified for admission to the Law School of the University of Oklahoma.

"However, I must deny you admission to the University for the following reasons:

"1. Title seventy, sections 452 to 464, inclusive, of the Oklahoma Statutes, 1941, prohibits colored students from attending the schools of Oklahoma, including the University of Oklahoma, and makes it a misdeameanor for school officials to admit colored students to white schools, to instruct classes composed of mixed races; to attend classes composed of mixed races.

"2. The Board of Regents has specifically instructed the President of the University of Oklahoma to refuse admission to Negroes, giving as a basis of their decision, the Statutes of Oklahoma."

The conference then adjourned and returned to the outer offices where pictures were made of President Cross, Miss Sipuel and the NAACP officials. Members of the University race relations group were also included in the picture. A luncheon party was arranged in one of the rooms of the cafeteria building where a pleasant half

Your Individual Responsibility

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City Okla

Within the next ten days a legal action will be brought by Ada Lois Sipuel, Chickasha Negro girl, to compel the regents of the University of Oklahoma to admit her to the law classes at that institution. Miss Sipuel is an honor student of Langston university. She wishes to study law and there is only one tax-supported place in Oklahoma where she can realize her ambitions. That spot and place is in the law classes at Norman.

It is going to take money to fight this case. Every possible gap that can be closed before this case reaches court is being closed so that when it reaches judicial atmosphere it will be what one might classify as a "natural." The NAACP will consume the time of attorneys, airplanes, telegraph and long distance telephones. Court fees will immediately begin to pile up and the record from the beginning to the end must be accurately compiled and preserved. All told, before this case ends, the costs will probably run into thousands of dollars.

What responsibility have you personally assumed to the end that this case can be properly prepared. You should keep in mind that this is not alone an attempt to adjudicate the right of Ada Lois Sipuel. It is the effort of the NAACP to adjudicate a right belonging to every one of the 200,000 Negroes of this state. If this right is saved for Ada Lois Sipuel it is saved for every black man and woman in Oklahoma.

Every school teacher, every business man, minister, every head of a lodge and every professional man should feel a keen and definite responsibility in this effort. Every black man, whatever his position or employment, should realize the importance in having this fundamental constitutional right adjudicated in the courts. Every white person of good will, who believes that the constitution of the United States, and its citizenship guarantees should be respected, should contribute to this cause. Every minority group should have equal interest with the blacks in the adjudication of this cause of action.

Sat 2-23-46

The fundamental question to be decided by the courts is the right of the state to differentiate as between citizens. Negroes suffer many inequalities in the educational field, but other minorities have similar problems. It is well known that in our university life there are quota systems for Jews and Catholics as well as Negroes. A foursquare decision by the courts in the Ada Sipuel case will compass also the question of quota systems more subtly manipulated and viciously administered than legalized segregation laws.

Why procrastinate? Why not sit down now and make a contribution to the Ada Lois Sipuel defense fund? The plan is to publicize all of the donations so that everyone will know his contribution has reached the proper channel to be utilized in this struggle for educational equality. Better still, why not call a mass meeting in your town? If you can impress the officers of the NAACP that your meeting is going to be fairly representative of community action the committee will send Miss Sipuel down to your city to address the citizens, along with the sponsors of the mass meeting. In such a meeting an appeal should be made for funds and such contributions made will also be published.

The thing for you to do just now is to determine your own individual responsibility in this civil rights battle. Ask yourself these questions: "What individual contribution have I made to this effort since it has been launched?" "What sort of contribution am I able to make?" If you will seriously weigh the Ada Sipuel case in the light of your individual responsibility, we are assured of your proper contribution of substance, and that of other citizens of this great state.

"The Negroes Want Separate Schools"

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City Okla.

Candidate McDuff will render a substantial and worthwhile service to Oklahoma if he will publish a list of his "prominent" Negroes who have told him they desire the perpetuation of separate schools. It puts candidate McDuff in a bad light when he seeks to offer the testimony of folk unwilling to place their names on the dotted line. It would lend so much more authenticity to his allegations were he to submit a list of names and addresses. The most charitable approach one may take of this poll, allegedly taken by Mr. McDuff, does not strengthen one's opinion of him. For instance we might come back and say we have a poll showing that 24 out of 25 whites had expressed desire for the abolition of separate schools. We wonder whether candidate McDuff would want to put a touch of salt in that statement before swallowing?

Sat 2-23-46

But we do not have to do that. We do not have to adopt scullduggery and innuendo and offer it as substantial proof supporting the position we assume. We can certainly do better than candidate McDuff, in discussing sentiment as it exists at this moment among white people. Last week this writer appeared before a luncheon group in the Oklahoma City YWCA. It was the occasion for the meeting of a chapter of the American Association of University Women. This writer was their guest speaker, and at that time fully 150 white ladies were present to listen to our remarks respecting education in Oklahoma, and what this writer thinks about it.

We suppose candidate McDuff will be knocked into a cocked hat when we advise that after we had made a straight-out attack on separate schools and told of the delinquencies in the school structure, detailing the petty larceny and grand larceny practiced almost universally in the administration of the inadequate separate school funds, a burst of applause broke out when we concluded, and this writer stood and shook hands with white women for twenty minutes who said, "We are in entire agreement with what you have said." 'Tis a funny and disturbing coincidence that right at a time when a considerable group of white people decide that separate schools should be abolished, candidate McDuff discovers 96 out of every 100 Negroes seek to continue separate schools.

And then there was that inspiring incident at the University sometime ago, when this writer took a brilliant young Negro girl down to enroll in the law department. It had been previously announced that we would arrive, for this writer had called the president of the University and told him of the contemplated visit, and our purpose in coming. We are quite sure candidate McDuff would have had a sudden attack of apoplexy had he observed more than 25 students gathered in the early morning hours in the administrative halls of Oklahoma university to throw their arms around Ada Lois Sipuel, a Negro girl, and go with her to the president's office. Those same students waited anxiously outside President Cross' office and then took Ada Lois Sipuel to dinner with them. They stayed with her the entire time she was on the campus, and on departing bade her God's speed and an early return to the classes. We wonder whether it would not be better to substitute the fine brotherhood and vision of these young white people for the narrow, reactionary, provincial views of candidate McDuff, down Norman way?

Sat 2-23-46

Understand now, we're not talking about phantom white folk. We'll leave all of this subterfuge and tommyrot for candidate McDuff. We're calling names, and pointing out places where he may check on his own white folk, and we think he should be fair enough to give us the same slant at our black folk. Then there's T. A. Foster, R. 5, Norman, a white man living right in the shadow of Oklahoma university-consistent to characterize them as representing a growing sentiment.

Ada Lois Sipuel Daddy Gets Into Grad Studies Fight

Black Dispatch Okla City Okla

For Daughter To Enter Oklahoma U.

and live" Rev. Sipuel continued.

The Chickasha divine said that his son Lemuel, was at present enrolled in the law classes at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and another daughter, Helen Marie, is studying business administration at the University of Chicago.

Sat 2-23-46

"Ada has been talking about practing law all her life, and I want her to realize her dreams" said her father Tuesday. "I have more than 10 churches under my charge, and I am going to request all of my communicants to donate to this worthy fight for educational equality in Oklahoma" Sipuel said.

Others who contributed this week to Miss Sipuel defense fund were: Mrs. Viola Lawson, $1.00, Tulsa; Mr. Sam Palmer, Muskogee, $1.00.

"Here's seven dollars and I'll have more" declared Rev. Sipuel, state overseer of the Church of God, Chickasha and father of Ada Lois Sipuel. Tuesday when he arrived in Oklahoma City with two of his children to enroll in the law classes at Langston university, as recently at February 2, and said "as long as segregation is a state law we are just aggravating a cancerous condition in our society." We write a multitude of statutes in this day and time and then admonish citizens to respect the law, never realizing as pointed out in Psalms 94:20 that "mischief" can often be found in the law itself. It is the mischief in the laws of the State of Oklahoma the Black Dispatch opposes, and against which Mr. T. A. Foster rebels.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, composed of white men and women living below the Mason and Dixon Line, and some of them residing in Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia, opposes segregation. Candidate McDuff should awake from his Rip Van Winkle sleep. If 24 out of every 25 Negroes support segregation and jim crow in Oklahoma, the same ratio in opinion on that subject does not obtain today among white people. We wonder also, whether the host of white folk, to whom we have referred, should be classified by candidate McDuff as agitators, along with Dunjee, or whether it would be more reasonable and

That Langston Law School

Black Dispatch

Unable to answer in court the complaint of the NAACP April 28, and asking for a 20-day continuance in the Ada Lois Sipuel case, the regents of Oklahoma university a week later announce they will provide a school of law at Langston university. The attorney general having given the regents an opinion as to what the law is, so there can be no question on that point, the State of Oklahoma will join Missouri in providing a graduate school in law up in Logan county.

Well, that might sound like compliance with federal edict, when written down on newspaper print, but it fails utterly when measured in terms of the intent and purpose of the judicial directive known as the Lloyd Gaines decision. That important opinion rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States says "equality of education must occur within the state." Keep in mind, this directive did not say "equality in law shall occur within the state" and stop there. The word "education" is a far more sweeping and comprehensive term than the word "law." Legal training is only one branch of knowledge. The decision expressly directs that whatever is given in education to one child must be given to another child, and, WITHIN THE CONFINES OF THE STATE.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

For instance, some Negro student may later desire graduate training in medicine. The cultural satisfactions of Oklahoma Negroes may trend towards music, metallurgy, chemistry, chemical engineering, commerce, management, scientific research, finance, and trade. Oklahoma university gives graduate training in many, many fields. Do the regents of Oklahoma university feel they have given full compliance with the ruling of the U. S. Supreme Court at Langston when they establish nothing more than a school of law? What will be done when Negroes apply for training in other fields? (which they are certainly going to do). Does the State of Oklahoma mean by this gradual piece-meal arrangement that at some far distant date, when elephants are roosting in rose bushes, the state will provide graduate courses at Langston comparable with what today may be found at Norman, and which is freely offered white students?

No, it can be readily seen that the university board of regents and the attorney general's staff are definitely practicing evasion, and have elected to establish a law school as a technical escape from the plain and obvious mandate of law. We recently said in this column there is no integrity, morality or decency in such action. Oklahoma cannot shun and ignore the fact that educational equality does not occur within the state by establishing a make-shift law school at Langston university. "Upright men will be astonished" at this dishonest and fraudulent attempt to "crook" 200,000 Negroes out of their constitutional rights. The state in doing this garbs itself in the habiliments of a thief.

We realize Oklahoma officials are attempting to follow down the path Missouri took when faced with the Lloyd Gaines decision. The regents of the Columbia school hied themselves off to St. Louis and organized a law school as an adjunct to Lincoln university, just as Oklahoma university maintains a school of medicine in Oklahoma City. Another Negro student made application in the school of journalism at the University of Missouri, and Missouri had to take care of this little matter also.

5-11-46

But the first thing the University of Missouri was compelled to do, is the first thing Oklahoma must do, before it can face the United States Supreme Court alleging its hands are clean. Missouri had, first of all, to assure herself that Lincoln university was an accredited university, recognized by the rating agency having jurisdiction of that section of the nation. Authorities in Missouri knew that the federal structure would not assume an accredited graduate school could properly be erected on top of an unaccredited undergraduate structure. Of course, we know, laiety and all, that such a stupid idea is unthinkable and impossible. With this in mind, the first act of the Missouri authorities was to spend a million dollars bringing the physical plant ,teachers' salaries, curriculum, and instructional equipment of Lincoln university up to the requirements of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Oklahoma is in the same accrediting region. What will Oklahoma authorities look like arriving in court to say they have fully complied with the court's prior ruling, with reference to educational equality when it can be shown by NAACP attorneys (using the recent North Central report on Langston university) that Oklahoma has never in its history, lifted Langston university up to an educational norm sufficiently to be rated or recognized outside the confines of the state?

The Black Dispatch knows the answer to this question before the State of Oklahoma gets kicked, as Joel Chandler Harris used to say, "bodaciously" out of court. Before the State of Oklahoma has a leg to stand on, and before it can convince the high court that graduate courses can be properly offered at Langston university, it must show that the under-graduate school, upon which it has erected its fake super-structure (because after all that is all it will be) is a fully accredited university. The folk who are wind-jamming just now about a law school at Langston university have either lost their minds or assume the NAACP legal staff will be mentally deranged as they now are before trial day in court.

Saturday 5-11-46

We are sure the OU regents are simply fashioning a face-saving talk when they narrate about a "law school" at Langston, and we suspect Chairman Stuart, when he very recently told the regents of Oklahoma colleges the state must soon spend anywhere from one-half to three million dollars on Langston university, sensed very clearly what Oklahoma will have to do before it can resort to the "graduate school expedient" reported in the daily papers last week.

Suppose, for instance, that Langston university is brought up to the requirements of the North Central Association, and a law school is then established. The state will have spent sufficient money to adequately and properly secure professional recognition of the under-graduate school. Suppose the day that it is effected a Negro student applies at Norman for graduate training in medicine, and then six month later another applies for graduate work in music, and so on ad infinitum? How will the State of Oklahoma meet such issues? Can it justifiably tell the folk who desire graduate training in journalism, chemical research, finance and what not, they should attend the school of law at Langston? We present this view to show how short-sighted the folk are who argue that the establishment of a school of law setles the fundamental issue raised by the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP, respecting educational equality for all citizens in this commonwealth. All who know big wood from brush realize that what is currently proposed does not settle anything. It is a dishonest gesture on the part of state government to ignore ,and set aside the constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

And finally, let us turn to the central figure in this controversy, Ada Lois Sipuel. The crux of this whole question surrounds what we are now about to say. Ada Lois Sipuel is not getting younger; she is getting older. Does the State of Oklahoma have the right to loot and steal a moment of her precious years? Does the Supreme Court mean that she has a right to secure education in law this year or next year; this moment or the next moment? When does responsibility devolve upon the state?

5-11-46

Pointing out the inequalitie[s] which have actually resulted fro[m] the "separate but equal" system [in] education, de- veloped by the [Supreme] court on these petitions for writ [of] the NAACP, a brief [was] filed on behalf of Ada [Lois Sipuel, in the] gathered by experts in the field[, 1946 with Assistant Special] in the Supreme court [Counsel Robert L. Carter and At] of education, the brief's argument [torneys A. P. Tureaud, of Louisi] exposing the falla- reads in part: [ana representing the relators.]

"Segregation constitutes a de- nial of the equal protection of the laws and is violative of the Con- stitution and the laws of the Unit- ed States. Despite the line of cases in support of the 'separate but equal' theory, this court is under an obligation to re-exam- ine the rule and the reasons on which it is based in the light of present day circumstances and to adopt and apply a rule which con- forms with the requirements of our fundamental law."

This approach to breaking down the "separate but equal" system will be used in two other current NAACP cases—that of Viola M. Johnson v. Louisiana university for admission to medical school, and Charles J. Hatfield v. Lou-

NEW YORK.—In a new attack on segregation in education, de- veloped by the NAACP, a brief has been filed on behalf of Ada Lois Sipuel, in the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, exposing the falla- cious theory that "separate but equal" meets the requirements of the fourteenth amendment.

The rights of Miss Sipuel, an honor graduate of Langston uni- versity, eminently qualified to study law, who was admittedly refused admission to the Univer- sity of Oklahoma Law school sole- ly on account of her race and color, are being defended by NAACP counsel and Attorney Amos T. Hall, of Tulsa, Okla.

A brief was filed on her behalf on December 8, 1946, in an appeal to the supreme court of Okla- homa from the refusal of the Dis- trict court of Cleveland county, Okla., to compel the board of re- gents of the University of Okla- homa to admit Miss Sipuel to the school of law.

You know the answer to the above interrogations. The Supreme Court intends that Ada Lois Sipuel will be joined with her right instanter. The Supreme Court intends that Ada Lois Sipuel will be joined with an EQUAL RIGHT, and not an INFERIOR RIGHT. It does not intend that the State of Oklahoma will offer one type of law course at Nor- man and another type at Langston. It does not intend that the state will maintain a law library at Norman worth per- haps a half million dollars, while purchasing some worn-out archaic legal texts for Ada Lois Sipuel. We want to repeat, the integrity and honor of the state is at issue just at the present moment. We suggest that the board of regents take another continuance, during which period there will develop a sincere decision to act democratic, remembering the words of the ancient Portia, "Justice is a kingdom's strength."

Make New Jim Crow Attack On

Fri. 12-20-46

N.A.A.C.P. Fights From New Angle In Oklahoma Case

20-DAY CONTINUANCE GRANTED OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY REGENTS IN ADA SIPUEL COURT ACTION

Black Dispatch

Williamson In Telegram to Hall Hints Big Conference to Be Held Before New Answer Date

Oklahoma City

"NO ANSWER BUT ENROLLMENT," SAYS DUNJEE

Sat 4-27-46

The Board of Regents, Dr. George L. Cross ,et al, Tuesday asked for a 20-day continuance in which to file response in the Sipuel vs. Board of Regents case in the court of Judge Ben T. Williams, district judge of Cleveland county. The motion was not contested by the NAACP and was granted.

Answer date was Friday, April 26, and in a telegram to Amos T. Hall, counsel for the plaintiff, Ada Lois Sipuel, who in her petition of mandamus, seeks to force the administrative staff at Oklahoma university to admit her to the school of law, Attorney General Williamson, acting for the State of Oklahoma and the defendant board, said "important questions raised by this litigation" made the stay necessary.

The telegram further said that Governor Kerr, the Board of Regents for Higher Education, the Board of Regents of Oklahoma University and his staff would enter into an early conference "to prepare and file response to plaintiff's petition."

When questioned as to what his reaction to the continuance was, Editor Roscoe Dunjee, president of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, said:

"We threatened to file this case last November. Miss Sipuel made application in January for enrollment. We filed this suit three weeks ago. The resolution handed me by Dr. Cross when we visited the university indicates clearly that the Regents at O. U. did meet five days after we met at McAlester, Nov. 2, 1945, declaring our intention to file this cause of action. It is passing strange that having been on notice for more than 100 days the State of Oklahoma is not prepared April 23, 1946, to face the NAACP in court on the legal questions raised regarding educational equality, I'm afraid that 100 days later the State of Oklahoma will be in the same quandary it was on April 23, for there is no answer the State can make having the kernel of integrity in it other than to admit Ada Lois Sipuel to the University of Oklahoma."

There follows the complete text of Attorney General Williamson's telegram to Hall:

Sat 4-27-46

Amos T. Hall, Lawyer,
107½ North Greenwood
Tulsa, Oklahoma.

In Sipuel vs. Board of Regents, No. 14807, District Court, Cleveland County.

It will be necessary for defense counsel to consult with the Oklahoma Board of Regents for Higher Education, as well as the Board of Regents for Oklahoma university, together with the governor of the state on important questions raised by this litigation.

These boards consist of nine and seven members respectively, who live in various locations over the state, are not instantly available for conference together with the governor.

To assemble and hold conference with these state officials preparatory to defense of this litigation will naturally involve the time element. Therefore, we will present to district judge at Norman on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock April 23 an application for 20 days additional time in which to prepare and file response to plaintiff's petition.

We call this up on Tuesday morning April 23, rather than on answer day, Friday the 26th, to advise and accommodate yourself and other counsel for plaintiff. Please advise your associates.

MAC Q. WILLIAMSON
Attorney General of
Oklahoma.

Hall's telegram follows:

Your telegram advising the plaintiff of the necessity of securing additional time in which to plead the Sipuel case was received this afternoon. In view of the circumstances set out in your message, you are advised that we offer no objection to the court granting you twenty days additional time and you are authorized to present this view to the court.

AMOS T. HALL.

A. & M. STUDENTS EXPRESS HOPE ADA LOIS SIPUEL WILL BECOME LAW STUDENT AT OKLAHOMA U.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dispatch Editor Attacks Separate School Laws; Exposes Lags in Educational Structure

Black Dispatch

POINTS TO RUSSIAN PROGRESS

Sat.

STILLWATER — Students and faculty members at the A. & M. College filled Prairie Playhouse, to listen to an address by Editor Roscoe Dunjee, Tuesday night, who took for his subject "Faults of Dual Education in the South."

The program was co-sponsored by the YMCA and YWCA on the campus, and Don Miller presided at the meeting and introduced Editor Dunjee. Editor Dunjee arrived early in the evening and had dinner as the guest of Ted Chrystie along with several members of the university faculty. Prof. L. A. Ward, principal of the separate schools, was an added guest at the dinner in Mr. Chrystie's home.

"The time has come in America when we are going to have to decide whether we will place a well rounded our democratic educational program within the reach of all" declared Editor Dunjee, at the outset of his remarks, "and if we are honest we must decide a serious problem respecting Negroes. If we intend to keep them as second class citizens, we are mis-educating them, for someone has tritely said, 'The same type of education developes the same type of expectations.'"

5-18-46

Working Class

Dunjee then went on to point out that white people during slavery were denied certain types of education, for instance, he said slaves were the skilled laborers. The plantation owners and those who possessed wealth were not stupid enough to train and skill poor whites, when slave labor could preform the task without developing the dangers with which labor unions now terrify capital. In those days when we refused to educate the poor whites, they were the illiterates of America, many of them working 75 and 80 hours per week for a pittance."

The speaker then went on to discuss "gradualism" as an approach being made to the mental development of the Negro.

"Quite a few people attempt to tell Negroes that perhaps in 100 years some educational formula may be worked out to lift the general status of Negroes, but we have only to turn to Russia to find that within 20 years the Russians have lifted an almost totally illiterate people up to an industrial and intelligence norm the equal of any people." Dunjee said.

The speaker then went on to tell of the lags discovered in the type of education the English had imposed upon India. "England alleges it has for the past 300 years been educating the Indians, but overlooking the Russian experience in short cuts to knowledge, the English tell Nehuri and Ghandi British influence has not yet lifted to folk on the banks of the Gamges up to a sofe level of self determination."

"We know now that the plans of victor nation are to destroy the power of Germany and Japan. We openly announce the type and character of lags necessary to retard progress. We say that we will snatch from the Germans and the Japs their industrial life and convert them into nations of farmers. I wonder sometimes if this is not the studied purpose behind efforts here in America to confine Negroes to farm life" the Oklahoma City editor continued.

"The South is entirely to poor to maintain a dual educational system" Dunjee told his auditors. "In New York the state pays an annual per capital of $157.00 for the education of youth and in California $42.00 is expended for the same purpose. But down here in the South where we live the average per capital spent on the white child is only $44.30, and when the Southern state turn to the Negro child there is only $12.37 left in the educational container. No one can defend this vicious differential unless he is going to argue that the white child in the South is four times dumber than the black."

Oklahoma

"To show the depths to which we have fallen it should be pointed out that Mississippi spends only $5.45 on the education of each Negro child while spending around $40 per capital on white youths.

The Oklahoma City publisher then took up the question of education of Oklahoma. He discussed the two mill levy, the per capital tax, transfer funds, weak school aid, pointing out that even though Oklahoma was fairer in its allotment of the educational tax on the Negro, the money actually spent was spread extremely thin before crooked administrators desisted from carving their pound of flesh from the separate school appropriations.

Sat.

Taking up the Ada Lois Sipuel case, and the efforts of the NAACP to enroll this brilliant young Negro in the school of law at the University of Oklahoma, Editor Dunjee said:

5-18-46

"The constitution of this state says schools shall be separate but equal." Here is a brilliant young black girl who desires to take training in law. The constitution of this state was written by white men. The court in which she has entered her case is manned by white men. Can any white person who loves justice and right complain because as a citizen she appeals to a white man's court for the interpetation of white justice?

Vigorous handclapping was pronounced in the auditorium at the colosseum of the address, and the audience thronged to the front to express approval of what had been said. Many students expressed the hope that Ada Lois Sipuel would be granted the right by the courts to enter the law classes at the University of Oklahoma.

ROSCOE DUNJEE, EDITOR

An independent newspaper, not bound by party label: fighting for the political, economic and social freedom of the Negro

This Man McDuff

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City Okla.

Fred McDuff, Seminole aspirant for gubernatorial honors, emerges this week garbed in the habiliments of Paul Stewart and Bilbo. In his subsidized sheet, "The Democratic Arbiter," McDuff blanketed the white and black teachers associations with thousands of copies of the Arbiter, in which McDuff republishes two editorials recently appearing in the Black Dispatch. Sat. 2-23-46

One of the editorials republished, under the caption, "Leave It to the NAACP," attacks McDuff for his campaign proposal to establish another "unaccredited" college for Negroes near Muskogee, while totally overlooking the fact that something substantial should be done for Langston by the State of Oklahoma before attempting to establish another educational farce around Muskogee [illegible]. Mr. McDuff devotes a large portion of the front page to a discussion of the attempt of the NAACP and the Black Dispatch to abolish separate schools in Oklahoma.

The other editorial displayed by Mr. McDuff, appeared in the same edition, in which we attacked the un-American and reactionary record of the American Legion and suggests that returning Negro soldiers join some of the recently organized veterans' organizations in which jim crow and segregation is not practiced.

We are deeply indebted to Mr. McDuff because of the wide publicity given to the two editorials in question, although we realize the type of help he has unwittingly given was not intentional. We know that Mr. McDuff was attempting to advantage himself, but it is the wise and visionful person who can discover the advantage in a disadvantage. We suspect thousands of World War II veterans did not know of the reactionary policy of the organization to which they belong until they read the Democratic Arbiter last week, and we are sure that every fair-minded white citizen who read our editorial regarding Mr. McDuff's presumption that we can improve educational opportunities for Negroes by the establishment of another "unaccredited" institution in the state, will readily agree the Black Dispatch is right and candidate McDuff is wrong.

Candidate McDuff has also done another very valuable and constructive thing. He has made the separate schools of this state an issue in the oncoming campaign, and other gubernatorial candidates, during the next few months, are going to be forced to express themselves on this question. We have served our objective if separate schools per se, and the condition of the separate school structure in Oklahoma are to be a definite issue in this gubernatorial campaign. Live issues, such as we today foster, arouse not only the enemies of progress but also the friends of justice and right.

But candidate McDuff, in publishing the two editorials in the Arbiter and characterizing the editor of the Black Dispatch in his headlines as an "agitator," was not attempting to help Negroes. Candidate McDuff was attempting his first move in the field of agitation himself. He wants to go through this campaign beating his breast and shouting to white people, "This Negro Dunjee is attempting to abolish separate schools in this state and I am the man to stop him." He assumes (and it has been true in the past) that the candidate who has the most powerful opposition from Negroes, is the candidate who will secure the largest vote from the rank and file of white people. This is the Bilbo and Paul Stewart philosophy, and it is upon this theory candidate McDuff feeds as he dashes into the gubernatorial marathon. But, Mr. McDuff does not realize that times have changed and that thousands of whites today are in agreement with the Black Dispatch. Sat 2-23-46

Of course, candidates who play both ends against the center, always meet themselves coming back. For instance, this political charlatan through having devoted most of his political sheet to advertising "Dunjee" and his notions about democracy, creates in one breath the idea that "Dunjee" has great influence among the Negroes of the state; (otherwise, why pay so much attention to what Dunjee says?) but in the next breath, and in the same edition of the Arbiter, candidate McDuff tells his readers that 24 out of 25 prominent Negroes canvassed by the Arbiter say they do not agree in the viewpoint and opinions of Dunjee. One cannot assume an individual who has the approval of only four people out of every one hundred, represents in the slightest degree public sentiment.

If the canvass of candidate McDuff respecting Negro opinion regarding separate schools is correct, we then discover the vicious ulterior motives of this gubernatorial candidate. McDuff is not worried about who Dunjee is or what Dunjee thinks. Giving him credit for truthfulness and veracity, only an inconsequential few Negroes pay attention to what Dunjee says. If that is true, then McDuff is exposed as attempting to pose before the white people of this state as a breast-works for white supremacy and for the perpetuation of the status quo in Negro education. McDuff is uncovered as the "agitator." Here is a case of the pot attempting to call the kettle black. We'll prove our case in this sort of way on candidate McDuff. You watch and see if more copy from the pen of Dunjee, calculated and evaluated by McDuff to create prejudice among white people down in Little Dixie and other sections of Oklahoma, will not find its way into the Arbiter as the campaign progresses. Despite the juicy morsels candidate McDuff may find in the columns of the Black Dispatch from time to time that he will parade in the Arbiter and then declare his eternal opposition to same, the Black Dispatch will continue its open fight against hypocrites and dissemblers and insist that brotherhood and democracy be taken out of the ritual in Oklahoma.

We could not end this editorial without taking notice of the charge in the Arbiter that the editor of the Black Dispatch is a Communist. Well, the Black Dispatch does not have as much specific information about the editor of the Arbiter as the Arbiter scribe seems to be able to vouchsafe respecting the editor of the Black Dispatch, but we will say this, reading solely between the lines of the recent issue of Mr. McDuff's mouthpiece, that the editor of the Arbiter would not recognize truth if truth were riding down the street on the back of an elephant and led by a brass band..

The Black Dispatch is not red, but it's terribly pink, and what Mr. McDuff does not seem to have discovered is, that the entire world, except in little spots, is exceedingly pink. The recent world struggle was fought because everywhere men of good will have decided they want "one world" instead of stupid racial separation and chauvinistic nationalism. In America those who fight for change desire actual unity of the States, rather than the silly sectionalism which Mr. McDuff seeks to perpetuate and apparently adores.

The Black Dispatch remembers that Thomas Jefferson, the first great Democrat, was called by his traducers a Communist, and we recall that when the Scribes and Pharasees dragged Christ before Pilate, they said openly the Lowly Nazarene was subversive, and that he talked against the established order. The Black Dispatch is talking against the established order in the Southland. We oppose separate schools, separate railroad coaches and everything having to do with duality here in America. We stand today in the ranks of those who demand change. We want to throw into the discard many of our traditional patterns and practices, and we discover that thousands of whites are today of the same opinion. In our drive down the path of liberalism we care not what the Scribes, Pharisees and demagogues say or think. Surprising as it may seem, pure democracy is now characterized as Communism.

We're Opposed to Separate Schools

Black Dispatch 2-16-46

For thirty years the Black Dispatch has been a publicity medium through which this writer could promptly prevent misquotation. This week, during the educational controversy that sweeps across the state it again serves this end.

Almost every white paper in the state has during the past week quoted this writer as saying the attempted enrollment of Ada Lois Sipuel at the University of Oklahoma is an effort on the part of the NAACP to secure better facilities at Langston university. This statement has been made despite the fact that this writer in three distinct interviews has said exactly the opposite.

The impression is being made that while the NAACP has asked for a full loaf of bread, it will be satisfied with half a loaf. The Association is rushing a student down to its real objective is the improvement of Langston university, according to those who would fashion a program of action and thinking for the NAACP.

Now let us make a sensible approach to this question. Suppose, for instance, the legislature does meet two years from now and decide to do that which it is economically impossible for the state to do: establish two law schools in Oklahoma comparable in every respect in what it offers to white and black students? The state, of course, would proceed then to establish a law school and we are sure it is a conservative estimate it would take at least four years to erect the buildings, assemble the law library and teaching personnel that would place this "phantom" law school on parity with the one now operating at Norman. Two years of waiting for the legislature to meet, plus four years to erect and equip a law school would total six years, during which time Ada Lois Sipuel could be graduated and permanently established in her life's work somewhere in the United States.

Those who discuss this subject should keep in mind

that the issue does not primarily surround future generations, but is focused upon the individual right of Ada Lois Sipuel to secure training and preparation in law, within the confines of Oklahoma, and secure that education now. There is only one place in Oklahoma where the state provides a tax-supported opportunity to secure a degree in law, and that spot is in the law classes in the University of Oklahoma.

Why should Ada Lois Sipuel be required to wait two years upon the whim and caprice of a group of men, who if they acted in her favor, would only set in motion a plan that could not possibly bear fruit in several years? Is her life to be stunted, her ambitions halted, while the state of Oklahoma decides whether it will take democracy out of the ritual and obey the mandates of the Oklahoma constitution which says education shall be "equal" in this commonwealth? Which is more important: shall Ada Lois Sipuel be denied her constitutional rights, or shall the state assume its constitutional responsibility? In which proposition is there more of morality and decency?

No, we're not thinking about Langston university just at this time, and we were not thinking about Langston university when we took Ada Lois Sipuel down to the University of Oklahoma. This young black girl has the same right to effectively utilize her on-coming next six years just as girls of any other race. It is this right we seek to preserve and she cannot preserve her rights to secure an education in law at any other place than in the law classes at Norman, Oklahoma.

1-26-46

Then too, this writer desires to take a position on a question which is far more fundamental than the one suggested above. The writer and the NAACP are opposed to separate schools, and desire to see this pattern of education eliminated. Separate schools are focal in the idea that one human being is better than another, and we shall always oppose separate schools on this ground. Proponents of the idea of duality can find no spot in America to which they may point where schools are "SEPARATE BUT EQUAL." Those who fashion such undemocratic patterns do not intend it so. Separate schools are intended to chain black folk within the confines of inferiority.

The Lloyd Gaines Decision

The Black Dispatch, Okla. City, Okla.

The University of Oklahoma Board of Regents certainly cooperated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when they met November 7, 1945, instructing the president of the college not to "admit anyone of Negro blood." This is the undemocratic action the supreme court in the now famous Lloyd Gaines case, declared the state can not take, in the event there is failure to supply Negroes impartial and identical training of the same character given other citizens.

1-26-46

The Lloyd Gaines decision went still farther than the above affirmation. The state was not only advised that it must give equal education, of the same kind and quality to all of its citizens but it was also advised that this education must be supplied "within the state." In fact the exact language of the decision respecting where the education must be supplied is pointed out in this very striking sentence:

"Equality of education must occur within the state."

It can be readily seen that state government is disobeying the intent and purpose of the high court when it proceeds to supply Negro citizens higher education outside the borders of the state. "Outside" was never "Inside," and this is the interpretation legislatures and governors seek to place on the Lloyd Gaines decision when they provide inadequate out-state scholarships and talk about phantom "regional" colleges. Neither one of these two legislative proposals square with the plain understandable meaning of the law.

Any eighth grade student, in reading the Lloyd Gaines decision, would realize that the Supreme Court intends that Ada Lois Sipuel shall get education in law within the confines of Oklahoma, if any other school child in this state is receiving tax-supported education in that profession. It does not take a Philadelphia lawyer to grasp the meaning of that decision, and any Oklahoman proposing another method or device is wittingly practicing deceit and hypocrisy.

Now the regents in their resolution passed November 7, declared that entry of a Negro into the University of Oklahoma is prohibited by the laws of this state. Of course everyone knows the constitution of Oklahoma provides for separate schools. That is nothing new in the realm of information, but that same constitutional provision says "they shall be separate BUT EQUAL." That's where the Supreme Court steps in. The Supreme Court says whenever the schools are not equal, but separate, the State of Oklahoma is violating the guarantees Negroes have in the constitution of the United States. In such an event the question arises, "Does the constitution of the State of Oklahoma take precedence over the constitution of the United States?"

Of course the answer to the above question is plain. We all know that no state may make or enforce a law that is in violation of our federal charter. There would be no need for a federal supreme court if states had the right to nullify the federal constitution at will. Instead of having a perfect union the nation would instantly be in a state of chaos and rebellion. The constitution of the United States is the last word in government for all of its citizens. Its mandates must be obeyed.

Morally and legally, the State of Oklahoma, when it denies Ada Lois Sipuel the right to enroll, is taking the same position the South took before the civil war. When Ada Lois Sipuel was turned down last Monday, the State of Oklahoma, in a certain sense said "to hell with the constitution of the United States. We will not obey the mandates of the Supreme Court." Today, in Oklahoma, immediately following a war supposedly fought to preserve democracy, we find democracy at its lowest ebb, for after all, the real test of democracy is to be found in the treatment extended to its helpless minorities.

1-26-46

To sum up the position of the State is to point out that there is an influence dominating in Oklahoma preventing Ada Lois Sipuel securing education in law anywhere within the confines of the political unit where she was born. There is no attempt to offer such courses at Langston and there is positive refusal to admit Miss Sipuel at Norman. One can find no brotherhood, legal democracy or human decency in such conduct.

Race Prejudice, the Test of White Christianity

Oklahoma Black Dispatch

It will be recalled recently in this column we said our hope was America would one day become sufficiently civilized so that white and black would kneel down and pray together. In Asia, and everywhere in the dark world, religion is a catholic influence. Despite the complaint of Representative Rankin of Mississippi, that Premier Stalin did not mention God during his recent address to the Russian people, the religion of Asia and of the Soviets breathes brotherhood and spurns jim crow.

Sat 3-2-46

And right here in Oklahoma, Brotherhood Week observance at the University of Oklahoma was cancelled a few days ago because righteous influences rebelled against administrative ruling that a Negro minister could not pray and preach on the campus. Turn to another page of this issue and read of the disgrace and spiritual ignominy into which Oklahoma church life has fallen when debasing race prejudice announces only a "white" prayer is fit to be lifted to the skies on the campus of Oklahoma university.

Of course we understand and know the regents of

Okla. University Suit Continued

Negro girl to the university law school.

OKLAHOMA CITY — (ANP) — Mar. 2. — A

In the university's school of law. Her application last January was ignored and she filed suit in April.

Attorney General Mac Q. Williamson, counsel for the State and the board, said "important questions raised by the litigation" made the stay necessary. Roscoe Dunjee, editor and State NAACP president, said the State's only answer must be to admit Miss Sipuel to the university.

FREEDOM FOR ALL FOREVER

OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY STUDENT BLASTS JIM CROW

Black Dispatch

When the Board of Governors of the Oklahoma Student Union recently ruled that Negroes could not appear on a religeous program at the University of Oklahoma, one hundred and twenty-five students were enraged and promptly cancelled Religeous Emphasis week, at which time Rev. Herbert King, Negro, was scheduled to appear before the student body.

Maurice Ogden, student at O. U. wrote a guest editorial for the Oklahoma Daily, which appeared under date of February 9th, which shows the fine trend towards liberalism and fair-play developing among the younger generation of white people.

Student Ogden's righteous wrath is compassed in the following lines:

Oklahoma City, Okla

Justice for All—White Men

Gentlemen of the Board of Governors of the Oklahoma Student Union: You have seen fit to uphold the law and to protect yourself from charge of violation of that law at the misdemeanor level. Knowing that you are the men who have a high regard for the law at any and all levels—that you would never park in a restricted zone, put an automobile in reverse on a state highway, exceed the speed limit, smoke in the building where city ordinance prohibits smoking, use a lavatory marked "Employees Only" or buy or sell goods at prices in excess of OPA regulations—we applaud your courageous stand on the technicality of the law in social legislation. We applaud, too, the wisdom of your taking action in your own defense. There was all of one chance in a thousand that legal action would have been taken against you, and an equal chance that each of you would have been fined as much as a dollar—perhaps as much as ten dollars.

We could wish, however, that you hadn't felt that your responsibility ended with your ruling barring the use of Student Union facilities to the guests of students. We could wish that you had applied your wisdom further, and that you had given us a ready line to follow in explaining to our friends why they must be denied the use of certain or all portions of our "home away from home."

You see, Gentlemen, we are very confused and embarrassed. Shall we say to our friends: "You cannot come to our campus or enter our Student Union building because you are intellectually inferior to us?" No—Ada Lois Siupel, who was denied entrance to the university, had intellectual qualifications superior to those of three-fourths of the students of the university.

Shall we say: "You cannot come to our campus because you are physically inferior to us?" No—our training in biology and anthropology has demonstrated the fallacy of this explanation.

Shall we say: "You cannot come to our campus because your blood is less pure than ours, and inferior to ours, and some of it may be spilled by our own barbarians?" Again, our training rejects the explanation.

If our widespread social assumption that a single drop of Negro blood makes a Negro of a man whose blood is predominantly white (and not the logical reverse) which of us can cast the first stone? Which of us know beyond a shadow of doubt that at on time in the unrecorded past, as civilization moved slowly along the shores of the Mediterranean, was an ancestor of his guilty of miscegenation? It is entirely impossible that some strain of the blood of an early Solomon might have reached any one of us—Solomon, whose major contribution to the literature of the Bible is an unknown dramatist's song of the wisest king's love for a woman "black but comely?"

Sat 3-2-46

On the other hand, shall we reject the testimony of anthropologists that racial intermingling had taken place to so great an extent already that it is now practically impossible to find a single American Negro who bears no white blood

Or shall we simply tell our friends that there are barbarians among us who are so intent upon asserting their own inferiority that they will do a Negro bodily harm for presuming to act like the human being he is? And then, how shall we answer the logical question: Then why not segregate those of both races who persist in fostering the Nazi concept of racial superiority, rejecting the principles of democracy and the tenets of science and humanity; rather than this arbitrary division that gives the individual no basis of free choice?

You see, Gentlemen, how confused we are: We are certain that there is a direct and simple answer to the problem of how we shall treat our friends who are Negroes, should we wish to bring them to the campus. But until you, or some other eminently wise and cautious body give it to us, we must simply admit that there are men among us who reject the ideal of democracy, flout humanity and foster social illiteracy—and that they are so proud of them that we place them in high positions of great social responsibility.

Maurice Ogden.

JIM CROW RULING AT OKLAHOMA U. CAUSES ABANDONMENT OF RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE WEEK

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Sat 3-2-46

Inter-faith, Interracial Group Refuse to Compromise Brotherhood Principles

UNION BOARD RULES DRASTIC

NORMAN, Okla.—Complete abandonment of Religious Emphasis week was voted Thursday night by the Interreligious council after a ruling of the Board of Governors of the Oklahoma Student Union prohibiting the use of the facilities of that building by Negroes.

The decision followed a meeting of the combined committees working in preparation for the event in which the course of action to be taken was extensively discussed.

Scheduled Dates Given

Religious Emphasis week was to have been held February 24 to March 2. It was first observed before the war and the practice was renewed last year.

The ruling of the board of governors made impossible the appearance of any Negroes on the program. The Rev. Herbert King, was scheduled to speak during Religious Emphasis week.

Sat 3-2-46

A legal opinion requested by the board expressed the belief that the management of the union would be guilty of a misdemeanor in permitting use of the building "for any purpose or activity by members of the Negro race, including the use of any of the rooms thereof for meeting places, eating places or places of entertainment."

State Law Is Basis

The opinion was based on provisions of the Oklahoma Statutes of 1941.

Sat 3-2-46

The opinion, although requested by the Board of Governors, was held to apply to the entire campus as well as the Union. It maintained that students continuing in university if Negroes were allowed to use the facilities would themselves be committing a misdemeanor.

Negroes have visited the campus occasionally since a convention at McFarlin Memorial Methodist church in 1937. They have at times lectured in classrooms. Groups from Langston university have presented a radio program on station WNAD once a year.

There follows a statement made by the interfaith, interracial groups, in cancelling the program because of the drastic ruling:

"The Campus Committee for Religious Emphasis week and the Interreligious Council at the University of Oklahoma were organized on an interfaith, interracial basis. With the approval of the university administration and the undersigned religious organizations, we set up a program for Religious Emphasis week, from February 23 to March 1, 1946, on an interreligious and interracial basis.

"A team of speakers from the University Christian Mission, the Jewish Chautauqua society, and the Catholic Diocese of Oklahoma, including a Negro member, was engaged for this program.

"We are cancelling this program for the following reasons:

"1. A ruling of the Union Board of Managers and their attorney reveived on Wednesday, February 6, 1946, states, "We have concluded that the Oklahoma Student Union building is an integral part of the University of Oklahoma and is maintained and operated 'for use of the studentst of the university'.

Sat 3-2-46

'Under these applicable statutes of the state of Oklahoma, it is our opinion that the management of the Oklahoma students union building would be guilty of a misdemeanor in permitting the use of its facilities for any purpose or activity by members of the Negro race, including the use of any of the rooms thereof for meeting places, eating places, or places of entertainment, and that, under section 457, title 70, quoted above, the students of the white race enrolled at the University of Oklahoma would be guilty of a misdemeanor to continue as students of the university if the privilege of using any part of the student union building should be extended to members of the Negro race."

"2. In observing this ruling we have only two alternatives: first, to eliminate the Negro speaker from the visiting team; second, to cancel the program entirely. After thoughtful consideration, we chose to cancel the entire program, rather than to compromise our democratic ideals and our Jewish and Christian faith in the brotherhood of man.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was cited by Dr. George L. Cross, president of the university, after a decision. He said the university's effort to enroll her in a hour-long conference with the board of regents had specifically directed him to refuse admittance to any colored person who for the fed- Black Dispatch and president of Oklahoma Conference of the NAACP branches, and Dr. W. sought to enroll in the university's courts to compel improve the state facilities for the ment of higher education of colored A. J. Bullock, of Chickasha, regional director of the Oklahoma YMCA-YWCA race relations conference.

1-26-46

Admission was denied Miss

Oklahoma University Bars Girl Student Because of Her Race

Jim Crow Ruling
Norfolk, Va.

NORMAN, Okla.—(NNPA)—University, was denied admission last Monday to the law youths an honor student at Langston school of Oklahoma University.

committee greeted Miss Sipuel, Dungee and Bullock, and later held a luncheon attended by the three.

In his letter to Miss Sipuel denying her admission, Dr. Cross said:

"This will acknowledge receipt of your application for admission to the law school of the University of Oklahoma.

"Dr. Roy Gittinger, dean of admissions, has examined your transcript from Langston University and finds that you are scholastically qualified for admission to the law school of the University of Oklahoma.

"However, I must deny you admission to the university for the following reasons:

"1. Title Seventy, sections 452 to 464, inclusive, of the Oklahoma statutes, 1941, prohibits colored students from attending the schools of Oklahoma, including the University of Oklahoma, and makes it a misdemeanor for school officials to admit colored students to white schools, to instruct classes composed of mixed races; to attend classes composed of mixed races.

"2. The board of regents has specifically instructed the president of the University of Oklahoma to refuse admission to Negroes, giving as a basis of their decision, the statutes of Oklahoma. 1-26-46

Cordially yours,

"G. L. Gross, president."

The minutes of the board of regents for their Nov. 7, 1945, meeting included this entry:

"There was a discussion concerning the newspaper reports on the question of Negroes attending the university. Following this discussion, Regent (William R.) Wallace (Oklahoma City) moved that the board of regents instruct the president of the university to refuse to admit anyone of Negro blood as a student in the university for the reason that the laws of the state of Oklahoma prohibit the enrollment of such a student in the university." 1-26-46

"The motion was unanimously adopted."

Call Editor Joins In Sipuel Fight

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City Okla

"Here's something to help you in this university fight," said Chester A. Franklin, editor of the Kansas City call, last Friday as he passed thru Oklahoma from Mexico City, where he has been convalescing from illness during the past three months. Sat 4-20-46

Franklin, who was a spearhead in the Lloyd Gaines case in Missouri several years ago, said he felt the ground work in the Ada Lois Sipuel case was superior to that in the famous Missouri case.

"Just take that $20 on the case and when I get home I'll have some more," declared the militant Kansas City journalist.

Editor Franklin and his wife stopped over for an hour and visited with Editor Dunjee. They planned to stop with Dr. and Mrs. P. M. Bell, Wichita, Friday night.

Lawton Raises Funds For Ada Sipuel Case

Okla Oklahoma City
Black Dispatch

LAWTON — The amount of $60.25 was raised here last Sunday under the auspices of the Lawton branch of the NAACP, in a mass meeting held at the Douglass school in the interest of the Ada Lois Sipuel case. The meeting was presided over by A. L. Shegog, principal of the school.

A fine delegation came down from Lawtonview for the meeting and there was much evidence that the NAACP is going forward under the leadership of principal Shegog. Sat 5-4-46

The meeting was addressed by Editor Roscoe Dunjee, who arrived overland prior to the meeting and had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Shegog, prior to going to the mass meeting.

The State Ponders Answer in Sipuel Case

Black Dispatch

In asking the court for a continuance in the Ada Lois Sipual case, the State of Oklahoma, through Attorney General Williamson, is of course resorting to a constitutional right safeguarded to the humblest citizen. A stay is a legal process recognized by the ancient Hammurabi code, and the State of Oklahoma in seizing upon this right of temporary adjournment of the proceedings in this cause of action, is exercising a judicial precaution recognized in the legal structure as fair and just.

As a matter of fact, attorneys for Ada Lois Sipuel utilized some ninety days in preparing the petition, against which the State of Oklahoma must now defend itself, and attorneys for the petitioner may later, when the State of Oklahoma answers, see cause to make the same request of the court when the case is docketed and set down for hearing. The Ada Lois Sipuel case raises some important questions for adjudication in this commonwealth.

The most important question to be raised when the case is called is the question of integrity. In fact, there is no other valid question to be raised. In the Lloyd Gaines decision, rendered by the Supreme Court, the court interpreted the Constitution of the United States to mean that states must give educational equality to every citizen, and this equality must be given within the precincts of the state. Attorney General Williamson and his staff know this without consulting the governor and the board of regents. The attorney general and his staff will not have to thumb a single law book regarding this matter. Every intelligent person, both black and white, even down to the ranks of the laity, knows what the high court said, and what the high court meant when it handed down its mandate in the Lloyd Gaines case. Oklahoma City, Okla.

The only substantial question that can come before the conference referred to in Attorney General Williamson's telegram to Attorney Hall, will be whether the governor, the board of regents and the attorney general will attempt by some very questionable device to evade, circumvent and ignore the plain, obvious and unquestionable decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The truth is, there could be no reason for calling the governor and the board of regents into this matter, unless the attorney general intends to discuss questions of fact. The only issue involved is a question of law—not of fact, for the court has extracted and eliminated every atom of chance for citizens now to discuss the question of whether discrimination exists in the educational structure. The fact of discrimination exists if a white child can secure education in law in Oklahoma while a Negro child cannot. No need to meet to discuss such questions of fact as suggested above. The publicity the NAACP has given to the Ada Lois Sipuel case causes every school child in Oklahoma to know that this type of discrimination exists in the State of Oklahoma. Sat 4-27-46

Then, too, the State of Oklahoma is dodging the issue when it attempts to say it will provide next year, or the following year for law classes at some place other than O. U., where Ada Lois Sipuel may secure the training she seeks. This is plain, iniquitous evasion and attempt to escape from the obvious intent and purpose of the Lloyd Gaines decision. The mandate of the high court does not permit the state to steal and loot three, four, or possible ten years of Ada Lois Sipuel's life. This young woman is not getting any younger. The fact is, she is momentarily getting older. The decision of the high court means that if a white child in Oklahoma is securing education in law now, ADA LOIS SIPUEL IS CONSTITUTIONALLY ENTITLED TO SECURE EDUCATION IN LAW NOW.

It does not make any difference whether the governor and the state board of regents meet twenty days from now, or twenty months from this date; when they do meet, the inescapable question they must face is one steeped in integrity, uprightness and human decency. When they meet, if they do not immediately permit Ada Lois Sipuel to enter the law classes at Norman, they have by so doing said "to hell with the constitution of the United States. We will not respect the mandate of the highest court in the land. We openly violate our oath of allegiance to the flag."

Churchmen Back Ada Sipuel Case

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City

Rev. Sipuel Leads in Collection For Daughter

Okla.

Showing keen interest in the fight for educational equality, ministers and laymen attending a state institute recently held in Tulsa, laid $200 on the table in the Church of God in Christ, following an extended address delivered by Editor Roscoe Dunjee, in connection with the Ada Lois Sipuel case.

The meeting was presided over by Rev. T. B. Sipuel, Chickasha, state overseer of the Church of God in Christ, and father of the young lady who is attempting to enroll in the law classes of the University of Oklahoma. Religious activities were suspended at 10 p. m. in order that Editor Dunjee and Miss Sipuel could address the audience. Sat 4-27-46

"I could be attending school out of the state, but I feel that I should be able to study law in Oklahoma, and near my home as other citizens," declared Miss Sipuel in addressing the audience.

Rev. Sipuel led the collection with $10 and in a few minutes the delegates and ministers attending the meeting laid $200 on the table.

"My thought in leading in the fight is that it is not alone for my daughter, but that it is a fight for every last one of the Negro school children in Oklahoma," Rev. Sipuel said. "If my daughter gets her rights in this case, the same right has been saved for all of the Negroes in Oklahoma," Rev. Sipuel continued.

Yes, Dean, It's Too Costly

The Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla

We think that Dean Maurice Merrill, of the Oklahoma University Law School, inadvertently hit the nail squarely on the head last Tuesday when he argued before District Judge Ben T. Williams that dual education in the South is too costly. Sober contemplation upon this conclusion of Dean Merrill will revolutionize the thinking of those who sincerely desire to do the fair and equitable thing about education down in Dixie.

Of course the Dean developed this view in his effort to show that Miss Ada Lois Sipuel had not exhausted all of her legal remedies before offering herself for enrollment in the university law classes at Norman. This is one of the dilatory tactics noted in many of the legal hearings having to do with the equalization of educational facilities in the South. State government in many instances seeks to place the burden upon Negroes to follow educational procedures not required of white people. Sat 7-20-46

For instance, Dean Merrill contends that Miss Sipuel should have presented herself before the Oklahoma Regents for Higher Education and asked them to place a law school at Langston, and following their refusal would thereafter have legal right to offer for enrollment at Norman. The weak spot in this argument rests in the fact that no white student, as an individual, is required to appear before the regents referred to, which evidences the making of a difference as between two racial groups. The constitutional provision regarding "impartial facilities" places the burden on the state to provide educational equality—not on Miss Sipuel, or upon any other one of the 200,000 Negroes of this state. Citizens submit to government because of the collective security obtaining. Dean Merrill would require Negroes to proceed in a way no other unit of state citizenship must proceed in order to obtain guarantees. This is obvious discrimination.

But the Dean labored at great length to show that it would be too costly for the state to provide a graduae school for Negroes unless the state knew in advance that Negroes desired such courses. He pointed out that such procedures would bankrupt the state finances. A school in law, or medicine, pharmacy, engineering and a score of other fields should not be recklessly established for Negroes unless such ambitious Negroes appeared before the Oklahoma Regents for Higher Education and proved to the satisfaction of that official body that enough Negroes desired this advance training to warrant this vast and colossal expenditure of public funds.

Perhaps Dean Merrill has not read supreme court decisions sufficiently to know that the right to an education, and to a particular type of training, is a personal guarantee. It would not make any difference whether or not another black citizen in this commonwealth desired to further his education in law, the State of Oklahoma, under its plan of separation of the races, is required to have that institution present and functioning now, so that Ada Lois Sipuel can attend that institution, and this young woman is denied the "equal protection of the law" in the meaning of the 14th amendment to the federal constitution whenever she applies for this type of education and is denied. It should be kept in mind that this young woman is denied the right to develop her "life," as referred to in the 14th amendment, when her ambitions are deferred one single day, while other citizens enjoy identical rights. Sat - 7-20-46

Over in Missouri we have an obvious example of the folly and reckless extravagance in attempting to maintain dual graduate courses. Recent figures circulated all over the United States show that it took a half million dollars to graduate one law student from the St. Louis law school. This took into account the investment made in the physical plant, the library, teaching personnel and maintenance. That's the price paid by Missouri in providing inferior facilities for Negroes in a law school, which every honest citizen knows in no wise compares with training offered white students in the same profession. "Consistency, thou art a Jewel." Justice, thou hast departed.

We are much of the opinion of Attorney Amos Hall, who made a brilliant plea in Norman last Tuesday. Attorney Hall said, "We did not impose this dual system of education upon ourselves in Oklahoma. You did it despite the fact you knew the constitution of the United States compelled you to provide equal educational facilities for Negroes, and now after having set up two educational systems, you come into court announcing it is too costly. You want to set aside the requirements of the federal constitution."

It does not matter whether one is talking about an individual, a section of the nation, or all America, sensible economy demands that an individual or a nation live within its means. The South, with its dual educational system reminds one of the fellow who had a beer income and a champagne appetite. The records show that one-third of the nation's children live in Dixie, while the same section produces only one-sixth of the national income. These bare figures should prove the foolhardiness of attempting a dual educational system. Sat. 7-20-46

Reduced to other figures the record shows that New York spends annually $141 per capita on education, with California following closely with $126. The average Southern contribution per capita to education is $74, or just about half what New York spends for light and knowledge. But this $74 must be split in half, if the South impartially maintains its dual school structure. In other words, the South theoretically seeks to offer with $37 to white students what New York taxes herself $141 per capita to do. But the South in practice does not give Negroes half of this $74. Conscienceless administrators refuse to grant any such equality in education, and with various graduations downward, the South sinks in Mississippi to the degrading level of $5 per capita for Negro education.

But back to the Dean Merrill thesis. Dual educational systems are too costly not only in the secondary brackets, but in the professional realm. Lying on our desk is a letter coming from an Oklahoma youth who wants education in medicine. He's been all over America futilly attempting to enroll in an out-state medical school. This Negro youth feels he should have the right to take training in medicine in his own home state, where his parents, relatives and friends own property and pay taxes. He plans to apply for enrollment at the State University medical school. He, of course, will remember to follow Dean Merrill's instructions to appeal to the Oklahoma Regents for Higher Education before applying for matriculation up on 13th Street, Oklahoma City. We wonder when he applies for medical training whether the State of Oklahoma is financially prepared to erect a special medical school for him comparable with the medical plant operating and maintained for white medical students. Sat. 7-20-46

It takes integrity and honesty to answer that question. There's not a reader of the Black Dispatch, irrespective of his race, who believes Oklahoma is willing, or has the necessary funds, if willing, to provide two medical schools, of equal facility and standard, within the confines of Oklahoma. The problem does not end there; Oklahoma Negroes are on the march. As the years roll by they will want graduate training in every field of knowledge. These laudable aspirations of Negroes are a sweeping challenge to Oklahoma government, and should not be met by evasion, avoidance and subterfuge.

very careful consideration to your application for admission to the September 1946 class. Sat.
To be very frank with you, your application precipitated quite a bit of discussion on the part of the Committee. As you already know, the college you attended has not yet been approved by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The Committee, however, was greatly impressed with your academic record at Langston university. 7-7-46

BROTHER OF ADA LOIS SIPUEL DENIED ENTRANCE TO HOWARD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

The Black Dispatch

Registrar in Letter Says Brilliant Youth Received Training at Langston Oklahoma City, Okla.

YOUTH MAY HAVE TO APPLY AT O. U.

Sat 7-7-46

It's hell if you do, or hell if you don't. You may attend Lois Sipuel, Chickasha girl, is at Langston university, or attempt to enter the law classes of Oklahoma, but in either will be breaking down one of the tended has not yet been approved case an Oklahoma Negro is in un-democratic sectional sanction by the North Central Association to the School of Law has given below the Kansas line. At the time her brother, Lemeul T. Howard tells young Sipuel rejected, is attempting to enter the ing him.

Supiel, is a law classes at Howard university. An interesting question is raised Lem wants to attend a Negro college, while his sister elected to attend the white. Lem, acting on Sipuel on this ground. If Oklahoma advice of white goes out of the state to attend a because Langston is not accredited, Negro college, while his sister believes she should have the right to secure training in an institution at home. But last week Len Sipuel was ground of race and color. The only surprised to receive a letter from valid ground the University has to the out-state Negro college, denying him the right to enter Howard stand upon is that the school is a second-class institution with out all of his academic training. formal rating. The state of Oklahoma officials admit that young was secured at Langston. homa, however, does not dare to take this position. Black Dispatch

Howard officials admit that young Ada Sipuel's transcript shows him to be a brilliant student simular to Here is the letter written by F. D. Wilkerson, registrar to young Sipuel, which tells its own story; "but the college you attended has not yet been approved The Committee on Admissions

After much discussion, the committee very reluctantly came to the conclusion that, in view of the unprecedented number of persons seeking admission to the September 1946 class, coming from regionally approved schools with very fine academic records, they could not act favorably upon your application for the September 1946 classes. They will, however, be very happy to carry your name forward to be considered for the September 1947 class. Oklahoma City, Okla.

When the matter was called to the attention of Editor Roscoe Dunjee, president of the Oklahoma Conference NAACP the editor said "All the boy can do is apply for admission at Norman. That's the only institution in the world obliged to say that Langston is OK."

AIR-CONDITIONED COURTROOM Black Dispatch DRAWS BOTH RACES TO HEARING

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Law Students Exhibit Keen Interest in Ada Lois Sipuel's Attempted Enrollment At Norman

Sat. 7-20-46

HANSEN EATS TOO MUCH, HALL LOSES COAT

NORMAN — A crowd of courious townspeople and college students thronged the district court room here today to listen to the spirited arguments and clashes between Amos T. Hall, counsel for the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP, Tulsa, and Assistant Attorney General Fred Hansen and Dean Maurice Merrill of the Oklahoma University Law department.

Perhaps the first time in the history of this all-white community the comfortable air-conditioned court room of Ben T. Williams housed an unsegregated audience that overflowed even up into the jury box. The blacks and the whites sat all over the court room despite the fact that the case being tried hinged around the segregation of the races in public institutions. Sat. 7-20-46

The court got under way an hour late, with the attorneys on both sides casting bouquets at one another during the preliminaries. Attorney Hall opened up complimenting the attorney general's office for cooperation received, and noting courtesies extended by Judge Williams, and Attorney General Hansen in kind proceeded to announce "I appreciate the fine things the Negro race has done since the Civil War, which the writer assumes included the filing of a court action to enrol Ada Lois Sipuel in the law department.

"My but that's a purty girl" declared two old farmers who held conference immediately behind this writer, "I've been awaiting for her to turn round fer I seed her picture in the papers some time ago and I had picked 'er out from the back of her head," continued the ruralite who remained during the day and was on hand when the court rendered its decision at 8:00 o'clock. Sat. 7-20-46

College students, many from the law classes of the university, thronged the corridors, eager to hold conversation. Most of them were sympathetic and hoped the court would grant the writ admitting a Negro girl to the white college.

Arrangements were made by Dean Merrill and Assistant Attorney General Hansen for the Negroes to eat their noon meal in the Union Building on the college campus, but when the dinner hour came Mrs. Henry L. Kamphoefner, wife of one of the instructors at the university showed up on the scene and carried the Negro group off to her beautiful home, where food and refreshments were served.

Attorney General Hansen said later that he personally ate all of the food that had been provided over at the Union building But he had already made his argument to the court, and an overly full stomach in no wise stymied the proceedings. Sat. 7-20-46

Attorney Hall, however, in rushing off from the Kamphoefner home to the law library during the noon hour, left his coat and arrived at the courthouse coatless. The coat arrived in due time and before court opened.

Cordiality reigned in a far different way than one would suspect in Norman. One white student walked up to Miss Sipuel and during the conversation with her said, "We sure hope you'll win, but of course we know you are not planning to come down here to school. We figure you are just mapping a course to get your own college brought up to standard."

Miss Sipuel countered with the suggestion that she was planning to attend law classes at the University of Oklahoma. She said she hoped this legal action would end in the improvement of facilities at Langston university, but that she wanted to take law, and take law now, and that she knew at best it would be many, many years before the state would be able to or have the inclination to place at Langston university a law school comparable with the one now established at Oklahoma university. Sat. 7-20-46

AMERICA REVISITED

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Young Girl Launches Battle

Sat. 8-3-46

By ENOC P. WATERS JR.

TULSA, Okla.—The insistence of a Negro girl that Oklahoma grant her privileges to which she is entitled as a citizen of the state is having an interesting effect upon the thinking of white people here.

The young woman is Miss Ada Lois Sipuel of Chickasha, a nearby community, who applied for admittance to the law school of Oklahoma University at Norman and was denied on the grounds of her race.

Twenty one years old, Miss Sipuel is an honor graduate of Langston University, the state supported college for Negroes. Representing the rebuffed student, Atty. Amos T. Hall of this city, acting for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, filed a writ of mandamus in the district court, which, last week, July 9, was denied by Judge Ben T. Williams.

The outcome of the suit, which is certain to be carried to the state supreme court and possibly to the U. S. Supreme Court, can almost be predicted.

Gaines Case Precedent

A decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the now famous Gaines case in Missouri, is expected to be cited as a precedent applicable to this case.

In the Gaines case, the high court ruled that Missouri was obligated to provide for Negroes the same educational facilities provided for whites. This could be satisfied in either of two ways: by admitting Negroes to the University of Missouri Law School or establishing a separate law school for Negroes.

Missouri chose the latter alternative and ended up spending more for the education of a Negro attorney than any state in the nation has ever expended.

A consideration of the Sipuel case led the Tulsa Tribune, an evening paper here, to publish an editorial July 11 that is regarded by Negroes here as historic in that it indicates the progress some southern whites are making toward acceptance of democracy as interpreted by the more progressive minds of the nation.

Evidently convinced that the Gaines decision will be invoked in the present suit, the editorial admits "there will be no good purpose served by further beating around the bush . . . the issue has already been decided by the United States Supreme Court in a Missouri case, with the Negro applicant winning.

Legitimate Request

"One of the first duties of the state legislature," the editorial continues, "is to make an accredited school of Langston University for Negroes at Guthrie. This will take a fair appropriation for buildings, equipment and faculty but, most of all, it will require a revision of the thinking of our legislators about Langston. They will have to prepare their minds to consider it on a par with any and every white school in all future legislation."

After attacking the paltry sums provided for Negroes to attend out-of-state institutions of higher learning, the editorial continues: "The request of the Negro race for good schooling at the upper levels is legitimate. Since 1882, Oklahoma is enlightening. Oklahoma has had 123 recorded lynchings, among the highest in the nation.

However, twice as many whites (82) have been lynched as Negroes (41). This is the only southern state in which the number of Negro bus drivers, and Negro gas, water, and electric meter readers. ber of Negroes strung up.

With such precedents already established, an assault upon the separate school system beginning at the top level is within the range of possibility.

It is quite possible that Oklahoma, the youngest of the southern states, might be the pioneer in educational reform

Negroes are politically very active here and even serve as constables and justices of the peace, both of which are elective.

To be sure the same disparities in public facilities that are noted in communities where Jim Crow exists by law are to be found here . . . but not to the same extent.

Though inadequate, Negro schools here are much better than those in Norfolk, Va. Negro recreational facilities though inferior to those provided for whites, are better than the provisions made for Negroes in Charleston, S. C. for Negro housing here and the appearance of Negro neighborhoods are vastly better than conditions in Savannah, Ga.

Equal Salaries

Negro and white teachers here receive the same salaries with the inevitable result of better teachers. At Booker T. Washington High School, for example, 15 of the 20 teachers have master's degrees. Another Tulsa feature, certainly not common in the South, is competition between white and Negro athletic teams.

Even the lynching record of Ok-



MISS ADA LOIS SIPUEL

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Even the lynching record of Ok-

the opinion that the best interests of the state may be served if Negroes are admitted to the O.U. Law School at Norman and the O.U. Negro housing here and the appearance of Negro neighborhoods are vastly better than conditions in Savannah, Ga.

Equal Salaries

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Even the lynching record of Ok-

Then the paper makes a statement that if shared by others than the author of the editorial means a sense. The student body but, most of the faculty but, most of alternatives are admitted to these schools, or spending beyond a self erected wall of prejudice.

Says the Tribune editorial: "It will not be surprising if a good many of us change our minds about Negro higher education in the next few years and arrive at

Non-Southern Features

Though it has all the same out-

MANDAMUS ACTION DEMANDS IMMEDIATE ENTRANCE TO LAW CLASSES OF STATE INSTITUTION

Black Dispatch

Admission Denied Solely On Color

HOT LEGAL TILT EXPECTED

Oklahoma City, Okla.

"Is this the Bill Isom case?" shouted an excited, red-haired reporter for the Norman Transcript, as he rushed up to Editor Dunjee's automobile in front of the Cleveland County Court house Saturday morning, following the filing of the Ada Lois Sipuel case.

Editor Dunjee had just gone back into the sheriff's office to use the telephone and Miss Sipuel and Attorney Amos Hall, resident NAACP attorney and a member of the national legal staff, were seated in the car.

When told that Miss Sipuel had just filed a case with the court clerk, in which she sought to mandamus officials of the University of Oklahoma to admit her to the law classes of the university, the reporter began to fire questions. He said he had been called by some one from the court house telling some one to get over there right away and he knew that some beer cases were being filed, to oust some objectionable operators. "I'm the sports writer on the Transcript" he said, "and I do not know too much about anything else" said the newspaper man.

Judge Ben T. Williams, was not in the court house when the NAACP officials arrived, but when called by Hall at his Pauls Valley residence Williams said he would return to the Cleveland Court house Monday and sign the necessary papers in the case. "He was very cordial in the telephone conversation" said Hall. The judge said he was planning a fishing trip with his two sons, but would remain in the jurisdiction of the court sufficiently long to start legal wheels revolving in the case.

Attorney Hall and Miss Sipuel arrived in Oklahoma City Saturday morning going to Norman in Editor Dunjee's car. The filing of the case which promises to bring much fire in the next few months in the educational system in the state, was a very tame affair. The woman clerk at the desk, when asked by Hall how much money she required as a filing fee said, "All I can get," but immediately in a more serious vein said "$15.00" which was the amount deposited by Editor Dunjee.

Here fellows the mandamus writ as prepared by Attorney Hall and members of the national legal staff in the Ada Lois Sipuel case:

Leb v. A. et al

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CLEVELAND COUNTY STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Ada Lois Sipuel,
Plaintiff
vs.
Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, George L. Cross, Maurice H. Merrill, George Wadsack, and Roy Gittinger

Defendants

Let 4-13-46

ALTERNATIVE WRIT OF MANDAMUS

On this the 6 day of April, 1946, upon due and proper application of the plaintiff showing the following facts, to-wit:

1. That she is a resident and citizen of the United States and of the State of Oklahoma, County of Grady, and city of Chickasha. She desires to study law in the School of Law of the University of Oklahoma, which is supported and maintained by the taxpayers of the State of Oklahoma, for the purpose of preparing herself to practice law in the State of Oklahoma and for public service therein and has been arbitrarily refused admission.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

2. That on January 14, 1946, plaintiff duly applied for admission to the first year class of the school of law of the University of Oklahoma. She then possessed and still possesses all the scholastic, moral and other lawful qualifications prescribed by the Constitution and statutes of the State of Oklahoma, by the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma and by all duly authorized officers and agents of the said University and the school of law for admission into the first year class of the school of law of the said University. She was then and still is ready and willing to pay all lawful uniform fees and charges to conform to all lawful rules and regulations established by lawful authority for admission to the said class. Plaintiff's application was arbitrarily and illegally rejected pursuant to a policy, custom or usage of denying to qualified Negro applicants the equal protection of the laws solely on the ground of her race and color.

Black Dispatch

3. That the school of law of the University of Oklahoma is the only law school in the state maintained by the State and under its control and is the only law school in Oklamomat that plaintiff is qualified to attend. Plaintiff desires that she be admitted in the first year class of the school of law of the University of Oklahoma at the next regular registration period for admission to such class or at the first regular registration period after this case has been heard and determined and upon her paying the requisite uniform fees and conforming to the lawful uniform rules and regulations for admission to such class.

Let 4-13-46

4. That the defendant Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma is an administrative agency of the State and exercises overall authority with reference to the regulation of instruction and admission of students in the University, a corporation organized as a part of the educational system of the State and maintained by appropriations from the public funds of the State raised by taxation from the citizens and taxpayers of the State of Oklahoma. The defendant, George L. Cross, is the duly appointed qualified and acting President of the said University and as such is subject to the authority of the Board of Regents as an immediate agent governing and controlling the several colleges and schools of the said University. The defendent, Maurice H. Merrill, is Dean of the school of law of the said University whose duties comprise the government of the said law school including the admission and acceptance of applicants eligible to enroll as students there in, including your plaintiff. The defendant, Roy Gittinger, is the Dean of Admission of the said University and the defendant George Wadsack, is the Registrar thereof, both possessing authority to pass upon the eligibility of applicants who seek to enroll as students therein, including your plaintiff. All of the personal defendants come under the authority, supervision, control and set pursuant to the orders and policies established by the defendant Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma. All defendants herein are being sued in their official capacity.

5. That the school of law specialzes in law and procedure which regulates the courts of justice and government in Oklahoma and there is no other law school maintained by the public funds of the state where plaintiff can study Oklahoma law and procedure to the same extent and on an equal level of scholarship and intensity as in the school of law of the University of Oklahoma. The arbitrary and illegal refusal of defendants Board of Regents, George L. Cross, Maurice H. Merrill, George Wadsack and Roy Gittinger, to admit plaintiff to the first year of the said law school solely on the ground of race and color inflicts upon your plaintiff an irreparable injury and will place her at a distinct disadvantage at the bar of Oklahoma and in public service of the aforesaid state with persons who have had the benefit of the unique preparation in Oklahoma law and procedure offered to white qualified applicants in the law school of the University of Oklahoma.

6. That the requirements for admission to the first year class of the school of law are as follows: applicants must be at least eighteen (18) years of age, and must have graduated from an accredited high school and completed two full years of academic college work. In addition applicants must have maintained at least one grade point for each semester carried and graduated from the above named college with honors. She is of good moral character and has in all particulars met the qualifications necessary for admittance to the school of law of the University of Oklahoma which fact defendants have admitted. She is ready, willing and able to pay all lawful charges and tuition requisite to admission to the first year of the school of law, and she is otherwise ready, willing and able to comply with all lawful rules and regulations requisite for admission therein.

Let 4-13-46

7. On January 14, 1945 plaintiff applied for admission to the school of law of the University of Oklahoma and complied with all the rules and regulations entitling her to admissinon by filing with the proper officials of the University an official transcript of her scholastic record. Said transcript was duly examined and inspected by the President, Dean of the School of Law and Dean of Admissions and Registrar of the University; defendants aforementioned, and found to be an official transcript as aforesaid entitling her to admission to the school of law of the University. Plaintiff was denied admission to the school of law solely on the ground of race and color in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Oklahoma.

8. Defendants have established and are maintaining a policy, custom, and usage of denying to qualified Negro applicants the equal protection of the laws of refusing to admit them into the law school of the University of Oklahoma solely because of race and color and have continued the policy of refusing to admit qualified Negro applicants into the said school while at the same time admitting white applicants with less qualifications than Negro applicants solely on account of race and color.

9. The defendants, George L. Cross, Maurice H. Merrill, George Wadsack and Roy Gittinger, refuse to act upon plaintiff's application and although admitting that plaintiff possesses all the qualifications necessary for admission to the first year in the school of law, refused her admission on the ground that the defendant Board of Regents had established a policy that Negro qualified applicants were not eligible for admission in the law school of the University of Oklahoma solely because of race and color. Plaintiff appealed directly to the Board of Regents for admission to the first year class of the law school of said University and such board has so far refused to act in the premises.

10. Plaintiff further shows that she has no speedy, adequate remedy at law and that unless a Writ of Mandamus is issued she will be denied the right and privilege of pursuing the course of instruction in the school of law as hereinbefore set out.

THEREFORE, the Court being fully advised in the premises finds that an Alternative Writ of Mandamus should be issued herein.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, CONSIDERED AND ADJUSTED that all of the said defendants, Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, George L. Gross, Maurice H. Merrill, and George Wadsack, each and all of them, are hereby commanded that immediately after receipt of this writ you admit into the School of Law of the University of Oklahoma

PETITION

Defendants

Now comes the plaintiff, Ada Lois Sipuel, and for her cause of action against the defendants and each of them alleges and states:

1. That she is a resident and citizen of the United States and of the State of Oklahoma, County of Grady, and city of Chickasha. She desires to study law in the School of Law of the University of Oklahoma, which is supported and maintained by the taxpayers of the State of Oklahoma, for the purpose of preparing herself to practice law in the State of Oklahoma and for public service therein and has been arbitrarily refused

Plaintiff

vs.

Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, George L. Cross, Maurice H. Merrill, George Wadsack, and Roy Gittinger

Defendants

THE DISTRICT COURT OF CLEVELAND COUNTY STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Ada Lois Sipuel, Plaintiff, ora Honorable Ben T. Williams, Judge of the said Court and seal affixed

that you and each and all of you, the said defendants, appear before this court at.....o'clock on the.....day of April, 1945, to show cause for your refusal so to do and that you then and there return this writ together with all proceedings thereof.

Judge Of The District Court

Witnesses the signature of Hon-

2. That on January 14, 1946, plaintiff duly applied for admission to the first year class of the school of law of the University of Oklahoma. She then possessed and still possesses all the scholastic, moral and other lawful qualification prescribed by the Constitution and statutes of the State of Oklahoma, by the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma and by all duly authorized officers and agents of the said University and the school of law for admission into the first year class of the school of law of the said University. She was then and still is ready and willing to pay all lawful uniform fees and charges and to conform to all lawful uniform rules and regulations established by lawful authority for admission to the said class. Plaintiff's application was abribrarily and illegally rejected pursuant to a policy, custom or usage of denying to qualified Negro applicants the equal protection of the laws solely on the ground of her race and color.

3. That the school of law of the University of Oklahoma is the only law school in the state maintained by the state and under its control and is the only law school in Oklahoma that plaintiff is qualified at attend. Plaintiff desires that she be admitted in the first year class of the school of law of the University of Oklahoma at the next regular registration period after this cause has been heard and determined and upon her paying the requisite uniform fees and conforming to the lawful uniform rules and regulations for admission to such class.

4. That the defendant Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma is an administrative agency of the State and exercises of students in the University, a corporation organized as a part of the educational system of the State and maintained by appropriations from the public funds of the state of Oklahoma. The defendant, George L. Cross, is the duly appointed, qualified and acting President of the said University and as such is subject to the authority of the Board of Regents as an immediate agent governing and controlling the several colleges and schools of the said University. The defendant, Maurice H. Merrill, is the Dean of the school of law of the said University whose duties comprise the government of the said law school including the admission and acceptance of applicants eligible to enroll as students therein, including your plaintiff. The defendant, Roy Gittinger, is the Dean of Admission of the said University, and the defendant George Wadsack, is the Registrar thereof, both possessin authority to pass upon the eligibility of applicants who seek to enroll as students therein, encluding your plaintiff. All of the personal defendants come under the authority, supervision, control and act pursuant to the orders and policies established by the defendant Board of Regentst of the University of Oklahoma. All defendantts herein are being sued in their official capacity.

5. That the school of law specializes in law and procedure which regulates the courts of justice and government in Oklahoma and there is no other law school maintained by the public funds of the state where plaintiff can study law and procedures to the same extent and on an equal level of scholarship and intensity as in the school of law of the University of Oklahoma. The arbitrary and illegal refused of defendants Board of Regents, George L. Cross, Maurice H. Merrill, George Wadsack and Roy Gittinger, to admit plaintiff to the first year of the said law school solely on the ground of race and color inflicts upon your plaintiff an irreparable injury and will place her at a distinct disadvantage at the bar of Oklahoma and in the public service of the foresaid state with persons who have had the benefit of the unique preparation in Oklahoma law and procedure offered to white qualified applicants in the law school of the University of Oklahoma.

6. That the requirements for admission to the first year class of the school of law are as follows: applicants must be at least eighteen (18) years of age and must have graduated from an accredited high school and completed two full years of academic college work. In addition applicants must have maintained at least one grade point for each semester carried in college or two points during the last college year of not less than thirty semester hours. Plaintiff is over eighteen (18) years of age, has, has completed the full college course at Langston University, a college maintained and operated by the State of Oklahoma for the higher education of its Negro citizens. Plaintiff maintained one grade point for each semester point carried and graduate from the above named college with honors. She is of good moral character and has in all particulars met the qualifications necessary for admittance to the school of law of the University of Oklahoma which fact defendants have admitted. She is ready, willing and able to pay all lawful charges and tuition requisite to admission to the first year of the school of law and she is otherwise requisite for admission therein.

7. On January 14, 1946, plaintiff applied for admission to the school of law of the University of Oklahoma and complied with all the rules and regulations entitling her to admission by filing with the proper officials of the University an official transcript of her scholastic record. Said transcript was duly examined and inspected by the President, Dean of the School of Law and Dean of Admission and Registrar of the University; defendants aforementioned, and found to be an official transcript as aforesaid entitling her to admission to the school of law of the University. Plaintiff was denied admission to the school of law solely on the ground of race and color in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Oklahoma.

8. Defendants have established and are maintaining a policy, custom and usage of denying to qualified Negro applicants the equal protection of the laws by refusing to admit them into the law school of the University of Oklahoma solely because of race and color and have continued the policy of retfusing to admit qauilfied Negro applicants into the said school while at the same time admitting white applicants with less qualifications than Negro applicants solely on account of race and color.

9. The defendants, George L. Cross, Maurice H. Merrill, George Wadsack and Roy Gittinger, refuse to act upon plaintiff's applications and although admitting that plaintiff possesses all the qualifications necessary for admission to the first year in the school of law, refused her admission on the ground that the defendant Board of Regents had established a policy that Negro qualified applicants were not eligible for admission in the law school of the University of Oklahoma solely because of race and color. Plaintiff appealed directly to the Board of Regents for admission to the first year class of the law school of said University and such board has so far refused to act in the premises.

10. Plaintiff further shows that she has no speedy, adequate remedy at law and that unless a Writ of Mandamus is issued she will be denied the right and privilege of pursuing the course of instruction in the school of law as hereinbefore set out.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff being otherwise remediless, prays this Honorable Court to issue a Writ of Mandamus requiring and compelling said defendants to comply with their statutory duty in the premises and admit the plaintiff in the school of law of the said University of Oklahoma and have such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

Amos T. Hall
107½ N. Greenwood Ave.

Thurgood Marshall
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Robert L. Carter
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Attorneys for Plainti

VERIFICATION

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
COUNTY OF CLEVELAND

Ada Sipuel, of lawful age, b
first duly sworn on oath, sta
That she is the plaintiff na
in the foregoing petition; that
has read the same and knows
contents thereof and that the fa
therein stated are true.

Ada Lois Sipuel

Subscribed and sworn to be
me this the 6th day of April, 1

Vada B. Palmer

Notary Public.

My Commission Expires:
December 21, 1948.

Postpone Sipuel Trial at Norman

NAACP Attorney Asks Court For Continuance

Black Dispatch

The Columbia (Tenn.) riot cases projected into Oklahoma this week to halt the scheduled hearing of the Ada Lois Sipuel case in Norman Friday, attorneys representing the NAACP asking for a continuance. Judge Ben T. Williams is expected to re-set the case on his docket for sometime in June.

News of Thurgood Marshall's inability to come to the state this week was transmitted to Attorney Amos T. Hall's office Wednesday when Marshall, calling from New York, told Hall the situation at Columbia required his immediate presence there and that he was flying to Columbia Wednesday, where a score of Negroes are under murder charges in connection with the recent disorders.

Ada Lois Sipuel, an honor student of Langston university, and a resident of Chickasha, is attempting to enroll in the University of Oklahoma law classes. Several months ago university authorities, despite the fact the dean of admissions declared her transcript was near perfect, denied the young girl admission because of her race and color.

The state, in its answer to the mandamus action launched by the NAACP, takes the position that to admit this Negro girl to the university, where she would study with whites, would be in violation of the constitution of Oklahoma which says school facilities for whites and Negroes must be separate.

Judge Williams, in consultation with Attorney General Hansel late Wednesday, said that June 3, 21, 25, 28 could be decided upon by NAACP counsel as the date of the trial.

STATE THROWS ITSELF ON MERCY OF COURT IN ADA SIPUEL CASE

Admits All of The Allegations Set Out By NAACP Counsel

WILL NOT INTRODUCE EVIDENCE

The state of Oklahoma, Wednesday in its answer to the alternative writ of mandamus demanded in the Ada Lois Sipuel case, admitted all of the material facts set out in the petition filed by NAACP attorneys on the sixth day of April in the court of Judge Ben T. Williams, Cleveland county.

In a letter written to Amos T. Hall, Tulsa, together with a copy of the answer filed Wednesday, the attorney general's office said to Hall;

"We have admitted all of the your petition, and in this connection state that we do not intend to introduce any evidence in this case."

The attorney general's office further averred that any date set by NAACP counsel will be agreeable to the state for the hearing in the Norman court.

Just what action Judge Williams will take when the case is heard is not known, but on April 6 the NAACP made ten specific charges in the name of the state against the defendants, Dr. George L. Cross, president of regents, Maurice H. Merrill, registrar and George Wadsack, registrar and denying admission, Dr. Cross admitted the charges of the applicant was denied solely because of her race and color.

It will be recalled that Ada Lois Sipuel several months ago, applied for admission to the law classes at the Oklahoma university.

Hall, in his telephone call to the Black Dispatch, said he would not know just when the case would be tried until he had heard from Thurgood Marshall, New York attorney.

She was denied, although the dean of admission at Norman, City, who is associated with him in handling the Sipuel case.

ADA LOIS SIPUEL SHOULD ATTEND CLASSES AT OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY SAYS McCOOL

Black Quoted

Norman Candidate Makes Plea For Full Employment, FEPC, Housing, Education

Oklahoma City, Okla.

DEFENDS LABOR PROGRAM

There are 100,000 Negroes in this state who should be voting together for their own interest declared R. M. McCool, Norman, and democratic candidate for governor, speaking at the NE corner of Stiles street last Monday evening.

McCool unquestionably identified himself as in the ranks of liberals when he came out for fair employment, full employment, housing and the right for Ada Lois Sipuel to attend the University of Oklahoma.

"The Supreme Court of the United States in effect has already decided that sooner or later the university will have to admit Negro law students' declared McCool" . . . the state must provide equal education opportunities for all its citizens" McCool continued.

Telling his audience that the state must rid its self of passion and prejudice, the full text of McCool's speech relating to education follows:

Def. 6-29-46

I have recently sent out a letter to the teachers of the state of Oklahoma. With your permission I will quote one paragraph from that letter. "I am making this race for governor on a liberal, progressive platform. This means I stand for a system of economic, civil and political rights applicable and open to all men regardless of race, color or creed. It means I condemn the freedom of the few built on the unfreedoms of the many. It means I believe in the dignity and the worth of each individual and therefore in free enterprise for flesh and blood men. It means I believe that the living have an inalienable right to write the rules or make the laws under which they live. It means that there must be equality of educational and other opportunities for all persons of all races."

Oklahoma City,

If man were actually a rational being in all the things of life, the solution of economic and other problems would be simple and easy. But for the most part what men do is a result of instinct, emotion, or passion, rather than reason. In facing the realities of educatitonal we must admit this fact.

We already know that the decision of the courts will be on the pending case of the Negro girl who is asking admission to the Law School of the University of Oklahoma. The Suprere Court of the United States in effect has already decided that sooner or later the university will have to admit Negro law sudents, or the state must set up an equal and edequate law school for Negroes at Langston or some other place. The court held in a majority decision written by Chief Justice Hughes that tuition paid to Negroes to attend school out of the state was not sufficient. In other words, the state must provide equal educational opportunities for all its citizens.

Not because the Supreme Court of the United States has spoken, but as a matter of right and justice, Negro people of this state should have the same educational advantages that other people enjoy. We have now reached the point where a decision must be made. The state of Oklahoma must provide professional training and graduate facilities at Langston university, building it into a fully accredited institution of higher learning, including schools of law, medicine, engineering, archictecture, and so forth, as well as a graduate school for advanced work, or else Negro students must be admitted into existing state institutions for higher learning. The board of regents for higher education has had this matter under serious consideration. I am informed by members of this board that the cost of building duplicate school would be prohibitive. If the state goes to this expense, all schools would necessarily suffer. I have talked to university professors and others about this matter. Many believe the only sane solution is to admit Negro students into the graduate and professional schools. Langtson university should nevertheless be made a fully-accredited undergraduate school.

In all honesty I must remind you when I become governor I will have a legislature with which to deal, and back of the legislature and the governor will be the people. If we could forget false sentimentality, if we could rid ourselves of passion and prejudice, the answer would be to admit Negro students into the existing graduate and professional schools.

My own view is, since the state is financially unable to sustain a dual system of professional and graduate schools, and since even if the state had the money it would be unsound and uneconomical to do so, and since further we are supposed to live under a democracy, the sane and rational thing to do would be to admit Negro students to the professional and graduate schools of existing institutions. Be assured when I become governor the matter of education for Negroes in this state will be placed squarely before the people. The existing deplorable conditions will be corrected. It will be my constant effort and endeavor to secure for Negro people as well as for all other people their full rights of citizenship. I want to see Negroes in Oklahoma enjoy all the rights that other people possess. I want to see them first class citizens. I want to remove all obstacles to their progress.

Oklahoma City

Intolerance is raising its head again in Oklahoma. If I become your governor I will use all the power of the office to see that all the minority groups, such as Jews, Greeks, Catholics, and Negroes, are not presecuted as they were after the First World War.

As many as 100,000 or more Negroes could vote in Oklahoma. If I were you I would use this vote to secure and protect my rights. That is the primary purpose of the ballot. I would vote for him and then from whom I could secure justice.

Black-Quoted

It is fundamental that labor should have a just wage, and the basis of this wage should be equality of pay for the same work. Women should be paid the same as men when they do identical work. Negroes should not be forced to accept lower wages than other people. A floor should be placed under wages, the minimum of which would be just and adequate. There are 52 million people now employed in the United States. Full employment would increas this number to 60 million. The great mass of purchasing power of the nation comes from those who sell their labor and time. So long as there is full employment the farmer and the merchant can sell. Destroy the purchasing power of labor, and the whole economic system will collapse like a house of cards. I stand for all the rights of labor. Labor has recently been the scapegoat. Big business is in control, and the ones for business conditions is placed on labor. But the sins of labor as compared with the sins of big business over the past five years are as molehills to mountains. Big business was on strike just before and after we entered the recent war, refusing to convert to war production until it got its own terms from the government. Big business went on strike several months ago, and has remained on strike until this day, for the purpose of breaking price controls to make unconscionable profits at your expense. You have not heard about the strike of big business because the newspapers you read are the mouthpiece and spokesmen for big business. You have not been told that congress passed a law guarenteeing big business, at public expense, a rate of profit equal to that made during the period 1936-39. General Motors has already filed a claim against the government for 78 million dollars. They will receive this money for not having turned a wheel for several months.

6-24-46

Obedience to What Law?

The Black Dispatch

Well-wishers of the NAACP and those desiring that Ada Lois Sipuel secure admission to the University law school at Norman, should not develop a temperature because the district judge in Cleveland county denied the writ requested last Tuesday by attorneys representing Miss Sipuel. If Judge Williams had complied with the request, the state would have appealed. In fact the assistant attorney general made that statement a day or two before the trial, but the judge found for the state. Attorneys for Miss Sipuel will now do what the state had laid plans to do.

Oklahoma City Okla.

We think all honest, upright citizens will agree with Judge Williams in his decision that "the proper function of mandamus is to enforce obedience, not disobedience, to law." The whole case rests upon the question of law enforcement, and the defense argued that Judge Williams should not order state officials to disobey the law. The base of society rests in law and observance of constituted authority, and there can be no question that Judge Williams presented the proper view that should be expressed when he said mandamus should enforce obedience of law. Sat. 7-20-46

But what law is Judge Williams talking about? It should be recalled there is a duality in citizenship in the United States. First of all we have national citizenship and then state citizenship. In the constitution of Oklahoma there is recognition of federal authority and then state power. Does Judge Williams think state law comes first or last? Does he feel that the requirements of the federal charter can be set aside at the whim and caprice of the state? If the national charter says states must provide educational equality within the state, can Judge Williams disregard this injunction and turn to state administration which says "educational equality may constitutionally prevail outside the state"?

The 14h Amendment to the constitution of the United States reads as follows:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the states wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life ,liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

Ada Lois Sipuel was in Judge Williams' court in Cleveland county last week complaining that she was being denied "the equal protection of the law" as interpreted in the Lloyd Gaines decision. Her attorneys sought to show the court that federal law supersedes state law, and that an exact case in point had been brought to the attention of the federal court in the Missouri case, where state government gave law courses to white students, at the same time refusing similar training to Negroes. Sat. 7-20-46

So the question squarely before Judge Ben T. Williams, Tuesday, rested solely upon whether he felt federal authority superseded and controlled state power. Did the State of Oklahoma have the right to say Oklahoma Negroes cannot secure education in law within the confines of Oklahoma while at the same time granting that right to white students? Would it be obedience or disobedience to the federal constitution to permit Ada Lois Sipuel to attend Oklahoma university law classes? In denial of a law course to Ada Lois Sipuel, was the State of Oklahoma "abridging the privileges" of a citizen of the United States?

It just so happens that the Oklahoma constitution says almost identically what the federal constitution says respecting impartial educational facilities, except that the Oklahoma constitution is stronger and more specific on that subject. The question therefore is, was Judge Williams, in his denial of the writ, enforcing obedience or disobedience to both federal and state law? Can we reach into the context of our educational statutes and set above, and paramount to every other provision, separation of the races? Shall we observe one portion of the law while violating another?

The constitution of Oklahoma reads as follows:

"The public schools of the State of Oklahoma shall be organized and maintained upon a complete plan of separation between the white and colored races, with impartial facilities for both races."

Attorney General Hansen in his argument to the court said last Tuesday:

"Separate schools are inadequate in Oklahoma, and we (meaning the State) are going to have to do better. We have not been fair to the Negroes of Oklahoma . . . we do not contend or urge that sending Negroes out of the state for education complies with the U. S. Supreme Court in the Lloyd Gaines case." Sat. 7-20-46

Now here is open confession, in open court, by an official of the state, admitting that Oklahoma is violating the mandates of the federal charter. In denying the writ, was Judge Williams enforcing obedience or opposition to federal law? Should the pattern of segregation in Oklahoma, in the matter of education, take precedence to "impartial facilities" which state law, along with federal law demands? It seems that in the Tuesday decision we find state government setting up state sovereignty as superior to central authority.

We want to reaffirm our positive belief that the writ of mandamus should be invoked to enforce obedience to law. Ada Lois Sipuel presented her petition in court Tuesday demanding that the State of Oklahoma be forced to respect federal law. Shall we say the denial of the write Tuesday forced obedience or disobedience to federal law?

Okla. Court Denies University Entrance

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Sunday 7-14-46

NORMAN, Okla. — (ANP) — Winding up a day long hearing in the case of Ada Lois Sipuel versus the University of Oklahoma in the all-white town, Judge Ben T. Williams ruled last week that the school's officials are not legally required to enroll her in the university law school.

Judge Williams, in announcing his decision despite a section of the brief of Atty. Gen. Fred Hansen, counsel for the university, which acknowledged that separate schools in Oklahoma are "inadequate and unfair" and that sending Negroes out of the the state for education does not comply with the supreme court decision in the Lloyd Gaines' case, upheld the view of Maurice Merrill, dean of the law school.

Merrill, who admitted that Miss Sipuel was eligible in every way to attend the law school except for her race and color, also contended that she should have made application to the Oklahoma Regents of Higher education, requesting them to provide law classes at Langston university, before making application for enby the Constitution of the United States. One student, however, said:

"We sure hope you'll win, but, of course, we know you are not planning to come down here to school. We figure you are just mapping a course to get your own college brought up to standard."

rollment at Oklahoma university.

SURPRISE DECISION

The decision comes as somewhat of a surprise, following closely as it does the recent ruling of Oklahoma's sister state, Texas, where Judge Roy Archer granted a mandamum, compelling the University of Texas to admit Herman Marion Sweatt, of Houston, as a student in the law school. Action, however was suspended for six months to allow the state time to establish a Negro law school and preserve Texas' tradition of segregated schools.

Daily Worker

Answering a counter declaration of Merrill's that "it would be expensive for the state to maintain a number of graduate schools for Negroes," Amos Hall, NAACP lawyer for Miss Sipuel, said:

"We did not impose this dual system of education upon ourselves in Oklahoma. You did it despite the fact you knew the constitution of the United States compelled you to provide equal education for Negroes, and now after having set up two educational systems you say it is too costly." Atlanta Ga.

Denying the writ of mandamus, sought by Hall for his client, Judge Williams was consistent with the attorney general's plea that "you cannot mandamus a state officer compelling him to violate a state law, "and his argument that he writ, if granted, would do violence to the penal statues of Oklahoma.

DAY OF ARGUMENTS

Climaxing a day of arguments, which never became heated on either side, before a courtroom filled with whites and Negroes for perhaps the first time in its history, the judicial decision came at 8 p. m. Sunday 7-14-46

College students thronged the court corridors throughout the day, many of them expressing a sympathetic attitude toward the Negro girl attempting to obtain the educational rights granted her

Okla. Judge Upholds State University Discrimination

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 7-20-46

NORMAN, Okla. (ANP)—Winding up a day's hearing in the case of Ada L. Sipuel versus the University of Oklahoma in this all white town, Judge Ben T. Williams ruled that the school's officials are not legally required to enroll her in its law school.

The decision, made despite an acknowledgment by Attorney General Fred Hansen, counsel, that separate schools here are "inadequate" and that sending Negroes out of the state for education does not comply with the supreme court decision in the Lloyd Gaines' case, upheld the view of Maurice Merrill, law school dean.

Admits State's Unfairness

Merrill, who admitted that Miss Sipuel was eligible in every way to attend the law school except for her race and color, also contended that she should have made application to the Oklahoma Regents of Higher Education, requesting them to provide law classes at Langston University.

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Damns the Dual System

"We did not impose this dual system of education upon ourselves; you did it despite the fact that the United States Constitution compells you to provide equal education for colored persons, and now you say it is too costly."

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Students Throng Courtroom

College students thronged the court corridors throughout the day, many expressing sympathy toward Miss Sipuel. One student, however, said:

"We sure hope you'll win, but, of course, we know you are not planning to come down here to school. We figure you are just mapping a course to get your own college brought up to standard."

Miss Sipuel's Statement

Miss Sipuel assured him that she was planning to attend law classes at the university should she win her case, but said also that she hoped the litigation would result in the improvement of facilities at Langston.

At best, she explained, it would take Langston many, many years to have a law school comparable to the one now established at Oklahoma University.

Much bouquet throwing was done on both sides with the university counsel appreciative of "the fine things colored people have done since the Civil War" and cognizant of injustices of educational opportunities in Oklahoma.

"We have not been fair to the colored people of Oklahoma and we must do better," he said.



Parents picket the John A. Watts Public School, Chester, in a strike against Jimcrow. The school board in this Republican stronghold of the Pew and McClure machines operates a Jimcrow system up to high school. It has refused to build another school to replace the Watts, described on picket signs as "germ-infested" and a "fire-trap," or to transfer the 422 Negro pupils to mixed classes in other, adequate schools.

Mothers Picket Jimcrow School

The Worker New York, N.Y. Jun 6-16-46

CHESTER, Pa.—The picketing mothers of Chester have closed down tight the Watts elementary school of 422 Negro pupils in a strike against Jimcrow, one of the most militant in the state's history. They are suing the School District of Chester for violating the state's equal rights law and school codes. They are getting growing interracial support from the NAACP, CIO Industrial Union Council, the Communist Party, the Philadelphia Equality League, church and other community groups.

"There has been nothing like it here in 50 years." George Raymond, local NAACP president, said last week after a jammed mass meeting in this stronghold of the McClure and Pew Republican machines.

"The fight will go on until we do away with the segregated school system in Chester," Mr. Raymond added. He told of plans to spread the picketing to Dr. D. A. Scott's home, unless this only Negro member of the School Board takes a stand against the board's refusal to replace the Watts school, described as a dilipidated old firetrap, or to transfer its 422 Negro pupils to other schools because of Jimcrow.

"Many Negro children," Mr. Raymond continued, "live right next door to good schools, but have been forced to walk 20 squares to segregated schools like the Watts. The fight began with the mothers demanding a new school, but is now down to the basic issue—segregation

"The strike of the picketing mothers is the climax of a patient, 10-year struggle with the School Board against the fire hazards at Watts, the inadequate plumbing, unsanitary toilets and overcrowded classes."

Jun 6-16-46

The picket signs of the mothers [illegible] Germ-infested," "Fire-trap," and "Tumbled-down shack by the railroad track." The mothers' picket line, which is continuing every day, first cut down attendance to 50, then got it down to 13, 10 and nine pupils, and in its second week, closed down the school completely, with only teachers and maintenance workers showing up.

Segregated schools, which Chester has up to high school, are illegal under state laws, although they prevail in many cities.

Jim Crow School Systems Draining Dixie Finances

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 4-6-46

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Bi-racial education travels a rocky road in the South.

Forced by popular pressure and Supreme Court decisions to supply equal educational facilities for whites and Negroes alike, Southern communities are finding their sub-decency standards of living catching up with them.

According to a recent survey sponsored by the Associated Press, Southern states are having a hard time stretching their limited incomes over enough schools to provide all their citizens with an adequate education. The ones who take the rap, of course, are the area's Negro children, all of whom are hamstrung by Jim Crow schools, underpaid teachers, and inferior equipment.

Although the average expenditure for American public school children was $105 last year, states like Kentucky spend $59 or less, while Louisiana hit the all-time low of $30.10. Negroes in Louisiana have to be satisfied with $30 worth of education yearly, while the amount spent on whites is $100.

Negro teachers in the South get about the same raw deal as is handed to their pupils. In Louisiana where the average salary paid white teachers is $1306, Negroes manage to eke out $360.57. Similar ratios are found throughout the South.

Since a large percentage of the educated desert the Dixie homeland, the burden of the Jim Crow educational system continually gains weight for the taxpayers who remain in Mason-Dixon states. Most logical solution of the problem would be integration of all schools, white and Negro, under a program of regional education whereby all states would pool their school facilities. This, in view of the "white supremacy" phobias instilled in the majority of Southern whites, literates included, is practically impossible.

Most governors of Mason-Dixon states have come to realize that advanced education must be made available to Negroes, however, the Dixie psychology of coupling low wages and inadequate primary education to discourage educational advancement among Negroes is still being practiced.

Education for Negroes

The News and Courier Charleston, S.C.

To The News and Courier:

White people are on notice. What are they going to do about it?

I am a Northerner. I went to a public school and sat side by side in college preparatory classes with negroes who were my intellectual equal. I respected them for that fact and yet the barrier of race remained firm. Neither side desired it's disintegration, and beyond the amalgamation of students we remained separate in comparative harmony.

Sun. 8-25-46

Such is impossible in the South. The gulf is deeper and wider and must be maintained by the whites by specific means. The equality that will inevitably exist must be an intellectual and spiritual equality instead of a fusion. This end will come eventually. It is up to the whites to achieve it through environ mental and particularly educational means.

It is a law of the universe that nothing can remain at a standstill. If there is no progress there is degression. The South is a victim of the backwash of stagnation which can only be checked by a complete renovation of the present education system. If negro schools are brought up to the present white standard, it inevitably means the elevation of the South.

The negro would not talk of mixing if the grass were not so much greener on the white side of the fence. The whites must sow some of their green grass seed for them; God would wish it so.

A NEW JERSEYITE.

Charleston.

'Dream Schools' Are Just a Dream

* * * The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Educators Fight Proposal to Mix Students in Dixie

Sat. 12-14-46

BIRMINGHAM—(ANP)—A plan to set up "dream schools" for boys in Alabama and other Southern States is currently getting the business from Southern leaders in educational work, who are testifying before Chancery Judge E. M. Creel in Jefferson County Court here on the "practicability" of the proposal.

The proposal is contained in the last will and testament of the late Harvey G. Woodward, Birmingham industrialist. Conditions of the will provide in addition to the establishment of schools in Southern States, that of admitting Jews and Negroes, and prohibiting religious services other than those conducted by the boys themselves. It also stipulates that no examinations or degrees be given students.

Attorneys representing two of the six members of the board of governors named in Woodward's will to administer the schools, petitioned the court to accept the millionaire's alternate plan of utilizing the trust fund for scholarships, on the gronds that the school plan is impractical. The two board members are Thomas W. Martin and Oscar G. Thurlow.

Supporting testimony against the practicability of the plan was given by Dr. M. H. Huntley, secretary of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; Dr. John McClure, head of the department of education at University of Alabama; Dr. J. E. Bryan, superintendent of Jefferson County Schools, and Dr. Frazier Banks, superintendent of Birmingham City Schools.

S.C. Rejects Federal Aid for Schools: Fears Race Mixing

CHARLESTON, S.C. (ANP) — A resolution on federal school aid was killed in the House of Representatives here last week because of the race bugaboo that enactment of the bill might lead to mixed schools in this State.

Introduced by Rep. Doughton of Richland, the resolution memorialized Congress to act favorably on the bill by Sens. Thomas and Hill to provide funds to assist the States in financing public school education. After considerable debate, the resolution was tabled by a vote of 85 to 15.

Opponents of the resolution argued that it might not only have a bearing on the fight against the FEPC, but expressed fears that it might lead to a breakdown of the State's jim-crow dual school system.

Seek Admission To U. of S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 15—(ANP)—Two men, both veterans of World War II, are seeking admission into the University of South Carolina here, state NAACP officers announced this week.

Pending replies to their applications for courses in education and law, the NAACP withheld their names but other sources identified them as being a school teacher and a student in his senior year at S. C. State college for Negroes in Orangeburg.

Despite the fact that postal receipts show both applications were delivered to the university, authorities disclaim knowledge of them. NAACP counsel said, however, that if replies were not received within the time allotted by law cases against the institution would be made out without delay.

The move touched off legal action to force the state to provide professional and graduate training for Negroes, an action which had awaited the outcome of the case against the University of Texas of a few days ago.

Columbia, S. C., State
July 18, 1946

Negroes Apply To University For Admission

Rear Admiral Norman M. Smith, president of the University of South Carolina, said yesterday that two Negroes had applied for admission to the university, one to the school of law and the other to the graduate school.

He said the Negroes were Cleveland McQueen of Darlington, who sought to enter the graduate school to pursue graduate work in education, and John H. Wrighten of Charleston, who applied to enter the school of law. McQueen is a graduate of South Carolina A. and M. college at Orangeburg, while Wrighten expects to be graduated from the same institution in January, 1947.

President Smith said that he had answered Wrighten's application, which came by registered mail, and had informed him that "the university is unable to act favorably upon it."

Dr. W. H. Callcott, dean of the graduate school, anwered McQueen's application by informing him that the general assembly had appropriated money for establishment of a program of graduate instruction at South Carolina A. and M. college, referring McQueen to the president of that institution.

John H. McCray, Negro newspaper editor and president of the Progressive (Negro) Democratic party, said the applications were filed under the "direction and supervision" of the State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and that legal action "inevitably will follow" the refusals.

Dr. James Hope, head of the state department of education, confirmed a statement by McCray that there were "no facilities available to Negroes in South Carolina for graduate training or professional or medical courses" equal to those offered by the state to white persons.

Hope said his "candid" opinion was that South Carolina should cooperate with other Southern states in a proposed plan for establishment of regional colleges where graduate courses, as well as medical and professional courses, would be made available to Negro students.

McCray, however, said he understood that the NAACP would oppose such a plan.

'Education' We Pay For

The News and Courier Charleston, S.C.

Application of two negroes for admission to professional schools of the University of South Carolina is of interest only as an incident in the persistent effort of negroes, not representative of negro masses, to "get in with the white folks." The annoying effort will continue and will excite racial animosities from which negroes will be the sufferers. Wed. 7-17-46

The incident should turn the attention of white South Carolinians to their educational system.

The University of South Carolina should be reconverted into a college of liberal arts. When it was that, its repute was of the highest and was national. Thomas Cooper, Francis Lieber, James H. Thornwell, William Campbell Preston, Benjamin Sloan, John M. McBryde, James Woodrow, were of its faculties.

Professional and vocational schools should be lopped from it. As a university it is not ranked with institutions of the first class, with Princeton, Columbia, Yale, Vanderbilt, Leland Stanford, Harvard, a dozen others. There is no door of hope through which it can enter into their company. Degrees of its graduates are not accepted as evidence that men and women have had the first rate advantages in education, and there is no prospect that they will be. The University of South Carolina has no endowment. It is wholly dependent on legislative whim. Expenditure of $10,000,000 on buildings and laboratories would not raise it to the grade of the firmly established institutions drawing their sustenance from invested funds. To lift it to the plane on which they confidently pursue their work, an endowment of not less than $50,000,000 would be essential. It will not get it. Why should we South Carolinians deceive ourselves? Why should we allow ourselves to be deceived by politicians, lovers though they be of "dear old alma mater", to whom it is a useful instrument in office-getting?

The South Carolina College (now called University) was founded in 1803, opened in 1805, to serve an isolated state (all the states were isolated) and 120 years served it nobly. From Charleston or Spartanburg to Columbia by railroad was the better part of a day's journey until 30 years ago. Automobiles and paved roads have placed Durham and Chapel Hill in as easy reach as Columbia is to the people of South Carolina. To Nashville, Charlottesville and Princeton the trip is now convenient and not expensive. Educational facilities have outgrown and passed state lines. The day of sentimental attachment to state schools has passed, and whether or not we see and recognize the fact does not alter it. Learning is not derived from the titles by which schools are known. Whether the bachelor's diploma from the university in Columbia admits a student to study, without examination, for the advanced degrees in the great American universities we do not say. We have doubts. It is certain that the "doctor's" degree is rarely if ever sought by a South Carolina scholar in his state university.

Often The News and Courier has said that it is folly for South Carolina's taxpayers to spend money on the education of attorneys. As much is to be said in respect of a variety of vocational schools. Nevertheless, these taxpayers are digging into their pockets, never too full, to carry on in duplication vocational schools in three or four institutions. Teachers are trained in the University and in Winthrop; teachers ought to be trained, but there is no reason whatsoever that they be trained within a university's walls. Its diploma is no higher testimony of their attainments than is a school modestly called "normal", unless it be that the university is equipped to give them the training of a true university.

Negroes are citizens. We cannot get around that and should not now wish so to do if we could. That they pay relatively a minute part of the taxes that support state institutions has nothing to do with the case, and that we shall, all of us, find out, as time passes. If the South Carolinians shall sweat themselves to maintain a university with numerous departments, they will have to sweat themselves for a similarly elaborate university for the negroes —or admit negroes into their white institutions, which, of course they will not do unless for a second time they shall be placed under an army of occupation, as the Japanese are placed this day. For the white South Carolinians to decide is whether, in order to "keep up with the Joneses", wealthy states, with a "university", they will break their backs to maintain a university for negroes too. Neither their white nor their negro university would be more than nominal imitations of Princeton and Harvard.

By trimming the institution in Columbia of its law school and restoring it to its oldtime position as a college of liberal arts, the problem of the negroes would be solved. That kind of college the taxpayers could give to the colored college in Orangeburg, and it would have a school for teachers. With little or no additional cost in the Orangeburg school could be offered all that the whites would have were their numerous vocational departments given up.

The sum of what The News and Courier has here said is that this South Carolina, having a population 57 per cent white and 43 per cent colored, cannot maintain two separate university systems and, were it attempted, neither of the two would have respectable standards of scholarship. The task of 1,200,000 white people providing 800,000 negroes with equal and separate facilities for gaining the higher education is approximately what it would be were these white people financing a university system for 800,000 colored people in Africa. The necessity, we repeat, has passed, present-day ways of travel and communication having blotted out state lines so far as universities are considered. How many millions of dollars a year are our people eager to spend in order that their state vanity may not be deflated?

Nothing that we are saying is likely to cause thinking, much the less action. The masses of the white people are ignorant of the revolution. Their leaders, their politicians, would not have them to be aware of it. The voters in primaries would have the state to rock along. To adapt the state to the new and the real conditions would deprive many a worthy old (or young) gentleman and some ladies of their "jobs". It would destroy what has come to be one of the most valuable adjuncts of the South Carolina "Ring".

If the white South Carolinians insist upon being "democrats", they will have, soon or late, to treat the negroes as democrats too. The News and Courier, mark, is not a democrat. It is a Democrat, and "Democracy" is the opposite of democracy.

2 Seek Entrance To Univ. of S.C.

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBIA, S.C. (ANP).—Two men, a school teacher and a senior student of South Carolina State College for Negroes, both veterans, are seeking admission to the University of South Carolina here, State NAACP officials announced this week. Sat. 7-20-46

The move touched off legal action to force the State to provide professional and graduate training for colored students, an action which awaited the outcome of the case against the University of Texas as of a few days ago. The Afro

Officials Deny Receipt

Pending replies to the two men's requests for courses in education and law, the NAACP withheld their names. Although post receipts show both applications were delivered to the university, authorities disclaim knowledge of them. Baltimore, Md. Sat

NAACP counsel said, however, that if replies were not received within the time allotted by law, cases against the institution would be made out without delay. 7-20-46

V

Tenn. Law School Test Case Looms

Tiny Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

JACKSON, TENN.—Application for admission to "a non-existing law school" was made June 13 by James F. Estes of this city, to Dr. W. S. Davis, president, Tennessee State College, and W. E. Turner, co-ordinator for higher education of colored people.

In 1941, Tennessee passed a law authorizing and directing the State Board of Education, and the Commissioner of Education to "provide educational training and instruction for colored citizens equivalent to that provided for white citizens." Sat. 6-29-46

Residence Bar Cited

The law provided, however, that the races "shall not attend the same institution or place of learning," and empowered school officials to use facilities of the Agricultural and Industrial State College and other institutions "when deemed advisable . . . insofar as the facilities of same are adequate."

Estes pointed out that no law school exists at Tennessee State College, although the law was made effective "from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it." He asserted that he is barred from other schools because of residence preference granted applicants.

Sellers' Opinion Ridiculous

The Informer
Houston Texas
Sat. 3-22-46

(An Editorial)

Being unable to secure a copy of Attorney General Grover Sellers ruling that Heman Sweatt can be legally barred from entrance to the law school of the University of Texas, we unfortunately, only have the daily papers report. The story and the quotations from the ruling reflect upon Attorney General Sellers as a lawyer, and show his opinion to be absurd.

According to the papers, the Attorney General cited numerous cases, supporting what he called "the wise, long-continued policy of segregation of races in educational institutions of this state." All of these citations, and the arguments based thereon may be dismissed peremptorily. Segregation calls for equal and separate facilities or divisions between colored and white. In this case we are not dealing with segregation but discrimination, an instance where there are ample and full facilities for whites and NONE FOR NEGROES. Sat. 3-23-46

The very next statement quoted from Mr. Sellers shows that he knows that his premise is absurd, and reminds us of the poet's statement, "Oh, what a tangled web we weave, when first we practice to deceive," for the very next thing he does is to praphrase the Gaines Decision to the effect that "there is no doubt that if equal educational advantages are not provided for the applicant within the state, he must be admitted to the law school of the University of Texas." Well, since there is no school of law for Negroes in Texas anywhere, Mr. Sellers is saying that Sweatt must be admitted to the University of Texas.

As to his saying that the last Legislature passed a law providing for the establishment of courses in law at Prairie View he is just indulging in words, which is shown by the next paragraph in which he says that the act is mandatory and imposes a clear duty upon the regents of A. & M. College to provide instruction in the courses named at Prairie View. Mr. Sellers is violating the constitution which says that the University of Texas is the institution from which a branch university for Negroes must be set up. Why should the regents of A. & M., which is an agricultural and mechanical school, be required to set up a law school at Prairie View? From where comes the warrant for trying to attach a Negro university to A. & M. College, when the Constitution says that it shall be a branch of the University of Texas? Does the Attorney General remember his solemn oath of office? Texas

How could the Legislature fix Prairie View as the place for a branch university, when the Constitution says that the place must be fixed by a vote of the people? According to all the information we have been able to get, a taken vote on fixing a place for the Negro branch of the University of Texas was in 1882 and Austin was selected. Now just how does the Legislature find any warrant for designating a law school at Prairie View?

Everybody knows that the Legislature was merely trying to work out a fraud to keep Negroes from entering the University of Texas, and also to avoid having the state take its responsibility for furnishing a real university for Negroes, when it passed the act referred to by Attorney-General Grover Sellers. Sat. 3-23-46

The most ridiculous part of his opinion is where he said, "A detailed discussion of the matter of appropriations to enable the board of directors to discharge their duty in the premises is not within the scope of this opinion," and then continuing without a break goes to say, "however, after an investigation thereof it is not believed that this presents any obstacle to providing legal instruction for the applicant after demand and reasonable notice." The whole trouble with the failure to establish and to get working a university for Negroes has been the failure of funds, the Constitution authorized it years ago. After relying upon the bogus act of the last Legislature, Mr. Sellers admits no money appropriated to implement the act, then seriously states that that would be no obstacle and has the temerity to say that he admits that this statement is made after investigation of the question of lack of funds.

The whole trouble with Mr. Sellers' opinion is that he assumes that the state has a right to provide law schools and other types of training for whites without providing any for Negroes under segregation. Segregation is only possible where there is something to be divided, and only legally possible when it is divided equally. In this instance Texas has provided lots of education for whites and none for Negroes, and Mr. Sellers is faced with plain, blank discrimination and not segregation. It is not here a question of separation that might be enforced, but the practice of discrimination in denying Negroes and giving it all to whites.

We suggest that Mr. Painter send the opinion back to Attorney-General Sellers with the request that he give an opinion on the question raised, instead of the suppositious case of segregation which he discusses.

With the return there should be a postscript quoted from the Fourteenth Amendment, Section 1:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within it jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Sweatt Case:

NAACP Files Suit Against U. of Texas

Comm

DALLAS, Texas—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through its attorney, W. J. Durham, has filed suit against the president, dean and registrar of the University of Texas, and the board of regents, asking a writ of mandamus to compel admission of Herman M. Sweatt to the University's School of Law. 6-1-46 Pittsburg Courier

Early last March Sweatt made application for entrance to the law school and although he possessed all scholastic qualifications he was informed that his application was denied on the grounds that "it was not the custom to accept Negro students in the law school." Pa.

ONE NEGRO ADMITTED

George L. Allen, Texas insurance executive, in 1938 was admitted to the university, and for a time attended but was later forced to withdraw on the charge that he had misrepresented his race in applying for admission. However, this was not the case. 6-1-46

In the current Sweatt case, Acting President Theophilus S. Painter of UT asked an opinion from State's Attorney General Grover Sellers on the legality of denying Sweatt. An opinion handed down by Sellers evaded the issue involved but did admit that no law school existed in Texas for Negroes.

The gist of the opinion implied that Texas must either provide equal higher education facilities for Negroes at a colored university or admit Negroes to the University of Texas. Sweatt's application was made under such conditions that would point to its being used as a test case.

A University Conceived In Iniquity And Nurtured On Corruption

Pittsburgh Courier

AN EDITORIAL

The joint committee composed of representatives of the Board of Regents of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college and the University of Texas have in secret consulted and deliberated for months. On Saturday last the respective Boards of Regents of the two institutions met, one at Austin and one in Corpus Christi. The decision of the respective boards apparently came from the recommendations of the joint committee. The decision of the two boards as announced says that Prairie View Normal, college, and facetiously termed university, is to be the Agricultural and Mechanical University for the Negroes in Texas offering approximately the course of study provided for white Texans at A. and M. college, as There shall be a university approximating the University of Texas, located preferably (according to the recommendation) in Houston, they

We, with selfish pride as well as considerable sound argument, are happy that Houston is the chosen and recommended site of the Negro university. We hope that the recommendation becomes policy, is enacted into law and translated into fact.

But, we are not happy. The day is past and gone when white men can retreat into their corners and decide the destiny of Negroes without consultation with Negroes. What superior intuition or acumen do these members of the joint committee from the two institutions have that they can walk apart for a little while and decide the educational facilities for Negroes in Texas.

The decision of the respective Boards of Regents of now, no Negro was consulted, except perhaps W. So far as we know, emeritus at Prairie View, who can speak only for Negro Texans. We resent strongly the action of the Regents of the A. and M. college and the University which we have no quarrel with what they have done. of the thing. These white people still want to do It is the spirit of the don't want concession, consideration or courtesy white people. We want our rights as citizens and not only provisions of university training, but participation and having a say-so in determining

what its provisions shall be. When the Board of Regents acted contrary to this principle they conceived a university in iniquity. It may grow into a thing of virtue and one in which we might take pride, but there is one strike against it. Informer

That the committee did consult with people is revealed in a statement of E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the University of Houston. If there is one person in educational ranks of Texas whom we do not trust it is "old E. E." E. E. as superintendent of schools in Houston never could get around to calling a Negro Mrs. Negro teachers in the school system of Houston were insulted too many years with little notes from the Houston School System addressed to them without title by "old E. E." Now, "Double E" has denied the Dean of Houston College for Negroes the dignity of an educator. What he has done in private we don't know, but in public he has treated the Dean of Houston College for Negroes as his own "little Pickaninny". We resent old "Double E" being consulted in regard to our educational welfare. Houston Defender

The recommendations of the Board of Regents included provisions for the appointment of a commission including representatives of both racial groups to work out details of the educational problem. That is good and proper. The Informer has been calling for such a body for several years. We ask one guarantee, that is that this commission be composed of Negroes representing all shades of Negro opinion and not be stacked in the favor of the white ideology by the naming of Negroes of the Banks and W. L. Davis ilk.

It is rumored that following the primary, Governor Stevenson will call a special session of the legislature to legally provide for the new educational facilities for Negroes. 7-20-46 Saturday

The Boards of Regents and the governor must do what they are working at. We are not begging them. We don't need manipulators of the septugenarian type. These folks have got to do what they are doing. Let us not forget that; let us not make too easy their doing. The theory burden of a dual system of education is their choice. 7-20-46

Dilemma in Texas

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-10-46

Now that the courts have decreed that the Law School of the tax-supported University of Texas must admit qualified Negro student applicants, the State's white educators and politicians are in a dilemma.

They would fain solve the problem by sending such applicants to the newly created "university" at Prairie View, but alas for them, this institution has no law school.

This leaves them with the alternative of admitting Negro applicants to the "white" State university, which has a law school, or going to the trouble and expense of establishing a law school at Prairie View where, at least for some time, the attendance will be extremely small and the standards probably low.

Of course, the problem will doubtless be solved by saddling the long-suffering taxpayers of the State with an unneeded law school in order not to "embarrass" those Texans who are still fighting the Civil War.

Since Texas is so different in spirit from the rest of the South, being less encrusted with the barnacles of tradition, we should like to see it rise to the occasion and forever end jim crowism in higher education, but perhaps the old-time courage and independence no longer obtain in the Lone Star State.

Texas has succeeded in solving most of its problems in a big and expansive way, but if it rises to this occasion, as it should, it will more than prove the superiority it boasts.

Judge Orders Texas U.

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-29-46

to Admit Heman Sweatt

Stays Writ for Six Months So State Can Set Up Equal Law Course at Prairie View

AUSTIN, Tex.—"I see no use of arguing this question further, but I hereby enjoin T. S. Painter, the Board of Regents, and others to admit Heman Sweatt to the University of Texas," Judge Roy C. Archer ruled in the 126th District Court here Monday night.

After a pause, the judge continued:

"I am doubtful about my authority in this case to make such a ruling but I will suspend the order or writ for six months, giving the board and others time to prepare a law course substantially equivalent to the school at the University of Texas.

"If it is not done at that time, I shall issue a writ."

The judge concluded his decision with a warning that: "We don't want any makeshifts, we want something real."

The hearing opened on schedule on the mandamus action by Sweatt to enter the university's law school, following refusal of officials to admit him solely on racial grounds.

When court opened at 10 o'clock, W. J. Durham, attorney for Sweatt, was handed a copy of exceptions prepared by lawyers for the university in the rebuttal in the mandamus procedure.

Attorney Durham requested a 30-minute recess to examine these exceptions, which purported to show that the mandamus proceedings were brought unnaturally and that it would work a hardship on Sweatt.

Claims were made that the Prairie View University was not a branch of Texas A. and M. College, but a university established by the 49th Legislature.

Attorney Durham challenged the action of the legislature and reviewed the exceptions, proving to the court that Sweatt was in his constitutional rights in filing for entry to the University of Texas.

In challenging the constitutionality of the act naming Prairie View College a university, he proved that the legislature did not set up administrative machinery to bring into being a university at Prairie View College, but only a university on paper.

Replying to the claim that no demand had been shown prior to Sweatt's application, Mr. Durham scored when he pointed out that the State recognized that a demand existed five years ago, when money was appropriated for colored students to secure law and other professional courses outside of the State.

Sweatt was the only witness. Following an adjournment, Mr. Durham brought in specifications on the case, and he and the State's attorney agreed on 23 points after conference.

Sweatt testified that he made application at the university because that was the only place he knew to file. Judge Archer handed down his decision upon completion of his testimony.

Attorneys for Sweatt were W. J. Durham and Durkeley and Harry Bellinger. Lawyers representing the State were Carlos Ashley, W. P. Gippert and Jackson Littleton.

Attorney General Grover Sellers, who ruled that the university did not have to admit Sweatt, did not participate in the trial.

Texas U. Case Principal and Attorneys

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-29-46



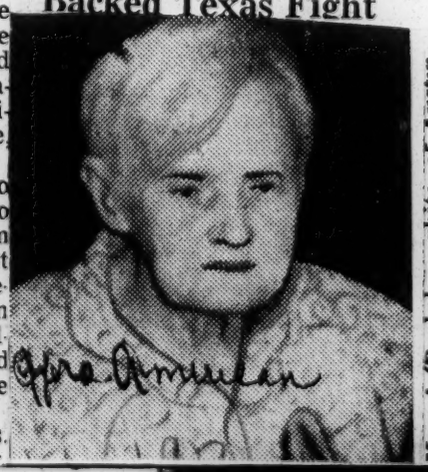
Heman Sweatt, center, of Houston, Tex., who won a decision permitting him to enter the University of Texas Law School last week receives congratulations from attorneys. Judge Roy C. Archer of the 126 District, suspended the order opening the university for six months to allow the Board of Regents time to set up a separate but substantially equivalent law school for colored people. Left to right, Harry Bellinger, W. J. Durham, attorneys, Mr. Sweatt and H. L. Brinkley, attorney. It is expected that Prairie View College may be the seat of higher learning as a result of this decision.

Judge To Check Sweatt Case On December 17

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-29-46

AUSTIN.—District Judge Roy C. Much doubt prevailed that an appeal from Judge Archer's interArcher of the 126th district court locutory order could be undertaken retained jurisdiction of the Heman if one was contemplated. Governor Marion Sweatt case in formally en- Coke Stevenson Tuesday exhibited tered judgment under which the a letter signed by fifteen ex-GI's Negro education suit will be re- protesting the Archer ruling and tained on his docket until Decem- demanding that the State appeal, ber 17. but Stevenson said, he would not

Backed Texas Fight



Mrs. A. Barksley, white, of Austin, Tex., and a member of Daughters of the Confederacy (DAR), who was among those congratulating Heman Sweatt on winning the right to enter the University of Texas with these words: "You are entitled to it." Baltimore Afro-American 7-6-46

Negro Demands Law Training At University of Tex.

Sat 2-9-46

Attorney General Asked For Ruling By President

AUSTIN.—If there is sufficient demand for a Negro state university providing professional training, it should be established, Governor Coke R. Stevenson said Thursday.

The governor, commenting on the effort of a Houston Negro, Herman Marion Sweatt, to enroll as a law student at the University of Texas, noted that the last legislature passed a law raising the status of Prairie View Normal for Negroes to that of a university. This law authorized the board of directors of Texas A. & M. college—governing body for Prairie View—to establish schools of law, pharmacy, medicine and other professional departments if there was demand to warrant the action.

Looks to Solution

Stevenson said he believed this would be the best solution for problems of higher education for Negroes in Texas.

Sweatt, a Houston mail carrier, was denied admittance to the university Tuesday, pending a ruling from Attorney General Grover Sellers on the legality of the registrar's refusal to enroll him.

The university administration made no announcement of the Negro's application on Tuesday. Acting President T. S. Painter and Vice President J. C. Dolley late Wednesday confirmed a report received first by the Associated Press that a Negro had sought and been denied admission.

Letter Released

They then released generally through the university news bureau a copy of a letter written by Painter to the attorney general, seeking his opinion. They made no comment on the letter. It asked whether or not a person of Negro ancestry otherwise qualified for admission into the university, may legally be admitted as a student.

Sweatt told university officials that the University of Texas is the only public institution of higher learning in the state furnishing facilities for training in the law.

Under the Texas Constitution, separate schools for whites and Negroes are provided for in Article 7, Section 7, which says that "impartial provision shall be made for both."

Sat 2-9-46

Branch Provided For

Section 14 of the same article provides for establishment "of a college or branch university for the instruction of the colored youths of the state." Three years after aloption of this Constitution, in 1879, a law was passed establishing Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College for Colored Teachers.

One of its provisions obligates students to sign an agreement that they will teach one year in the public schools for Negroes for every year they attend the normal.

TEXAS UNIVERSITY CAN BAR A NEGRO

New York Times

But Attorney General Asserts State Must Provide Desired Courses Within Borders

Sun. 3.17.46

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 16—Attorney General Grover Sellers ruled today that the University of Texas could refuse admittance to Heman Marion Sweatt, Houston Negro, who applied for entrance to the institution last month.

Mr. Sweatt, backed by a Negro committee, told the university registrar he desired to take a law course and no Negro schools in Texas provide such training. This was the first instance where a Negro has sought to enter the university and the acting president, T. S. Painter, immediately asked the Attorney General for an opinion.

Mr. Sellers held that while the university could refuse to admit the Negro, it was mandatory that the State-owned Negro University at Prairie View provide law or any other kind of training for any Negro who demands it upon "reasonable notice."

Sun. 3-17-46

In case the kind of course he seeks is refused at Prairie View, then the University of Texas must admit him, the ruling held.

Bound by Highest Court

This office, like the courts of this State, is bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and in consequence there is no doubt that if equal educational advantages are not provided for the applicant within the State he must be admitted to the Law School at the Univeristy of Texas, Mr. Sellers stated.

The Attorney General ruled however, that it was not required that the State maintain in idleness facilities at Prairie View to teach law, medicine, etc., to Negroes. However, as soon as there is a demand for any course and one student's request constitutes a demand, the Negro college must install the facilities or else the Negro is entitled to attend the University of Texas.

Mr. Sweatt sought entrance to the university under the Supreme Court ruling in a Missouri case in which Mr. Sellers noted that the Supreme Court held that it was unquestionably the duty of the State to provide equal educational advantages within the State and that if such was not done it would constitute a discrimination in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Sun. 3.17.46

Mr. Sellers further stated that the Supreme Court decision held that establishment of equal educational advantages could not be left to the discretion of any board when necessary and practicable in their opinion but must be mandatory upon demand.

Legislation to Met Case

The last Legislature, in view of the Missouri decision, pushed a statute providing that whenever there was any demand the board of directors of A. and M. College, a branch of the university, was authorized to provide for establishment of courses in law, medicine, engineering, pharmacy, journalism or any other generally recognized course taught at the University of Texas in Prairie View University and these courses should be substantially equivalent to those offered at the University of Texas.

Texas in the past has been getting around the constitutional provision giving equality of privileges to citizens by sending Texas Negroes to schools in Northern States and paying their tuition. Under the Missouri ruling, however, the State must provide these educational facilities within the State.

Sun. 3-17-46

Learns About Law Trying to Get Into Texas Law School

PM, New York

Sun 3-17-46

At Austin, Tex., Heman Marion Sweatt, who wants to study law in his home state, was preparing to apply for admission to the law school of Prairie View University although he knows that Prairie View has no law school. All this is necessary, under a ruling by Attorney General Grover Sellers of Texas, to prove, for the record, that Prairie View has no law school.

The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled that a State must admit Negroes to its State university unless it provides equivalent educational facilities in a university for Negroes. Sweatt was rejected by the University of Texas because of his race, and appealed to Sellers who ruled that Texas U. would have to admit him if Prairie View fails to provide for his legal education.

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People plans to take Sweatt's case into Federal Courts, if necessary, once Prairie View University admits it has no law school.

Sun. 3-17-46

Sellers, Stevenson Say, Negroes Must Have Law Training

The Defender

Galveston Texas

Sat 3-23-46

Attorney General Grover Sellers in a devious and contradictory opinion, on March 16, ruled that Heman Sweatt should not be admitted to the University of Texas but that he should have legal training provided by the State of Texas. Governor Stevenson, Monday said that Texas was ready to begin law instruction at Prairie View.

Mr. Sellers began his opinion with acceptance of the "wise and long continued policy of segregation of races in educational institution of this state." He referred to the constitution of the State of Texas as being the legal basis for segregation. He avoided however, the point that the passages of the constitution which provides for separate facilities in every instance specifies that separate facilities shall be equal. Governor Stevenson also ignores the "equal" which accompanies all reference to "separate" when he proposed one law teacher at Prairie View. That by no means gives Negroes the equivalent of the University of Texas law school which is one of the finest in the United States.

General Sellers admits later in his decision that the facilities should be equal. "This office, like the courts of this State, is bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and in consequence there is no doubt that if equal educational advantages are not provided for the applicant within the State, he must be admitted to the law school of the University of Texas."

Then General Sellers ignores the constitutional provision that the designation of the branch University shall be decided by a vote of the people and chooses to accept, as legal, the action of the legislature in 1945 which authorized the Board of Directors of A. and M. College to establish professional courses at Prairie View upon demand. Mr. Sellers ignores the constitutional provision that there shall be a branch university of the University of Texas.

The Attorney General holds that the Act of 1945, "provides for instruction for the colored people of this state substantially equivalent to that offered at the University of Texas." Later in his opinion, Mr. Sellers admits that no money has been appropriated for these "equal" facilities. The Governor is reported to be willing to issue a deficiency warrant to pay a law instructor at Prairie View.

The Attorney General's opinion does some clumsy hopping about in the constitution of Texas, Supreme Court decisions, and legislative action to arrive at the decision that Negroes should have what is offered at the University of Texas, but that they should not be admitted to the university.

3-23-46

Interesting speculations have been heard on what would happen to Mr. Sellers' opinion if it should be contested in higher courts. At this time no information was available as to whether or not court action would be taken.

registrar of the university to refuse Sweatt's application for admittance, pending the ruling of the Attorney General for the legality of such action.

Representatives of the NAACP also presented the case of returning GIs and graduates of Negro colleges who are seeking graduate and professional training within the state.

Students Given Run-Around

It was indicated that no facilities were being provided under the law to meet these requirements.

Painter informed NAACP representatives that the only provision

Painter told Sellers that the application of Sweatt would be a test case on the question of admission of Negro students in the higher educational institutions of the state.

Saturday

University Of Texas Finds New Tactics To Bar Negroes

Chicago Defender

AUSTIN, Tex.—The University of Texas resorted to an appeasement policy this week to block the legal entrance of Negro students to the state's lily-white institution.

In an effort to satisfy Texas Negro citizens and simultaneously maintain the Jim Crow policy of the state's school system, acting President Theophilus S. Painter implied that pressure would be brought on the legislature to provide funds for adequate facilities at Negro colleges.

This commitment was made after local NAACP representatives held a conference with university officials regarding the entrance of Herman Marion Sweatt to the institution's law school.

Seeks To Avoid Court Fight

Sweatt, a graduate student of the University of Michigan and a resident of the state of Texas, was rejected last week because he was a Negro. Sweatt applied for entrance at the University of Texas because, the Negro colleges of the state provided no facilities for professional studies.

3-16-46

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College for Colored Teachers, made a "university" by the Texas legislature, offers vocational subjects such as plumbing, broom-making and laundering.

To avoid a court battle which would crucially test the Lloyd Gaines' decision in Texas, Painter shifted the responsibility of admitting Sweatt to Attorney General Grover Sellers.

3-16-46

School's Policy Stated

In his letter to Attorney General Sellers, Painter said "it has never been the policy of this institution

already made was out-of-state scholarship aid, but a committee representing the University of Texas and A. and M. College had been appointed to study the situation and make recommendations to the legislature for action.

Theme of the lily-white committee, it was indicated, is to stall off demands made by Negro students to enter state universities. The committee feigns to seek the advice of Negro leaders, but this procedure has been regarded as a most effective means to keep Negro students out of state universities.

Many of the so-called leaders of Texas, it was authoritatively reported, have been classified with white reactionaries, and their decisions are whipped in line with white opinion concerning segregation in Southern schools.

The present out-of-state scholarship principle was declared both inadequate and unsatisfactory. Negro students are penalized because it costs them more to live in other sections. Under the law such students are entitled to training within the state.

Students For Sweatt

Law School students at the University of Texas have been reported in the student's daily as favoring the admission of Heman Sweatt to the university. That attitude on the part of the students is another ray of hope for the future. The old may cling to their preiddices and nurture traditional biases without creating a mood of despair. They are passing off the scene.

Young men who are coming on the scene for the next act are the ones to decide the character of the future. If they are of democratic spirit, we can have hope and an increased zeal and determination to work for democracy. When Governor Talmadge raised the race issue in ousting officials of the university system of Georgia several years ago, it was students who actively campaigned against him and helped create the public opinion that swept him out of office, despite his eloquent appeals to the prejudices of their fathers.

If young men will work together for good, we can have a good world, while their fathers gnash their teeth in hopeless frustration over the disappearing of the dark days.

more than a gesture and another attempt to sidestep the issue and to keep from doing something about a matter in which Texas is grossly remiss." The editorial concludes:

"If we are to continue to bar Negroes from the state-supported white schools, it is going to cost a considerable amount of money to do it, but whatever it costs, we would be less than honest if we do not admit that the cost is chargeable to the fact that we want to maintain racial segregation. In other words, if we want to perpetuate the custom of racial segregation, we must be willing to pay a reasonable price for it."

only gesture toward higher education provided by the state. There not only were no colored regents for a separate school, but not even were the white regents of the University of Texas permitted to serve as regents of Prairie View.

While the constitution of Texas, in Article 7, Section 14, had specifically directed the legislature to set up a college or branch of the University of Texas for colored citizens, whenever they deemed it wise or necessary, the university had never made any gesture to do this.

The more the University of Texas grew, the more determined the legislature seemed to have become to avoid having any branch of competent higher education for colored students which might be counted as a branch of the University of Texas, lest the colored branch should have to share in the rich monies of the University of Texas.

Nephew of Perry

Perhaps it is just an incident, but it is of interest to Negroes to know that Heman Sweatt is the nephew of Heman Perry, the man who showed such tenacity, courage and originality in building the Standard Life Insurance company.

Yes, this man who has caused the mighty state of Texas and the great University of Texas to tremble is a mild-appearing little fellow of around 135 pounds, who never raises his voice in conversation or otherwise.

An "A" student graduate of Wiley college and a proficient mail carrier of Houston, married, with his own home, this little 135-pound man has written himself squarely in the history of Texas, and what is good about it is he will stand firm.

The application of Sweatt highlights for all of us the pattern of discrimination in education throughout the South. The South, which has insisted upon dual education, has devoted its forces and its finances to building one system of schools for whites, and not enough for colored to even turn out good normal school graduates.

There is not a one of the 17 states (counting Washington, D.C. as one) in the south which furnishes equal provisions for education of colored youth with those furnished to whites.

Unlike Missouri

Already the attorney general has attempted to set up the impression that Texas is in the same position as was Missouri. But Missouri had a state-established college and Texas does not have one.

Many people believe that Prairie View is a state college. But the same Section 14 of Article 7, which provides for the setting up of a college or branch of the University of Texas for colored people, says specifically that the place shall be chosen by a vote of the people.

One school of thought in Texas holds that the vote was taken in 1882, and Austin was chosen as the place for the branch university. Another school holds that no vote has ever been taken.

So since that seems to be the pattern for branches and for universities by the state, the legislature, there is vulnerable again and there is no other semblance of the white schools in Texas.

Texas U.'s Ban on Negroes Is Headed for a Court Test

NAACP Takes Up Cause of Student Seeking to Enter Law School

Special Correspondence

AUSTIN, Tex., Mar. 2.—A court battle to force Texas to open the University of Texas to Negroes or provide an adequate university for Negroes loomed here as the NAACP (National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People) took up the cause of Heman Marion Sweatt, of Houston, who wants to study law.

Sweatt, a high school graduate, applied for admission to the University and was "temporarily" rejected by T. S. Painter, acting president, who passed the buck to Attorney General Grover Sellers with a request for a ruling.

Texas has never admitted a Negro to its university or permitted one to take a correspondence course. Last year the Supreme Court ruled that Missouri must provide an accredited unversity for Negroes or admit them to state universities. The Texas Legislature promptly changed the name of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College for Colored Teachers to the Prairie View University.

But this doesn't mean anything, because no funds were provided to raise Prairie View to university standards. As in the past years, Prairie View's appropriation included a $25,000 fund to ship Negro graduate students to out-of state schools if they insist on studying such subjects as law, medicine engineering, pharmacy or journalism. Prairie View offers courses in plumbing, broom-making, laundering and other vocational subjects.

Texas Finds Itself at Bay in Suit by Heman Sweatt

State Spending $12,000,000 This Year for Whites, $410,000 for Colored

By CARTER WESLEY

HOUSTON, Tex.—(ANP)—The application of Heman Sweatt to enter the University of Texas marshaled against the university and the state 60 years of discrimination and millions of dollars of misappropriation of funds; the provisions of the Constitution of the United States against discrimination, as well as the constitution of Texas, and for good measure placed on the right flank the United States Supreme Court decision in Gaines vs. Canada.

All of a sudden the University of Texas, one of the greatest universities of the nation, found itself at bay, looking frantically for a way out. There she was, caught red-handed, with millions in money from public lands, granted by the state for education, unused and accumulated in the bank, a rightful share of which belonged to the education of colored citizens.

In this year Texas was spending $12,000,000 for the education of whites, and a measly $410,000 for the education of colored youths in college and university levels.

Comparison of Cases

Since Mr. Sweatt's application was made in response to the Gaines decision, it may help to right our perspective to have a look at the situation in Missouri as compared to Texas. In Missouri there was a board of colored regents, I am informed. Also there was a college of standing provided by the state.

In Texas there was only an institute, known as Prairie View, still sporting a principal, as the

Ban Segregation Or Pay Price For It, Texas Editor Says

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Galveston, March 25—Declaring that state politicians have failed to meet the issue of equal educational facilities for Negroes and whites squarely and honestly, an editorial in the Galveston Daily News of March 1 said "the legislature has a moral as well as a legal obligation to see that Negro citizens are provided with a first class university of their own where professional training equal in quality to that provided white citizens is available."

The device of sending Negro college or professional students to northern schools which practice no discrimination to avoid the state's obligation to provide adequate educational facilities for its Negro citizens was ruled out by the supreme court, the editorial declared, and refers to the recent test case in Houston when an applicant was barred from the University of Texas law school for no reason except that he is a Negro.

The editorial points out the maneuver of renaming Prairie View Normal to Prairie View University and increasing its appropriation to make it appear that the state actually is providing a first-class university for its Negro citizens as a sidestep of the issue. It reads:

"Nobody who is honest could pretend that those measures were adequate. It amounted to little more than a gesture and another attempt to sidestep the issue and to keep from doing something about a matter in which Texas is grossly remiss." The editorial concludes:

"If we are to continue to bar Negroes from the state-supported white schools, it is going to cost a considerable amount of money to do it, but whatever it costs, we would be less than honest if we do not admit that the cost is chargeable to the fact that we want to maintain racial segregation. In other words, if we want to perpetuate the custom of racial segregation, we must be willing to pay a reasonable price for it."

Fight To Enter Texas U. Backed By Campus Groups

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 11-30-46

AUSTIN, Texas — (ANP) — Support in the legal battle of 33-year-old Herman Marion Sweatt, Negro mailman of Houston, to gain entry to University of Texas law school, and the local NAACP's fight for equal educational opportunities was given at a meeting here last Wednesday by 10 campus groups of the university.

At the same time Dr. J. H. Morton, chairman of the science division of Samuel Houston college and president of the local NAACP branch, announced that his organization was launching a three-point program throughout the state, seeking to gain "full rights for Negroes as guaranteed by the federal constitution."

Five months ago, District Judge Roy Archer ruled that Texas must set up a Negro law school for Sweatt by December 17 or permit him to enter the present law school at Texas university.

GROUPS LISTED

The groups which voted to support the fund-raising campaign for Sweatt's admittance to the school included the Canterbury (Episcopal) Club, Wesley (Methodist) foundation, Lutheran Students Association, Baptist Student union, YMCA, Independent Women's organization, Common Sense, American Veterans committee, and Campus Guild co-op.

Other groups, described as "observer bodies" at the meeting, were Mortar board, Latin-American union, Presbyterian Student league, Hillel (Jewish) Independent organization, Alba club and Community Congressional church.

Sweatt's attorney Kenneth R. Lamkin, said the case was "just one phase of the fight" for admission of Negroes to the school and that other actions would follow.

BROWN SPEAKS

Participating groups heard Edward M. Brown, associate secretary of the university's YMCA, say that although state laws provide $25,000 be appropriated annually for sending Texas Negroes to school outside the state, the 49th legislature made no appropriation for this purpose. He declared that segregation was "un-Christian," and that it would embarrass international relations, cause unreal political divisions and increase racial tensions.

The NAACP's equal education program gives as objectives:

1. Equalization of salaries for Negro teachers with whites.
2. Equal opportunity for education within the state.
3. Doing away with jim crow activities.

Morton pointed out that several Texas cities have already effected equal salaries of teachers of both races.

Sweatt Fights for Equalized Education

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Texas Organizes Makeshift School to Halt Court Test

Sat. 12-7-46

19e

By J. DON DAVIS, Courier Texas Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—Abruptly upsetting the plans of Texas University and State officials, H. Marion Sweatt, Houston honor graduate, indicated Saturday that he would not attend a proposed, make-shift law school at Houston.

The separate law school setup at Houston was planned when the Texas A. and M. College directors, through Gov. Coke Stevenson, were able to secure a reported promise of a $50,000 grant for the temporary school in order to comply with Judge Roy Archer's ruling that Texas must have a law course ready for Sweatt by Dec. 17, or admit him to the University of Texas. Sweatt had filed suit to secure admission to the law school.

STUDENTS ADVOCATE ADMISSION

Meanwhile University of Texas students themselves struck a strong blow against discrimination when the Campus Guild, largest co-op group on the campus, and sixteen other organizations reportedly declared themselves as favoring the admission of Sweatt to the U. of T. law school.

The Guild's letter informing Sweatt of their group's action, said in part:

"As an organization composed predominately of veterans of World War II who are interested in seeing the principles for which we fought abroad implemented at home, we are in sympathy with your efforts to enter the University of Texas School of Law."

The letter was signed by J. McHehearty, president, and Bil Curran, secretary.

HOUSTON SETUP RUSHED

Apparently trying to beat the Dec. 17 deadline with a temporary law school setup at Houston, the Texas A. and M. College directors proposed a first-year law course with colored lawyers teaching, under the auspices of Prairie View University.

The Courier

Dr. E. B. Evans, Prairie View's principal, and A. and M. officials were reportedly in Houston recently consulting lawyers as prospective tutors. Another report indicated that Atty. W. M. C. Dickerson, a Harvard and Boston U. graduate, would probably head the proposed school. The State Board of Examiners would determine the qualifications of the teaching personnel.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

SETUP SEEN AS "STOPGAP"

In interviewing personalities close to the fight for equalized education in Texas here Saturday, The Courier learned that the $50,000 Texas had proposed to spend to keep Sweatt out of UT was reportedly a stopgap until the Fifth Legislature convenes in January. At that time it is believed that a fight will be waged to establish a separate university for the graduate education of Negroes.

In this connection, the Texas State Teachers Association (white) passed resolutions in its final sessions last Saturday advocating a first-class university for Negroes.

The University of Texas and Texas A. and M. now share in the University Permanent Fund, and much opposition has been registered over the effort of Negro citizens of the State to get the portion of it which is authorized and provided for under the Texas Constitution.

Sat. 12-7-46

DENTIST FILES SUIT

Dr. E. B. Givens, local dentist, has also filed a mandamus suit in court here wherein he is demanding that the university regents establish a branch of the University of Texas for colored in Texas. This, Dr. Givens and others contend, would be in compliance with an old referendum in the Texas constitution which approved a Negro university.

White Students Aiding Jimcrowed Texas Negro

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Mon. 12-23-46

Special to the Daily Worker

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 22.—The white students of the University of Texas are rallying to the cause of Heman Marion Sweatt, a Houston Negro student who is seeking entrance to the university law school.

So far 16 organizations have given their unanimous endorsement to the campus fund drive of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which is conducting the legal struggle in Sweatt's behalf.

On Dec. 13, District Court Judge Roy C. Archer in a decision from an appeal from a lower court, ruled Sweatt could not enter the school on the grounds that a proposed law school for Negroes at Houston would provide training "substantially equivalent" to that offered at the university. This decision will be appealed by NAACP attorneys Thurgood Marshal and W. J. Durham.

In campaigning for funds, the students set up booths on the sidewalks, across the street from the university. Volunteer workers at the booths said that policemen told them the sidewalk booths were in violation of a city ordinance, but that they would not be molested if

there were no complaints.

Monday, Dec. 16, at the Miller Auditorium, Negro and white rally which climaxed the campaign.

The outspoken folk Frank Dobie was a main He supported the Sweatt to the University the state would not "establish anything but a farce under of a university for Negroes."

He further condemned the educational system in Texas which deprives Negro citizens of equal educational opportunity, declaring: "To give citizens the right to vote and then to withhold from them the opportunity for education would be like giving a soldier a gun and refusing to allow him to have ammunition."

Jim Smith, student president of the University and newly-elected legislator from Weatherford, declared at the meeting that he would do everything in his power to insure that Sweatt would not be persecuted upon his admission to the University.

Rev. A. A. Lucas, president of the Houston Branch of the NAACP, spoke at the meeting and urged:

"Let us not give up the struggle. . . . The time is when we will study together, live together, go to heaven together, and those who go elsewhere, let them go to hell!"

12-23-46

Negro's Fight To Gain Entry To Texas U Backed By Ten Campus Groups

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La. Sat. 12-14-46

—Discuss Fund Raising:

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Austin, Tex., Dec. 11—Support in the legal battle of 33-year-old Herman Marion Sweatt, Negro Law School and the local NAACP mailman of Houston, to gain entry to the University of Texas Law Law School and the local NAACP fight for equal educational opportunities, was given at a meeting here last Wednesday by 10 campus groups of the university.

At the same time Dr. J. H. Morton, chairman of the science division of Samuel Houston College and president of the local NAACP branch, announced that his organization was launching a three-point program throughout the state, seeking to gain "full rights for Negroes as guaranteed by the Federal Constitution."

Five months ago, District Judge Roy Archer ruled that Texas must set up a Negro law school for Sweatt by Dec. 17 or permit him to enter the present law school at Texas University.

The groups which voted to support the fund-raising compaign for Sweatt's admittance to the school included the Canterbury (Episcopal) Club, Wesley (Methodits) Foundation, Lutheran Students Association, Baptist Sutdent Union, YMCA, Independent Women's Organization, Common Sense, American Veterans Committee and Campus Guild Co-op.

Other groups, described as "observer bodies" at the meeting, were Mortar Board, Latin-American Union, Presbyterian Student League, Hillel (Jewish) Independent Organization, Alba Club and Community Congressional Church.

Sweatt's attorney, Kenneth R. Lamkin, said the case was "just one phase of the fight" for admission of Negroes to the school and that other actions would follow.

Participating groups heard Edward M. Brown, associate secretary of the university's YMCA, say that although state laws provide $25,000 be appropriated annually for sending Texas Negroes to schools outside the state, the 49th Legislature made no appropriation for this purpose. He declared that segregation was "un-Christian," and that it would em-

White Students Join Fight on Texas 'U'

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 11-23-46

HOUSTON—That the fight for equalized educational opportunities is not restricted to Negro effort was shown when a large group of University of Texas students joined NAACP representatives in discussing means of raising funds to carry on the court fight for Heman Marion Sweatt to enter the University of Texas Law School.

Sweatt has emphatically declared that he plans to enter the law school if the "doors are opened." He has also indicated that he will not enter any State-sponsored school with facilities not equal to those at U. T.

Sweatt applied for admission to the University of Texas Law School last February and was denied admission. He later filed suit against the Board of Regents, asking a court order directing them to admit him. Pittsburgh Courier

Judge Roy Archer has heard the case in Sat. the 126th District Court in Austin and the case was adjourned without judgment until Dec. 17. In granting the adjournment without judgment Judge Archer ruled that the University of Texas must, by that time, provide for Sweatt's law studies.

An interracial commission appointed by Governor Coke Stevenson has failed to report on plans for establishment of a Negro university providing professional courses. Reports are that the report is being delayed pending a ruling from the Attorney General on "legal phases." The Courier

Other reports are that certain Negro schools are being used to defeat the Sweatt case by the establishment of professional courses in them. Though the largest State in the Union, Texas has but one State sponsored school for higher education of Negroes (Prairie View), and it is a unit of Texas A. and M. College, white.

Texas vs. Heman Sweatt

The speech left no one in the audience in doubt where Attorney General Grover Sellers stood on a question which had agitated Texans for three months. Campaigning for governor last June, Sellers promised without reservations that so long as he was attorney general (or governor, he added), "Heman Marion Sweatt will never darken the door of the University of Texas." Newsweek

Sellers was unsuccessful in his race for office, but last week he was still keeping his promise about Sweatt, a 34-year-old Negro letter carrier of Houston, whose fight to enter the university law school had split the campus itself.

No-But, Yes-But: Sweatt, a graduate of Wiley College at Marshall, Texas, and a postgraduate student at Michigan University before he became a postal employe, applied for admission to the law school nearly a year ago. Dr. T. S. Painter, university president, promptly sought a ruling from Sellers, who declared that Sweatt was not entitled to enroll "at this time," but must be admitted if equal educational advantages were not provided within the state in a reasonable time. Mon 12-30-46

Sellers, observing that the segregation of races in education was well defined in Texas, based his ruling on a 1945 state legislative act. This provided that upon demand the directors of Texas A. and M. College should establish courses in the professions at Prairie View College, a state school for Negroes. The same act raised Prairie View to university status.

In May, Sweatt took his case to the Federal District Court at Austin. Sellers, defending his ruling, argued that Sweatt's proper course should have been application to A. and M., which would provide for his legal education at Prairie View. A month later Federal Judge Roy C. Archer granted Sweatt an interlocutory writ for admission to the University of Texas, but suspended it for six months to give the state an opportunity to establish a law school for Negroes. New York, N.Y.

On Nov. 19, 60 UT students representing the Canterbury (Episcopal) Club, Wesley (Methodist) Foundation, Lutheran Students Association, Baptist Student Union, American Veterans Committee, YMCA, YWCA, and several other student organizations held a rally to support the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its fight for Sweatt. The Houston branch of the NAACP held a meeting Dec. 12 at which John W. Stanford of Dallas, a UT senior, insisted: "Injustices against Negroes must end." Newsweek

Equality at Bar: On Dec. 16, a second Sweatt rally was held at Austin. Speakers included J. Frank Dobie, UT English professor currently on leave without pay; Dr. Frederick Eby of UT's education department, and Jim Smith, president of the student council.

"If the state will establish a university for Negroes equal in every respect to the University it has established for non-Negroes, then I will say no more about Heman Sweatt," said Dobie.

"Sweatt will be my friend on the campus just as he is my friend when I visit his home in Houston," Smith told the assembled 700 whites and Negroes.

Next day in Judge Archer's crowded courtroom, Thurgood Marshall of Washington, counsel for the NAACP, argued that the issue was whether the state had complied with the court's order. Judge Archer decided A. and M. had until Feb. 1 to establish its Prairie View law course; otherwise Sweatt would be admitted to UT. But Marshall, dissatisfied, announced he would appeal. Mon 12-30-46

The state, he said, could not comply by the date set. "It would have to have 65,000 law books and it could not get them by Feb. 1," he told Judge Archer. "It would have to have ten full professors and four associate professors to have a school equivalent to the University of Texas law school."

State Obliged To Give Negro Law Training

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Will Enter University In Feb. If Separate College Not Ready

Sat. 12-28-46

By JOHN LeFLORE
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

AUSTIN, Tex.—Texas officials who had assumed that the court would be flexuous on the question of equal educational advantages were disillusioned last week when District Judge Roy C. Archer solemnly warned that if the Texas A & M directors do not establish a law course for Negroes by February 1947, "the matter is squarely open" for admission of Herman Marion Sweatt as a law student at the University of Texas.

Young Sweatt, a Houston letter carrier, applied for entrance at the university law school early in this year. His application was refused. He sued to compel the state university to admit him.

In a decision on June 17, Judge Archer upheld the right of Sweatt to equal education in the state of Texas in conformity to the mandate of the United States Supreme Court in the University of Missouri case. The judge allowed the state six months in which to establish a first-class law course at Prairie View College at Prairie View, Texas.

Gov. Coke Stevenson agreed to provide a $50,000 deficiency appropriation. Alarmed over the trend of events in the courts which would upset the state's traditional segregation policies, the last legislature "obligingly" raised Prairie View, legally, to a university status but to make a joke of the matter failed to provide additional funds.

Last Monday Judge Archer said: "I am compelled to assume and I do assume that the regents (directors) will put in operation a first class university teaching a first class law school in February.

"Feeling that they will I am going to hold that they will comply with his (Sweatt's) constitutional privileges. If that is not done, the matter is squarely open, on proper application, for an admission to the law school of the University of Texas." Chicago, Ill.

In granting Sweatt's application for a writ of mandamus in June to compel the university to admit him, Judge Archer gave the state six months to set up a law school for Negroes before making the order effective. 12-28-46

He said he was compelled to assume the board would have the course in operation by February 1, as the writ provided. He did not disturb his original granting of the mandamus.

The state had moved for dismissal, claiming the recent action of the A & M board in ordering the establishment of a law course for Negroes removed the foundation of Sweatt's legal claim.

The plaintiff's counsel countered that the A & M's board action had not met terms of Judge Archer's ruling, giving the state six months to provide a first class law school for Negroes.

The school's board has admitted that it could not set up by February 1 a law course equivalent to that at the University of Texas because the legislature attempted to make a mockery of the court's ruling.

Sweatt is represented by attorneys of the NAACP.

Rules Texas Law School Can Bar Negro

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.
Thurs. 12-19-46

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 18.—District Court Judge Roy C. Archer held today that Heman Marion Sweatt, a Houston Negro, should not be admitted to the University of Texas law school.

In a decision on Sweatt's appeal from a lower court, Archer held that a proposed law school for Negroes at Houston would provide training "substantially equivalent" to that offered in the university.

The decision will be appealed.

Separate Buses, Schools

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I agree with Stranhan L. Gettier in his letter of June 7 and also Claude Roane, of Williamsburg, in his letter of June 11, viz: That railroads and buses should run enough buses and trains so Negroes and whites can ride separately.

I am not against segregation on common carriers in order that I may ride with white people. I am against it because Negroes segregated do not get their money's worth. Give me the same facilities for my money and I am willing to ride separated the balance of my days. In fact. I would like it better. Just being with white folks doesn't raise my importance one bit.

I am the same way about education in Virginia: Give us the same facilities white people have for the education of our children and we will be satisfied.

Lack of these equal facilities sets up an eating emotional cancer in the soul of every Negro worth 2 cents, and he feels this cancer every day he lives under such conditions.

F. V. ALLISON.

Emporia.

Virginians Sue Against School Facility Bias

Say Officials Fail And Refuse Improvements

RICHMOND, Va.—(NNPA)—A group of colored citizens of King George County last Monday filed suit in Federal District Court here asking an injunction to restrain county and divisional school authorities from "wilful discrimination" in their alleged failure to provide equal high school facilities for white and colored pupils in King George County.

The suit charged that the only high school for colored pupils in the county was lacking adequate library, laboratory and physical education facilities, was unaccredited, and suffered from an insufficient curriculum.

It said further that the county school board and Divisional School Superintendent T. Benton Bayle, named as defendants, had "failed and refused" to make these school improvements, which would place the school in a bracket with white schools in the county.

The suit was filed by nine adults, representing themselves and 13 King George colored school children, and charged that the action of the defendants was in violation of the constitutions and laws of both the State and the nation.

It asked the court to enter a judgment enjoining the defendants from "denying on account of race and color equal courses of study, facilities, adequate bus transportation, and opportunity for physical and cultural developments."

Oliver W. Hall, Martin A. Martin and Spottswood W. Robinson III, Richmond attorneys, are representing the plaintiffs.

White Principal Hits School Board For Bias; Resigns

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Grant Rahn, white principal of Shorewood High School for 16 years, this week handed in his resignation because, he charged, certain members of the school board gave "only lip service to racial tolerance as related to the employment of teachers."

An order forbidding the hiring of Negro substitute teachers had been issued by Superintendent Homer S. Hemenway, he said, but it had been rescinded because the state industrial commission had advised him that "the ruling appears to constitute a violation of the Wisconsin fair employment act."

Hemenway stated that the order was issued following the protest of some Sherwood parents over the hiring of a Negro substitute teacher. In his letter of resignation Rahn said:

"We should not only preach but practice understanding and tolerance toward all groups, irrespective of religious belief or racial origin."

Race Bias Moves High School Head To Resign Post

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—(ANP) — Because he was faced with a ban against employment of Negroes on his teaching staff, Grant Rahn, principal of Shorewood High School near here, resigned last week. A part of his resignation said the school board gave "only lip service to racial tolerance as related to the employment of teachers."

Supt. Homer S. Hemenway, who had issued an order forbiding the hiring of Negro substitute teachers, rescinded the order after he was advised by the state industrial commission that it violated the Wisconsin fair employment act.

Rahn's letter also said: "We should not only preach, but practice understanding and tolerance toward all groups, irrespective of religious belief or racial origin." Hemenway said he issued the order after a protest by some of the Shorewood parents over the hiring of a Negro substitute teacher.

19f 1946

YOUNGSTERS OF 40 NATIONS MEET

World Democracy, Student Aim

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-14-46

STUDENTS HEAR UNITY PLEA

By JOHN ROBERT BADGER
(Defender Foreign Correspondent)

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Between 300 and 400 students from 40 countries closed their internationai conference here recently after airing their progressive views on some of the same questions of race and international accord engaging members of the United Nations Conference in the United States.

Aside from rumblings of discord with the Indian delegation made up of representatives of three factions, the conference was harmonious and the youthful delegates were more inclined to follow their own personal convictions in their expressions and voting, than their nationalistic elders at the UN meeting.

Principal issues facing the youngsters who were welcomed to this country by high Czechoslovakian officials and had the blessings of such world figures as Truman, Stalin and Tito, were disposition of atomic power, the American race question, self government for colonial peoples and the United Nations Assembly, to which they pledged their support.

The American delegation, squarely facing one of the basic issues in American education, prepared resolutions laying the whole question of discrimination against Negro students in American colleges before the young students of the world.

The position, which the American youth submitted declared: "We believe that academic merit should be the sole criterion for admission to educational institutions. . . . We oppose discrimination on the basis of race, religion, sex, national origin or political belief within the university and university community. . . ."

The American delegation also advocated "the cleansing of the curriculum in educational institutions of material which encourages any prejudice," and declared that "the contributions of minorities to the development of nations should be recognized in textbooks."

Though all these touch on matters of great concern to liberal American educators, the problem is not confined to the United States, the American delegates felt.

Russia-U. S. Cooperate

One observation was inescapable decision on the part of the dissatisfied Indians to remain.

The Indian dissatisfaction had nothing to do with their relationship to other national groups, but was a reflection of the internal strife in India. Two other Indian delegations were the Moslem Student League and the All India Student Federation.

Besides Proctor, other Negro members of the American delegation were William Ellis of Roxbury, Mass., representing the student YMCA and Walter Wallace of New York City of the Youth-builders.



Delegates to the International Students conference meeting at Prague, Czechoslovakia, listen intently to procedure before Charles Proctor (second from right at table), vice chairman of the American delegation rose to the floor to plead for unity. His speech grew out of a disagreement within the Indian delegation concerning its representation. Proctor's speech drew a parallel between the need for internal unity in the conference to the need for unity among the nations of the world. To Proctor's left is William Ellis, second of three Negrces on the American delegation. To his right is the entire American representation.

Paper Lauds Negro

Resolutions adopted by the conference dedicated the organization to do all within its power through the medium of international student understanding to work for the democratization of countries against the remaining vestiges of fascism and imperialism, and to strive for the attainment of economic security in the achievement and maintenance of decent standards of living for all the peoples of the world as a prerequisite to lasting world peace.

—the harmony that existed throughout the conference between the two largest delegations, those from the United States and Russia, each with 25 representatives.

Hero of the only instance of discord at the meeting was tall, serious 23-year-old Charles D. Proctor of St. Louis, vice chairman of the American delegation headed by the University of Chicago's Russell Austin.

Proctor, a student at Fisk University and representative of the Conference of Southern Students, intervened when the All India Student Congress delegation threatened to walk out. He made a ringing speech that brought the convention to its feet and led to a

The youngsters also asked for the outlawing of atomic power as an instrument of war and a basis for international diplomacy and sought international control in an effort to channel the power into beneficient uses.

An interesting sidelight was an editorial comment in the Czech paper, Mlada Fronta, on the speech made by Proctor during the Indian crisis. Said the paper:

"It is a shame that members of his race do not often have the opportunity to represent the American people either officially or unofficially." His "statesmanship," it said, was the most brilliant of the meeting.

Work Of Dr. Carver Cited As An Example

This News
Jxe. 12-6-46

TUSKEGGEE, Ala., Dec. 6—Representatives of 52 colleges and 127 high schools participated in the 13th annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which was in session for the past two days at Tuskegee Institute.

Last night's sessions featured an address by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C.

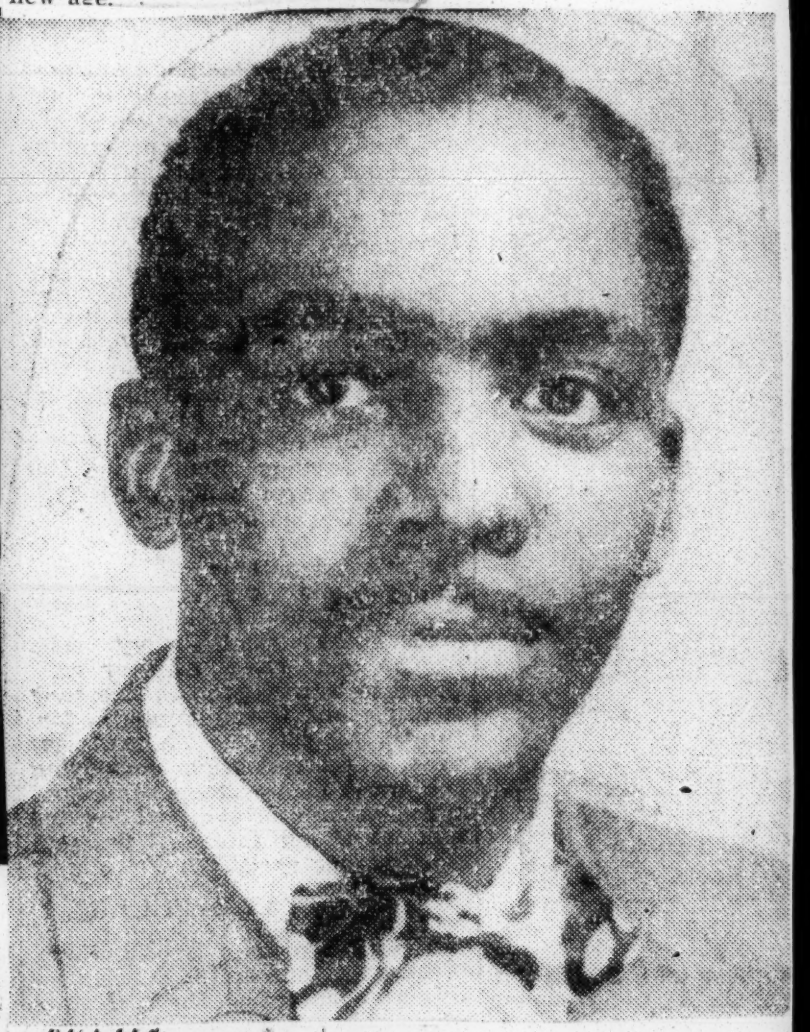
Other speakers included Winston Douglas, principal of Booker T. Washington High School, Norfolk, Va., who praised Tuskegee for its leadership in education, and Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., who cautioned his audience against what he termed "an attitude of defeat."

Birmingham, Ala.

The work of the late Dr. George Washington Carver was held as an example for all to follow, as he devoted "the last 50 years of his life to paying his country in useful service for the opportunity he enjoyed, even though frequently limited by the handicaps of race."

Dr. Daniel urged the educators to help overcome what he termed the handicap of circumstance and to lift the Negro "out of the poverty of the past."

Theme of the convention was "Education to meet the needs of a new age."



World

—Milton R. Henry, Philadelphia student at Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, will represent that institution at the Chicago World Student Conference. Henry, who is a pre-law student, has been one of the most outstanding campus leaders and remains continually vibrant on all issues pertaining to fulfillment of the American democratic concept. An honor student and a graduate of Philadelphia's Central High. He served three years in the Air Forces of the United States. While in uniform, he never ceased protesting against the Army segregation policy. His election as their representative to the Chicago conference was an overwhelming one by the Lincoln University student body. Mr. Henry is president of the local NAACP chapter and an active member of the University Senate and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Birmingham, Ala.
This World
Jxe. 12-20-46

Education Group Hears A-Talk In Final Session At Tuskegee

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 12-8-46

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Dec. 7—"There are no scientific secrets in the atomic bomb" said Dr. Ralph McDonald, executive secretary, department of higher education, National Education Association, in an address at the closing session yesterday of the 13th annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Dr. McDonald warned that with the destructive atomic bomb, our entire civilization is in jeopardy of destruction unless we can banish fears and hatreds.

"We must have in this new age the kinds of education which will develop human beings who can live together in peace and with confidence," he said.

The convention opened Wednesday night in the Institute Chapel when Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Shaw University and vice-president of the association delivered the principal address.

President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute welcomed the delegates who represented 52 colleges and 127 high schools.

Thursday, morning, with Association President Winston Douglas, presiding, Dr. Eugene Carder, general secretary, Protestant Council of the City of New York, expressed deep conviction that education to meet the needs of a new age must eliminate paternalism. Dr. L. S. Cozart, president, Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N. C., and secretary-treasurer of the association, delivered his annual report.

Banquet Session

A banquet was served Thursday night in the Institute Cafeteria, by instructors and students of the Institute's Department of Commercial Dietetics.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta University reviewed the history of the association and Lieut. Commander Edward S. Hope, of the U. S. Navy, top ranking Negro in that branch of the service outlined opportunities open to Negro students to enter the Navy ROTC and qualify for enlistment as officers.

Dean V. E. Daniel, of Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, installed the officers for 1947 and closing remarks were made by President Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute.

Resolutions read by D. K. Cherry, of Knoxville College, urged the Veterans Administration to make it mandatory to employ competent Negro personnel in advisory and counselling agencies.

Vocational opportunity campaign of the National Urban League was endorsed and the President of the United States commended for including "an able representative of Negroes" on his commission on higher education "and hopes that other Negroes may be added."

The commission was urged to give special consideration to the "eradication of regional and racial inequalities."

The Federal Government was petitioned to unify and provide more effective distribution of surplus properties and an expression of thanks extended to the officials of Tuskegee Institute for arrangements made for the entertainment of the association.

President W. H. Gray, of Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, was chairman of the resolutions committee.

Officers Elected

President Dr. Robert P. Daniel, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; Vice-Presidents S. E. Duncan, supervisor, Negro high schools, North Carolina; and President A. W. Dent, of Dillard University, New Orleans; Secretary-Treasurer L. S. Cozart, president, Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N. C. Dr. I. A. Derbigny, administration dean of Tuskegee Institute and secretary of the association' commission on secondary schools, was chairman of the local host committee.

DELEGATE



Defender Chicago Ill.

ABRAHAM L. COWINGS, former army sergeant, now a student at Hunter College, New York, where he is preparing to study law was elected recently by the student body of college's veterans division to represent them in Chicago Dec. 28 at the International Students Conference. Sat. 12-21-46

Columbia, S. C., Record
December 9, 1946

Negro Schools Hold Meeting In Orangeburg

ORANGEBURG, Dec. 9.—The South Carolina conference among secondary schools met here Saturday to adopt plans for next year. At the meeting Saturday the conference elected Mather academy of Camden as state champions and Booker Washington of Columbia runnerup.

The meeting was held at the Wilkinson High school.

President J. Wendell Martin of the conference was elected to direct the tournament to be held in Camden at Mather academy next March. The conference voted 29 to one to raise the salaries of umpires, referees and headlinesman from $7 to $10 per game.

The conference voted to admit Collection training school of Collection, Howard High of Georgetown and Hampton High of Leesville as new members, thus bringing the total membership of the conference to 23 high schools.

The conference voted to conduct track and tennis here next April, the conference did say what date the meeting will be held here.

L. N. Stalwort, head coach of the Benedict Tigers of Columbia gave a short lecture on officiating.

19f 1946

Dillard Univ. Host To Deans Joint Conference



The 17th annual Conference of the National Association of Deans of Women and the 11th annual Conference of Deans of Men met at Dillard University, April 18-19, 1946. This is the first time in the history of the two associations that they have met together. The timely theme of the joint conference was "Helping Negro Students to Meet the Problems of Today." Major problems discussed by the Conference were "Guidance of Veterans," "Health," "Recreation," "Nutrition," "Housing," and "Student Morale."

The keynote speech was given by Dr. Martin Harvey, Director of Personnel, Southern University. Dr. Harvey emphasized the responsibility of guidance workers to help students develop a purpose in going to college and a purpose in life, thus they will be motivated to intelligently face their problems.

Mr. Edward G. Patterson, of the Veterans Administration, Tuskegee Institute, was the Chairman and Chief Consultant for the panel on Veterans' problems. Chief emphasis was placed on housing of veterans and vocational guidance of veterans. It was emphasized that careful and cautious guidance should be given on the use of the "G.I. Bill of Rights."

Miss Anna E. Many, Counsellor to Women, Sophie Newcomb College of Tulane University, made the principal address for the formal public meeting on Thursday evening, speaking on the subject: "Implications of Present-Day Problems for Counselling College Students."

Dr. Idabelle Yesier, Head of the Division of Education, Dillard University spoke at the All-Association Dinner on Friday evening. She stated that guidance workers should adopt a democratic and humane attitude in helping students solve their problems, for many problems arise from family difficulties and incidents occurring in the day-by-day activities of students. Therefore a close human interest and comradeship can be much more effective in solving problems than many stereotyped personnel techniques.

Mrs. Mayme U. Foster, Dean of Women, Fisk University, and Dr. Geo. W. Reeves, Dean of Men, Prairie View University, Presidents of the two associations were the officiating officers during the Conference. Miss I. D. Jenkins, Dean of Women, Dillard University, was hostess.

New Presidents of the Association are: Dr. T. Ruth Brett, Acting Director of Personnel, Tuskegee Institute, President of the National Association of Personnel Deans of Women, and Dr. T. H. Hawkins, Asst. Dean of Men, Howard U., Pres. of the National Assn. of Personnel Deans of Men.

Lawmakers May Receive Special Call

College Housing Poses Problem That May Need Legislative Session

Conference Meets

Increase In Enrollment In All Alabama Schools Demands Drastic Action

By G. C. LONG

If all other methods fail to solve the present educational emergency in the state, Gov. Chauncey Sparks yesterday said he "might" even "consider" calling a special session of the legislature to work on the problem.

The governor made the remark at a meeting of college presidents and other interested educators called by him to discuss the present educational problem in Alabama.

Names Committees

After the meeting the governor appointed a committee to study and report on the present veterans situation in the state.

The committee, which will meet in the governor's office Friday, is composed of Dr. Raymond R. Paty, president of the University of Alabama, chairman; Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Dr. Hubert Searcy, presiden of Huntingdon College; Dr. Harwell C. Davis, president of Howard College; Dr. J. F. Drake, president of A and M College, and Dr. Houston Cole, president of Jacksonville State Teachers College.

In an effort to cooperate in the present emergency the college presidents passed the following resolutions offered by the governor:

"1. That the institutions of higher learning announce their willingness to enroll as many students as their teaching facilities can accommodate regardless of residential shortage.

"2. That students be enrolled with the understanding that residential accomodations will be furnished to the maximum extent possible and beyond that the students will have to arrange, either transportation to attend lectures in class rooms, or secure residence somewhere near the institution.

"3. That the institutions of higher learning agree to inaugurate students shifts to accommodate the increased load of students; and at the same time provide additional personnel so that the load on present teachingf staff will not be too great.

"4. That every institution of higher learning will exert every effort to solve the problem of residence by providing temporary and permanent housing accommodations.

"5. That all institutions open their doors, at least temporarily, to both men and women students whether on a residential basis or not, depending upon their rules and regulations and facilities, to the end that as many of the boys and girls of Alabama who want a college training can secure at least some training during this emergency."

In a prepared statement Governor Sparks told the educators that unless physical plants, faculties and classfooms are increased 3,178 white and 2,394 Negro students must be denied admission to Alabama colleges.

"Recent surveys indicate that the pledge of higher educational opportunities made to veterans cannot be fulfilled unless drastic and immediate action is taken to expand the capacity of our colleges," the governor said in opening the conference.

Must Solve Problems

He added that if Alabama is to use this educational opportunity to advantage the problems must be solved at the state level.

A report prepared by M. E. Head, manager of the Veterans Administration in Alabama, estimated that in the state, 28,153 white and 8,653 Negro veterans would seek to attend institutions of higher learning.

"Even if the critical housing problem is solved," Governor Sparks said, "the probable total enrollment for the Fall of 1946 exceeds the total estimated capacity of all institutions by 3,178 white and 2,394 Negro students."

Several of the college presidents reported they were turning away students because of lack of housing and other facilities, and because they do not offer the courses, particularly trades, the students want.

Dr. Duncan said Auburn had turned down approximately 2,000 applications. Dr. Drake, A. and M. College, and Dean I. A. Derbigny, representing Tuskegee Institute, each reported turning down about 200 applicants.

"The small colleges are catching the overflow from the larger institutions and that is creating a problem for local students, particularly girls," Dr. W. W. Hill, president of Livingston State Teachers College, said.

Housing Critical

All of the college presidents reported housing shortages so far as students were concerned, and added that faculty housing was also something to be considered because teachers could not be obtained without assuring them adequate housing would be provided.

The same committee that was appointed by Governor Sparks to study the problem was also instructed to consider the establishment of an "emergency college" that would offer general college work to students.

The governor named Camp Rucker, Gunter Field, and Craig Field as places that would be suitable for such a college.

In addition to the other problems the educators said there was a shortage of teaching material on the college level. They also pointed out that it was hard to keep a good teacher because of the competition from other institutions offering higher pay.

Head declared many veterans were becoming disillusioned because of the situation and that commercial institutions were capitalizing on the lack of facilities at the colleges.

"I do not think the veterans want a makeshift education," Head asserted. "And I want to correct any impression that boys

Officially attending the conference were: Dr. Paty, Dr. A. F. Harman, president of Alabama College at Montevallo; Dr. Duncan, Dr. J. A. Keller, president of Florence State Teachers College: Dr. Cole; Dr. C. B. Smith, president of Trov State Teachers College; Dr. Hill; Dean Burns, of Howard College; Dr. Norton; Col. W. L. Murfee. president of Marion Institute; Dr. George R. Stuart, president of Birmingham-Southern College; Dr. J. I Riddle, president of Judson College.

Dr. Searcy; Father W. D. O'Leary. president of Spring Hill College; Dean I. A. Derbigny; Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president of State Teachers College, Montgomery; Dr. Drake; Dr. F. M. Cook. president of Snead Junior College, and Head.

Educators To Meet In Capitol Today

College Housing In State Theme Of Conference

A meeting of Alabama college presidents, both white and negro, has been called today at the Capitol by Gov. Chauncey Sparks to discuss educational facilities in the State.

"I urge all educators to attend the meeting," the governor said. "The time has come that we have to do something for the boys and girls who want to go to college; the situation is acute."

Governor Sparks said he had been told by Dr. I. N. Duncan, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, that Auburn had had to turn down applications from approximately 1,000 prospective students.

"And that situation exists at other schools, State and private, he continued.

Last week Governor Sparks sent a telegram to the heads of the various schools in the State, asking them to meet with him today in an effort to solve the educational problem.

He added housing was not the only problem to be solved, that a shortage of teachers exists and also a shortage of space to be used as classrooms.

"Perhaps it will be wise to regionalize training so students can live at home and matriculate to the nearest school," the governor suggested. "It may even be possible that we can use such places as Camp Rucker and set up branches of the colleges until the emergency is over."

HOW TO TEACH GROUP AMITY

The Sun
New York, N.Y.

National Group Advocates 'More Than Tolerance.'

Special to THE NEW YORK SUN.
The New York Sun Bureau,
Washington, Sept. 28.

Contending that schools can do much to build better understanding among various racial and national groups within the United States, the National Education Association's Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education today distributed a thirty-two-page booklet with specific suggestions for teachers.

Entitled "More Than Tolerance," the bulletin, which was compiled by the N. E. A. research division, discusses the necessity for inter-group education, and describes methods of approaching the problem of group differences.

It outlines general education problems encountered in this field—the attitudes of pupils, in-service training of teachers, the importance of proper teacher attitudes, the need for curriculum revision, extra-curricular activities that may be engaged in promoting group harmony, improved school-community relationships, community programs that may be developed, and unique teaching devices that can be used.

What Some Are Doing.

The bulletin is based on a survey made by the research division of promising school practices throughout the nation. Of 1,400 city school superintendents who were asked to report on what their schools were doing to promote intergroup understanding, 376 replied, and of this number 349 stated that they have active programs in this field, the comsion reports.

"The Defense Commission believes that if we are to stem the rising tide of intolerance and antagonisms in this country we need much more than tolerance," the commission declares. "Unless teachers, who are closer to the communities and the personal prejudices therein than any other group in America, take the lead in teaching more than tolerance in our schools, the very existence of our democracy in the post-war years is threatened."

Although the commission concedes that there is no panacea for the problem of intergroup relationships, and that intergroup struggles have been prevalent, it believes that since prejudice is an acquired characteristic, it can be fought by proper educational methods.

Must Begin Early.

In carrying out an effective program of education for group harmony, several principles must be considered, the commission states: The program must begin early both at home and in school; it must include opportunities for the practice of group living in a favorable environment; the building of group understanding must begin at and be adapted to the community level, and the teacher must recognize the necessity for community discussion, experimentation, acceptance and action and must not attempt to impose his ideas on the pupils.

Before outlining a community setup for the program, the bulletin suggests projects which can be undertaken by the teachers without "a disheartening outlay of time and study," and describes programs that have been carried on by entire school systems in New York city and in other places, such as Springfield, Mass.; South Bend, Ind.; Atlanta, Providence, Detroit and Pittsburgh.

Under the heading: "Things to Do," the bulletin suggests that schools initiate their program of group harmony by making "a small beginning," such as inviting a lecturer to speak or showing an appropriate motion picture film.

Urges Slow Beginning.

Following this initial move, the commission suggests that the following steps be taken:

Study friction and the possibilities of friction between different groups in your community.

Find out what discriminatory practices exist in your community.

Find out whether intolerance exists that has little excuse for expression.

Examine school practices for evidences of unjust discrimination. In some places it is glaring; in others, subtle.

Watch pupils for evidences of group intolerance. Be careful not to plant it where it does not exist by calling attention to the possibility.

Survey the schools to find out what is being done to promote good feeling. This survey need not be formal.

Read about what other schools are doing in intergroup education. Consult experts to learn other possibilities.

Suggested Activities.

Among "things to be done" it suggests the following:

Form a central committee to make suggestions and exchange ideas.

Encourage interested teachers to experiment with intercultural materials in classes.

Encourage committees in each school to plan programs.

Arrange for at least a few teachers to attend courses and workshops in intercultural education.

Encourage the pupils to hold discussions of intergroup relationships and the problems needing to be solved.

Urge carefully prepared assembly programs.

Encourage pupils to study problems and the best thinking about their solution, and to suggest ways of meeting local needs to the authorities.

Study curriculum changes to include intercultural materials.

Examine textbooks and other materials in use to see whether they would tend to strengthen prejudices against any group.

Consult with universitles and other interested agencies to secure suggestions for improving the whole program.

World Student Union Aims For Tolerance, Education

The Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-28-46

By C. O. PROCTOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia. — Winding up its 17-day session with a positive stand against discrimination the International Union of Students here, recently announced its two major aims to becoming the representative international organization of democratic students; and to promote the rights of all youth to a full education.

More than 300 delegates representing 36 countries and 138 national groups took part in the conference. Active leadership, and moral leadership was taken by the 25 member U.S. delegation of which three were Negroes. They shared the task of preparing a resolution outlining the tasks of students in rebuilding the world. They also aided in forming a constitution for the organization, and in setting up the working principles of the body.

Internationalize Student Groups

The constitution of the new group is designed to promote internationalization of all democratic student movements. The group is composed of a congress, which meets once every three years, and several permanent commissions which will meet annually. The congress is the highest authority. The commissions will work out methods of intellectual cooperation in redeveloping devastated countries.

It is the plan of the student union that broader writing contacts will be established among students, and that the number of international exchange students will be increased. Present plans call for exchange students to be experts in fields in which they may aid the redevelopment of the countries to which they go.

The constitution of the new organization was signed by all but the student delegations from New Zealand, Eire, and Holland. The New Zealand and Irish groups withheld signing, because they lacked authorization, and the Dutch delegation felt that the international body would supercede the sovereignty of its national body.

Indian Groups Split

One of India's three delegations signed, and the other two, the All-India Student Congress, and the All-India Moslem Student Federation withheld signing pending an investigation into the student organizational setup in India.

Outstanding in the American delegation was the work of William Ellis, Harvard student, who was voted to one of the union's four vice presidencies. Charles Procter, vice chairman of the American delegation, was elected to head the permanent commission on science. Walter Wallace the third Negro delegate, was elected to a position on one of the remaining commissions. Ellis is the only American to hold an office on the executive council.

The American delegation has already begun plans to form a national student union in the U.S. which will be a part of the newly-formed international body.

Clara Yates in English Meet

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Miss Clara L. Yates, a 1946 graduate of Spelman College, as a member of the World Student Christian Federation, is a delegation to the International Student Service Conference, to be held July 22-29 at Girton College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, England.

Miss Yates will be one of 50 delegates chosen by the United Student Christian Council to attend the World Student Christian Federation which meets in Geneva, Switzerland in August.

The Geneva meeting is sponsored and promoted by national and international organizations with which the United Student Christian Council is affiliated. Representatives from 40 countries will be in attendance.

To See Relief Centers

Before returning to this country, Miss Yates will visit a number of strategic relief centers and attend regional conferences in other European countries.

She is a native of Atlanta and an honor graduate of Spelman where she was an officer and staff member of the Campus Mirror (student publication), and a member of the Inter-Collegiate Christian Council, the Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Chorus, the YWCA Cabinet, and the University Players.

World Educators Demand Battle Against Race Prejudice

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-21-46

ENDICOTT, N.Y. — Educators from 30 countries here. Citing national and racial bias as a source of r of the world to take up the battle against racial and national bigot- ry and called for unbiased text- books for worldwide use last week

at the World Education Conference in many Ame North and Sou the instructor l

cation.

The conference further recommended that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization engage in a universal program to eliminate illiteracy. It was emphasized that unless adults can read and write they cannot adequately fulfill their duties as participants in democratic governments.

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19f 1946

Proctor Resigns As President of Conference of Southern Students After Taking Post At U. of Illinois

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., July 15—Southern liberal and progressive circles, including officials of the Conference of Southern Students, were surprised to learn of the intended resignation of Charles D. Proctor, youthful and militant president of the Conference of Southern Students. Proctor's announcement, forwarded in the form of a letter to Bernice Wechsler, vice president of the Conference and delegate from the Women's College of the University of North Carolina, stated that he had been uncertain about his future residence when the conference unanimously drafted him for a second term as its chief exceutive at its Hampton Institute meeting last April 12. He explained that he had been more certain of a position as research fellow in the Department of Pharmacology at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn., than he had been concerning a teaching assistantship and admission to the graduate school at the Medical School of the University of Illinois. His attitude on the matter centered around the unfavorable criticism which might develop as a result of his retaining the office while absent from the South and following receipt of a notice from university officials which declared his eligibility for admission into the Illinois University graduate school he had deemed it wise to announce that his resignation would be submitted to the executive committee of the conference scheduled to be held at Chapel Hill, N. C., in the fall.

The conference president's statement came even as the organization was preparing press releases and announcements of his appointment to the American Delegation to the International Student Conference to convene at Prague, Czechoslovakia from August 17 to 31 and to the post of special European correspondent and observer for the American Chemical Society. While at Prague Proctor will represent Meharry Medical college and Fisk university as well as the Southern student organization which he has headed for two terms of ofifce.

Commisions Named

Acting under the directives of the broad liberal program adopted at the conference's Hampton meeting Proctor has issued announcement of the creation of four new commissions in the administrative structure of the organization. Chairmen of the commissions appointed were as follows: Commisssion on Economic Affairs, Gordon Shoemaker of the University of South Carolina; Commission on Civil Liberties, Ruth Steinburg of Berea college; Commission on International Affairs, Janet Haas of Rollins college and the special Commission on Industry and Labor, O. Rudolph Aggrey of Hampton Institute. In addition to these appointments, Dick Koral of the University of North Carolina, executive secretary of the group and Miss Wechsler were named to the conferences' observation posts at the UN meetings in New York. The conference's support of the special committee on action in the Coulmbia, Tenn., riot cases, sponsored jointly by the conference and the Student Council of Fisk university will be continued with Corris R. Landers, the Fisk Council's appointee to the chairmanship of that committee, continuing in office with the aid of Nathaniel Williams who will act as Proctor's proxy for the co-chairmanship of the Columbia Committee during the latter's trip to Europe. Proctor stated that over 3,000 pamphlets on the Columbia riot already had been distributed, but that the committee had been repeatedly denied a conference with Gov. Jim McCord of Tennessee in which the committee had planned to request an investigation into what it felt was ignominous handling of the situation on the part of Lynn Bomar, Tennessee State Highway Patrol Chief.

Proctor stated that he had every confidence in the future of the conference under the leadership of Miss Wechsler who would succeed him in the event that the group's executive committee accepted his resignation and that he felt that the program of action against such forces as the Klan, isolationists, supporters of restrictions to the ballot and discriminatory freight rates, etc., would be continued under her administration.

Has Brilliant Record

At the young age of 23, Charles D. Proctor has blazed a trail of service to be envied by many who are much older, in two distinct fields of service. Holding Bachelor's and Master's Degrees in the field of chemistry from Fisk university and keenly desirous of being of service to humanity through use of his knowledge, he has prepared himself and has already rendered such service. In 1943 while working as a metallurgist with the St. Louis Ordnance Division he attained national prominence thru his discovery of the flame-proofing mixture "sulfaduratextrin," a solution designed to utilize economical, non-priority chemicals in the fixing of ordnance annealing workers uniforms so that they would be flame-resistant. In 1944 he served as assistant control manager for the Paisley Adhesive Corp. of America and in 1945 after winning a Lambert Pharmacal C. Grant he was made director of that company's project in Chemotherapy located at Meharry Medical college in Nashville, Tennessee. He has spent three years as teaching assistant in the Department of Chemistry of Fisk university. During his work at Fisk and with the Meharry Project, Mr. Proctor has synthesized thirteen new sulfonamide derivatives and six new quinoline derivatives now being submitted to test for possible chemotherapeutic use.

Proctor holds membership in the Organic and Medicinal Divisions of the American Chemical Society, The International Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, The American Academy of Social and Political Science and has recently received an invitation from the directors of the American Ass'n for Adult Education to join that body. He is national director of achievement for the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and belongs to Beta Kappa Chi and Alpha Mu Omega Honorary Scientific societies.

Dr. Waldo Howard Elected President

HOUSTON.—Seventy-five leaders from various areas in Texas assembled Saturday, September 14, in the annex of the St. John Baptist church on Dowling street, and organized the Texas Conference on Equalization of Educational Opportunities for Negroes. Aside from assuming the responsibility to support the NAACP, and to carry the job of fighting to see that any separate facilities are equal to those furnished to whites, the body launched on the job of preparation for fighting on the elementary level, the high school level, and on equalization-of-pay levels.

Dr. Waldo Howard was chosen president; Rev. W. H. Hightower was chosen vice president; Mrs Almeta Robinson was chosen secretary; and Ora Elliott was chosen treasurer Also elected to the executive committee to serve with the officers as the governing body were Dr. J. J. Rhoads, A. Maceo Smith, Dr. Everett Givens, and Carter Wesley.

In addition to those in attendance there were messages of regret from a great number of citizens such as President E. C. McLeod of Wiley college, William Thompson of Kingsville; Prof. R. J. Walker of Pecos; Solomon Johnson of Orange; Mrs. Mary J. Sims of Round Rock, A. W. McDonald of Galveston Aaron Jefferson of Beaumont, who wired from Los Angeles President M. K. Curry, Jr., Butler college, Tyler; and W. E. Lucas, Ennis.

Among those in attendance were the following: Mrs. Lula B. White, executive secretary, NAACP, Houston; Mrs. C. V. Adair, administrative assistant secretary NAACP, Houston; Mrs. Irene Lane, member of NAACP, Bryan; John T. Lane, member of NAACP, Bryan, Rev. M. L. Price, pastor. Greater Zion Baptist church, Houston; H. C Johnson, Houston College for Negroes, Houston; Mrs. Etta O'Neil Jack Yates High school Houston; Mrs. Claire Grigsby, Houston, Mrs. E. M. Van Dyke, Austin, Mrs. H. C. Langrum, Crockett; Professor J. E. Gooden, Houston; H. E. Haney, Sinton; Miss Ellie A. Wade, Houston; Mrs. Ernestine F. McGruder, Houston; Elbert Randall, Houston Co. lege for Negroes, Houston; J. J Abernethy, Houston Mrs. Ruby O. Abernethy, Houston; E. S. Myers, West Columbia; Sparford Bird, West Columbia; C. Joiner, West Columbia; Lewis Jones, editor of Informer Papers, Houston; Arthur J Bundage, Negro county agent; Dr. Charles E. White, Houston; R. W. Hilliard, Prairie View; C. F. Richardson, Houston; O. H. Elliott, Samuel Huston, Austin; J. W. Rice, Dallas; Dr. Everett H. Givens, Austin; Dr. Waldo J. Howard, Houston; E. L. Anderson, Austin; Robert Davis, Waxahachie; Henry James, Waxahachie; W. L. Lewis, Waxahachie; H. R Brooks, Waxahachie; L. M. Moten, Trinity; Rev. J. D Moten, Houston. E. L. Wells, Longview; J. D. Barefield, Galveston; B. J. Strode, Galveston; M. A. Upshaw, Austin; Rev. W. H. Hightower, Galveston, C. J. Greenly, Austin; W. M. Henry, Crockett; Frank Bue, Lamarque, P. S. Sims, Lamarque; I. S. White, Longview; Rev. L. A. Thigpen, Marshall; P. S Gallagher, Sr Houston; Miss S E. Coleman, Houston; Mrs. E. M. Abner, Houston; Mrs. Almeta S. Robinson, Fort Worth; O. K. Manning, Houston; A. E. Warner, Negro Labor News, Houston; J. Don Davis, Houston; Mrs. Lorene Smith Boliver, Houston; Attorney Kenneth R. Lamkin, Austin; Heman Sweatt, Houston; J. H. Williams, Dallas; J. W. Robinson, Houston; A. J. Robinson, Fort Worth; A. G. Hilliard, Bay City. C. N. Walker, and Dr. C. W. Pemberton.

Future Southern Regional Mixed Conferences Face Ban

NEW YORK—The annual Southern regional conference attended by students of both races, which met at Highland Lake, N.C., this year, will not be held in that section again because of pressure brought by local persons who oppose interracial gatherings.

Edward G. Carroll, of the YMCA National Student Council, said that during the sessions students felt the force of his pressure by anonymous threats and community rumors, but were convinced that these ills should be tackled through Christian cooperation and understanding.

Pleading for support for the organization, Mr. Carroll said, "There must be more opportunities to venture into cooperative labor in order to pave the way for real emancipation; these things must be if our Christian heritage is to mean anything to tomorrow's leaders."

Atlanta girl is delegate to conferences in Europe

NEW YORK—Miss Clara Le-

Before returning to this country, Miss Yates will visit a number of strategic relief centers and attend regional conferences in other European countries.

Miss Yates, a native of Atlanta, recently was appointed one of the travelling secretaries for 1946-47 for the World Student Service Fund. In this capacity she will visit many colleges and universities in the United States, north as well as south, in the interest of United Student Christian Council for the World Student Service Fund.

In August, Miss Yates will be one of 50 delegates chosen by the International Student Service Conference to be held in Girton College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, England.

Miss Yates is a delegate to the Christian Federation which meets in Geneva, Switzerland.

AMERICAN STUDENTS TAKING PART IN WORLD CONGRESS IN PRAGUE



A group of United States delegates outside the Student College "Masaryk," where they are being housed during the meeting which started Sunday in the Czechoslovak capital.

Times New York Sun. 8-22-46

TEACHERS WHO WILL SAIL TODAY FOR POSTS IN NEAR EAST



Part of the group that will leave aboard the Vulcania as they attended a luncheon here yesterday. In front are Mrs. John Bliss (left), Scarsdale, N. Y., and Miss Florence Brumbaugh, New York City. Left to right, rear: Dean John Bliss, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Dwight Stauffer, Highland Park, N. J.; Henry Malter, New York City; Theodore Barrett, Larchmont, N. Y.; Mrs. William Pyles and Dr. William Pyles, New York City, and Mrs. Harry Snyder, Ridgewood, N. J.

Nearly 100 teachers and their families are scheduled to sail on the Vulcania today to fill positions at seven American colleges affiliated with the Near East College Association, it was announced yesterday by Albert W. Staub, American director of the association.

Included in the group—the largest to be sent out by the association at one time—are fifty-nine faculty or staff members, fourteen of whom have finished post-war furloughs in the United States. A luncheon honoring the educators

The New York Times

NASHVILLE—College Heads

Times New York Sun. 7/24/46

College presidents and staff officers from institutions in various sections of the country will attend the Institute of Higher Education scheduled to open in Nashville, Tenn., late this month. Sessions will be held at Scarritt College and in the Joint Library of the University Center from July 29 to Aug. 2. The college leaders will discuss latest developments in college administration, curriculum, finances and public relations.

yesterday. The institutions that will receive the teachers are the American University of Beirut and International College, Robert College and Istanbul Woman's College, Athens College, American School for Boys in Bagdad and Damascus College.

TEACHERS AGREE ON A WORLD BODY

New York Times New York

Endicott Delegates From 30 Countries Approve Eight Parts of a Charter

Times 8-27-46

By BENJAMIN FINE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ENDICOTT, N. Y., Aug. 26—In one of the most spirited sessions that has been seen here, delegates of thirty countries attending the international teaching conference, agreed to establish an all-embracing world-wide organization of teachers, although they could not agree on all details

Resuming its plenary sessions, the conference held morning and afternoon sessions in an attempt to adopt a constitution for the new association. The educators approved eight of ten proposed sections of a world charter but by late afternoon bogged down on the important issue of voting power. Before adjourning, the delegates sent the charter back to the drafting committee for revision.

During the day, the educators approved several of the less controversial parts of the charter. They chose a name, the World Organization of the Teaching Profession. They agreed also on the four purposes of the organization: To make education available to all without discrimination; to improve the professional status of teachers; to promote world-wid peace, and to work with the United Nations and other international bodies.

The teachers debated many of the points dealing with the proposed world school organization. Five classifications of membership were approved: national, international, affiliated, individual and honorary. A delegate assembly, executive committee and secretariat are to be included in the new association. It was voted that meetings of the entire body would be held annually.

When it came to the question of how the voting power would be distributed in the international organization the deliberations slowed down. Under the proposed constitutional provisions, each national member would be entitled to one vote for each 50,000 members, with a maximum of five votes. This method was challenged by various nations, particularly the smaller ones. They insisted that a more tion in the United States, with its 320,000 members.

The delegates seemed to be so far apart on this issue at times that it was difficult for the chairman to maintain order.

"It is important that the smaller teaching groups get more representation," Abdul-Asiz Esseyed Ibrahim of the Royal Egyptian Teachers Association, insisted. "We want all the countries to take part in the sessions on a more equal basis."

Times 8-27-46

Taking the opposite stand, Dr. Frank L. Schlage, chairman of the equitable method of voting be adopted.

Times 8-27-46

An amendment, introduced by Jose Luis Figueroa of the Mexican Teachers Association, proposed that each country, regardless of size, have one vote. Backed up in his spirited and at times heated arguments by delegates from several other Latin-American countries, he

At the morning session the question of the smaller nations or teachers' groups. I'm certain that the drafting committee will work out a plan that country, if the United States, it would go to the acceptable to all delegates when Sweden asked the American delegation why no Negro educator was at the conference. If this was to be a real world organization, he declared, all groups must be included. He also urged that another attempt be made to bring the Russian teachers into the organization.

Times 8-27-46

insisted that it would be unfair for his own organization, the English National Union of Teachers, to become affiliated with the world body. I had would mean that a teachers' association with a few thousand members and undemocratic to penalize the smaller countries because they did not have as many teachers as the American Federation of Teachers, the A.F.L., thus denying anyone meet in the morning."

Dr. Schlage said he was "highly optimistic" at the day's develop-

Disagreeing vigorously, Ralph Morley, Member of Parliament, representing Great Britain, told the conference that he viewed Mr. Figueroa's motion with apprehension." If it were adopted, he asserted, it would be impossible

Times 8-27-46

were permitted, this would dis-criminate against any

Dr. Schlage predicted. "We do not want to discrimi-

19f 1946

Students Challenge South's Leadership

Memphis World Tennessee
Fri 3-8-46

ALBANY, Ga.— (SNS) — Student leaders from sixteen Southern colleges and secondary schools representing six Southern States, flung a challenge to leaders of Negro institutions in a two-day assembly at Albany State College, Ga., March 1 and 2.

Brought into being at the specific invitation of the student government of Albany State College the Conference drew such praise from all attendants that a unanimous vote established it as a permanent and annual affair. Next year, the delegates will assemble at Hampton, Kentucky State, Tuskegee, or Florida A. and M. the final choice to be made by an interim committee of the Conference.

Sixteen Southern colleges and secondary schools sent delegates to the two-day conference at Albany State College. The theme of the conference was: "Problems Facing Negro Youth." Post-war problems were discussed in three fields: political, educational and economic.

POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY

The delegates entered into the records of the conference a challenge to Negro colleges to become more active in behalf of the political affairs of Negro youth. And they further challenged the church and the home to awaken and play an active part in getting Negro youth to accept their political responsibilities through planned activities.

The question of economics was a difficult one, and the delegates, realizing the significance of the coming withdrawal of Federal control over employment, and the resulting effect to millions of Negro youths, especially in the South recommended that the various student organizations in the colleges and secondary schools might make an effort to understand better the business and labor unions in their community.

Fri 3-8-46

The third and final session dealth with the problem of education; and if the several college presidents and other Negro leaders in the field of learning could have been present, they most certainly would have learned how the conference leaders feel toward the type of education the Southern states now offer their Negro citizens. Much discussion centered around the techniques used or proposed by the Southern States to meet the Supreme Court's decision in the Gaines Case. The delegates finally decided that Negro youth should demand that the Negro leaders take a definite stand to force the Southern States to abide by the Supreme Court's decision in the Gaines Case, and that they accept no compromise.

WIDE REPRESENTATION

The colleges represented at the Conference were: Ft. Valley State College, Florida A. and M. College Friendship Normal College, Gammon Theological Seminary, Hampton Institute, Kentucky State College, Miles Memorial College, Spelman College, Stillman Institute and Tuskegee Institute. Two representative attended from Florida A and M College and from Spelman Cillege.

The high schools represented were all of the state of Georgia.

The guest speakers for the conference were Nelson Jackson of the Atlanta School of Social Work Dr. Aaron Brown, president of Albany State College; Professor T. L. Latimer, head of the Social Science Department of the host school, and Professor J. E. Andrews, head of the English Department of the same school.

NEGROES ENDORSE SCHOOL EQUALITY

Age Herald

NEW ORLEANS, April 14—(AP)—Efforts of Kentucky, Texas and Oklahoma Negroes on behalf of equality of educational facilities in the South were endorsed Saturday by the Southern Negro conference for equalization of education opportunity.

Mon 4-15-46

The group, meeting here, also commended the action of a citizens' committe of Texarkana, Tex., in favoring use of bond money for improvement of all schools.

Carter Wesley, of Houston, was named interim president. Other officers chosen were J. J. Jones, Texarkana, Tex., and Frank Stanley, Louisville, Ky., vice presidents; Samuel E. Warren, Baton Rouge, secretary, and Rufus Atwood, Frankfurt, Ky., treasurer.

Committee of 25 Will Push for Naming of Negro to School Board

Daily Worker New York N.Y.
1-8-46

A committee of 25 leaders of Negro and trade union organizations has been set up to fight for appointment of a Negro member to the Board of Education, Frank Montero, of the National Urban League, made known yesterday.

The immediate aim of the committee, which was organized at an emergency conference Friday, is to press Mayor O'Dwyer to appoint a Negro to replace Daniel Paul Higgins, Manhattan member who recently resigned. Committee members made it clear, however, they intend to campaign until a Negro is named to the board. 1-8-46

Montero, who is serving as committee secretary, said the committee has asked the Mayor for an appointment to discuss the issue.

He declared that the committee is disturbed by reports that the Mayor is under pressure to name someone other than a Negro and has asked that the discussion take place immediately.

According to these reports, the man being pushed for the job is Joseph V. O'Leary, political associate of Liberal Party leaders David Dubinsky and Alex Rose.

In its wire to the Mayor, the committee noted that while there have been four Negroes on the Board in the city's history, none has been appointed since 1922, when the term of Dr. E. P. Roberts expired. It also claimed that since Higgins was from upper Manhattan, his successor should be from that area.

The committee is headed by Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the New York Urban League.

Among its members, besides Montero, are Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, James E. Allen, state director of the NAACP; Thelma Dale, of the National Negro Congress; Negro Democratic leaders Ray Jones and Guy Brewer, Cecelia Saunders, of the YWCA; Saul Mills, of the City CIO Council; Rose Russell, of the CIO Teachers Union; Maida Springer, of the ILGWU; Michael Nisselson, of the Amalgamated Bank; Ferdinand Smith, of the National Maritime Union; Rev. James Robinson, Rev. John Johnson, Harry Bragg, former assistant attorney general; Moran Weston, of the Negro Labor Victory Committee; Miss Edith Alexander, representatives of the four Negro newspapers in New York, and a representative of the National Citizens Political Action Committee.

What Negroes Are Doing

Birmingham News Age Herald

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Student leaders from 16 Southern Colleges and secondary schools representing six Southern states flung a challenge to leaders of Negro institutions in a two-day assembly at Albany State College, Albany, Ga.

The conference drew praise from attendants and a unanimous vote was taken which established it as a permanent and annual affair.

Next year, delegates will assemble at Hampton, Kentucky State, Tuskegee or Florida A. & M., the final choice will be made by an interim committee of the conference. 3-17-46

The delegates entered into the records a challenge to Negro colleges to become more active in behalf of the political affairs of Negro youth. They further challenged the church and the home to awaken and play an active part in getting Negro youth to accept their political responsibilities through planned activities.

The question of economics was a difficult one, and the delegates recommended that the various student organizations in the colleges and secondary schools might make an effort to understand better the business and labor unions of their community.

Ala.

In regards to education, the delegates decided that Negro youth should demand that Negro leaders take a definite stand to force the Southern states to abide by the Supreme Court decision in the Gaines case, and that they accept no compromise.

Colleges represented at the conference were Fort Valley, Florida A. & M., Friendship Normal, Gamon Theological Seminary, Hampton, Kentucky State, Miles, Spelman, Stillman and Tuskegee.

Sunday

Guest speakers included Nelson Jackson, of the Atlanta School of Social Work; Dr. Aaron Brown, Albany State president; Prof. T. L. Latimer and Prof. J. E. Andrews.

Dr. Alexander's Report On Negro Education

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

DR. FRED M. ALEXANDER, state director of secondary and Negro education, paints a rosy picture of the progress of Negro education in Virginia in the March issue of the University of Virginia *News Letter*. The report deals primarily with a comparative analysis of this progress covering the period embracing the school years 1906-07 and 1944-45, but ignores completely the *causes* therefor. Sat. 3-9-46

In this respect Dr. ALEXANDER's report, while it represents a commendable change and will no doubt serve to focus attention upon the subject in this state, is somewhat misleading in that it tends to place an all too optimistic interpretation upon *what* has been accomplished, rather than *how* it has been brought to pass.

Moreover, while Dr. ALEXANDER's analysis reveals very definite gains in the field he explores, he fails to carry the comparisons to their logical conclusions. Any comparative study of conditions existing in the white and Negro schools of the state which takes into account the gains made in the former, will at once reveal that the differentials in physical equipment, per capita expenditures in rural areas, and in many other respects, are actually greater today than they were forty or fifty years ago.

It follows, then, that about the only thing the state director of secondary and Negro education has done is to put some salve on an already badly infected carbuncle. Moreover, in several instances he contradicts some of the facts he brought out less than three years ago in a volume on Negro education in Virginia embodying a study he made in pursuit of a doctor's degree. Sat. 3-9-46

What Dr. ALEXANDER's report does *not* show is the fact that the considerable increase in the value of Negro school property, as well as the increased enrollment, is due in large measure to the fact that the Rosenwald Fund helped to build 5,000 Ne-

gro elementary schools in the South, a large number of which are in Virginia, and the increase in teachers' salaries can be attributed largely to a mandate handed down by the United States Supreme Court in an equal salary suit initiated right here in Virginia. This is in effect, however, in a very small portion of Virginia.

Considerable progress has been made in Negro education in Virginia as well as elsewhere in the South, of course, but it must be considered in the light of the "depths from whence we have come." It must be borne in mind, always, that we started with absolutely nothing, and the existence of such "educational equality between whites and Negroes," as Dr. ALEXANDER speaks of, has not been attained merely as a matter of course. Sat. 3-9-46

But he is on solid ground when he observes: "More and more Virginia is accepting the fact that no state or community is stronger than its weakest spot. As long as the Negro, making up a quarter of the population, is provided with inadequate educational opportunities, Virginia is permitting a situation that leads to extreme unevenness in her cultures.. The social structure of Virginia will grow stronger in about the same proportion that the social, economic and educational conditions of the Negro improve."

Students Challenge

Daily Worker Wed 3-6-46

South's Leadership

Atlanta, Ga.

ALBANY, Ga.—(SNS)—Student leaders from sixteen Southern colleges and secondary schools representing six Southern States, flung a challenge to leaders of Negro institutions in a two-day assembly at Albany State College, Ga., March 1 and 2.

Brought into being at the specific invitation of the student government of Albany State College, the Conference drew such praise from all attendants that a unanimous vote established it as a permanent and annual affair. Next year, the delegates will assemble at Hampton, Kentucky State, Tuskegee, or Florida A. and M. the final choice to be made by an interim committee of the Conference.

Sixteen Southern colleges and secondary schools sent delegates to the two-day conference at Albany State College. The theme of the conference was: "Problems Facing Negro Youth." Post-war problems were discussed in three fields: political, educational and economic.

POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY

The delegates entered into the records of the conference a challenge to Negro colleges to become more active in behalf of the political affairs of Negro youth. And they further challenged the church and the home to awaken and play an active part in getting Negro youth to accept their political responsibilities through planned activities.

The question of economics was a difficult one, and the delegates realizing the significance of the coming withdrawal of Federal control over employment, and the resulting effect to millions of Negro youths, especially in the South recommended that the various student organizations in the colleges and secondary schools might make an effort to understand better the business and labor unions in their community.

Wed 3-6-46

The third and final session dealth with the problem of education; and if the several college presidents and other Negro leaders in the field of learning could have been present, they most certainly would have learned how the conference leaders feel toward the type of education the Southern States now offer their Negro citizens. Much discussion centered around the techniques used or proposed by the Southern States to meet the Supreme Court's decision in the Gaines Case. The delegates finally decided that Negro youth should demand that the Negro leaders take a definite stand to force the Southern States to abide by the Supreme Court's decision in the Gaines Case, and that they accept no compromise.

WIDE REPRESENTATION

The colleges represented at the Conference were: Ft. Valley State College, Florida A. and M. College Friendship Normal College, Gammon Theological Seminary, Hampton Institute, Kentucky State Colman C oN r2o lege, Miles Memorial College Spelman College, Stillman Institute and Tuskegee Institute. Two representative attended from Florida A and M College and from Spelman Cillege.

The high schools represented were all of the state of Georgia.

The guest speakers for the conference were: Nelson Jackson of the Atlanta School of Social Work Dr. Aaron Brown, president of Albany State College; Professor T. L. Latimer, head of the Social Science Department of the host school, and Professor J. E. Andrews, head of the English Department of the same school.



Daily Ward

OFF TO EUROPE — Miss Clara Lenore Yates, a 1946 graduate of Spelman College is a delegate to the International Student Service Conference to be held July 22-29 at Girton College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, England.

age salary for a Negro teacher in 1906 was $175 a year, he said.

"More and more Virginia is accepting the fact that no state or community is stronger than its weakest spot," he philosophized. "The social structure of Virginia will grow stronger in about the same proportion that the social economic and educational opportunities of the Negroes improve." Sat 3-9-46

The Virginia educator approximates equality of educational opportunity "in percentage of school census enrolled, precentage of elementary census enrolled, percentage of teachers with college degrees, average days attended per pupil, and percentage of enrollment promoted."

The items where inequality exists in educational opportunities are listed by Dr. Alexander as: percentage of secondary school census enrolled in vocational classes, value of school property, transportation, equipment, general supplies, teaching aids, audio-visual aids, libraries, books and janitorial services; progress toward school consolidation; salaries; teaching loads; use of state funds; and per capita cost of education.

Progress Of Negro Education In Virginia Traced By Dr. Alexander

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 3-9-46

RICHMOND, Va.—The greatest strides in Negro education in Virginia were made in the periods between the school years

(See Editorial, Page 8)

1926-27 and 1944-45, according to Dr. Fred M. Alexander, State director of elementary and Negro education. His findings are made public in an article in the latest issue of the University of Virginia News Letter.

The report, which pictures the steady increase of Negro educational opportunities for Negroes within a 40-year period, reveals that $38 is now expended on teacher salaries per Negro child, compared with the $50 per white child. Sat. 3-9-46

Virginia made her greatest strides toward educational opportunities for Negroes during the 20 years since 1926, Dr. Alexander said. There were no Negro high schools in Virginia, no vocational courses offered, no supervision by Negro supervisors, and only one-half the Negroes of school age were enrolled in the school system as late as 1906.

Contending that the Negro-white gap in education has narrowed considerably, the educator listed 21 points of comparison with the white school system. The average salary for Negro teachers has been increased from 53.5 percent of that of white teachers in 1926 to 89.29 percent of the average white salary today. The aver-

Education:

Southern Conference Endorses Equalization

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Efforts of Kentucky, Texas and Oklahoma Negroes to bring about equality of educational facilities were endorsed here Saturday during a meeting of the Southern Negro Conference for Equalization of Educational Opportunities at the Booker T. Washington High School.

Deploring educational opportunities in the South as woefully inadequate, the body announced its continued legal efforts to make opportunities at all levels the same for all people.

COVERS ALL BRANCHES

It was made clear that this meant a struggle for equality in the elementary, high school and graduate brackets, and includes all areas: curricula, buildings, supplies, transportation, administration, and supervision. Sat. 6-20-46

The conference urged colored citizens in all Southern communities to institute local fights for educational equality and commended the people of Texarkana, Texas, for taking steps to equalize allocation of bond money for improvement of all schools.

Carter W. Wesley of Houston, Texas, retains the presidency of the body. Other officers elected were: J. J. Jones, Texarkana, and Frank L. Stanley, Frankfort, Ky., vice presidents; Dr. S. E. Warren of Southern University, Scotlandville, La., secretary, and R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College president, re-elected treasurer.

College Business Officers Meet

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Thirty-eight representatives of 30 educational institutions attended the seventh annual meeting of the Association of Business Officers in schools for Negroes, held May 9-11 at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.

Elected to the executive committee were, Miss Viola Means, business manager of Southern University, Scotlandville, La., secretary; and Plant Surplus Property experts in their fields, also elected were, L. H. Foster Jr., treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and Don A. Davis, business manager of S. C. State College, Orangeburg, S. C.

Thirty-eight officers elected were: W. G. Morgan, business manager of Fisk University, comptroller of Hampton Institute, president; D. Johnson, treasurer of Howard University, secretary; C. G. Cletus Means, business manager of Virginia State College, treasurer; P. Daniel, placement officer; ines session was held Saturday at noon.

National Educators Speak

52 Colleges, 127 High Schools Represented at Tuskegee Meet

The Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 12-21-46

TUSKEGEE—(ANP)—"There are no scientific secrets in the atomic bomb," said Dr. Ralph McDonald, executive secretary, department of higher education, National Education Association, in an address at the closing session Friday of the thirteenth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Dr. McDonald warned that with the destructive atomic bomb, our civic civilization is in jeopardy of destruction, unless we can banish fears and hatreds. "We must have in this new age, the kind of education that will develop human beings who can live together in peace and with confidence," he said.

179 SCHOOLS REPRESENTED

The convention opened on Wednesday evening in the institute chapel, when Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Shaw University and vice president of the association, delivered the principal address on the subject, "In Spite of Handicaps."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, welcomed the delegates, who represented fifty-two colleges and 127 high schools. In his remarks, Dr. Patterson said, "we have not begun to serve human needs," and envisioned a period of education which encourages greater use of science to meet the increasing human needs.

On Thursday morning, with President Winston Douglas presiding, Dr. Eugene Carder, general secretary, Protestant Council of the City of New York, in a feature address expressed his deep conviction that education to meet the needs of a new age must eliminate paternalism. Dr. L. S. Cozart, president Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N. C., and secretary-treasurer of the association, delivered his annual report.

HOLD BANQUET

At a banquet Thursday evening in the institute cafeteria, Dr. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University reviewed the history of the association which began as an organization to encourage and recognize accreditment. "It is a democratic organization which rotates leadership among the colleges and secondary schools," he explained, "with two commissions within the association to represent the college and high school viewpoints."

Lieut. Comdr. Edward S. Hope of the U. S. Navy, top-ranking Negro in the branch of the service, outlined opportunities open to students to enter the Navy ROTC and qualify for enlistment as officers.

Dean V. E. Daniel of Alabama State Teachers College installed officers for 1947 and closing remarks were made by President Patterson.

OFFICERS

Officers elected were: Dr. Robert P. Daniel, Shaw University; vice-presidents, S. E. Duncan, supervisor Negro high schools, North Carolina, and President A. W. Dent of Dillard University; secretary-treasurer, L. S. Cozart, president, Barber-Scotia College.

Shaw President Envisions New Age Of Advance

Memphis, Tenn. World
Fri. 12-13-46

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —One hundred and fifty delegates representing 52 colleges and 127 high schools which comprise membership in the Association of Colleges and secondary schools held their 13th annual conference here last week.

The opening meeting, which was held in the institute chapel, was called to order by President Winston Douglas, principal of the Booker T. Washington High School in Norfolk, Virginia, who, in paying tribute to Tuskegee Institute for its leadership in the field of education, said that "our coming here is more than a meeting; it is a pilgrimmage to a shrine."

The address of welcome by President F. D. Patterson was followed by the evening's feature address by Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C. Dr. Danel is vice-president of the association.

New Age Envisioned

Quoting the conference theme: "Education To Meet the Needs of a New Age," Dr. Daniel envisioned the new age with its many problems and selected as his subject: "In Spite of Handicaps." He warned young people to avoid an "attitude of defeat" as they meet the problems and cited three examples of how handicaps have been overcome.

The speaker told of a blind student at Shaw University who, with unfailing optimism developed his other faculties to such an extent that he was able to enjoy football games, dances, and other extra-curricular activities while making excellent marks in his studies.

The handicap of race in the biracial pattern here in the South, while freely discussed, is not considered by Dr. Daniel as insurmountable. He reviewed the many racial handicaps which Dr. George W. Carver overcame and stated that the great Tuskegee scientist devoted "the last fifty years of his life to paying his country in useful service for the opportunity he enjoyed, even though they were frequently limited by the handicaps of race."

Education Urged

The handicap of circumstance was considered in terms of environment and the speaker urged education as needed to help the Negro "come out of the poverty of the past."

President Patterson, in his opening remarks, sees "a great challenge to youth in the evolutionary development through which our country is passing," and veiws as a hopeful outlook the fact that our colleges are "bursting out with students." 12-13-46

With the advance of science, Dr. Patterson believes we shall be able better to serve human needs, which will mean new ideas translated into machinery and a shift in occupational emphasis.

No Secrets About Atom Bomb, Leader Says At Tuskegee

Black and Independent Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 12-13-46

Tuskegee Institute Ala.—"There are no scientific secrets in the atomic bomb" said Dr. Ralph Mcdonald, Executive Secretary, Department of Higher Education, National Education Association in an address at the closing session yesterday of the 18th Annual Convention of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Dr. McDonald warns that with the destructive atomic bomb, our entire civilization is in jeopardy of destruction unless we can banish fears and hatreds. "We must have in this new age the kinds of education which will develop human beings who can live together in peace and with confidence," he said.

The convention opened on Wednesday evening, December 4, in the Institute Chapel at which time Dr. Robert P. Daniel, President of Shaw University and Vice President of the Association delivered the principal address on the subject "In Spite of Handicaps." Dr. Daniel urged education for Negro youth which will discourage the "attitude of defeat" and bring the race 'out of the poverty of the past."

President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute welcomed the delegates who represented 52 colleges and 127 high schools. In his remarks Dr. Patterson said that "we have not begun to serve human needs' 'and envisions a period of education which encourages greater use of science to meet the increasing human needs. "This will mean a new era in manufacturing with a shift in occupational emphasis.

Cultural Patterns Must Change in Atomic Age

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Educators Told 'Fears, Hatreds' Will Destroy Civilization Unless Banished

Sat. 12-21-46

TUSKEGEE (ANP) — Warnings by prominent educators and a leading Protestant churchman that educational patterns must be adjusted to meet the challenge of the atomic bomb, featured the 13th annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at Tuskegee Institute, Dec. 11-13.

Officers elected were: Dr. Daniel, president; S. E. Duncan, supervisor, North Carolina high schools; and President A. W Dent, Dillard University, vice-presidents; and President L. S. Cozart of Barber-Scotia College, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Need to Banish Fears

Dr. Ralph McDonald, higher education specialist, National Education Association, said, "There are no scientific secrets in the atomic bomb which places our civilization in jeopardy of destruction unless we can banish fears and hatreds."

He declared, "We must have in this new age the kind of education which will develop human beings who can live together in peace and with confidence."

Must Aid Youth

Dr. Eugene Carder, general secretary, Protestant Council of New York City, expressed the conviction that "education to meet the needs of a new age must eliminate paternalism."

President Robert P. Daniel of Shaw University, association vice president, urged education for colored youth which will discourage the "attitude of defeat."

President F. P. Patterson of Tuskegee welcomed the delegates and envisioned an educational era which "encourages greater use of science to meet increasing human needs."

Naval Officer Speaks

Lt. Comdr. Edward S. Hope, ranking U.S. Navy officer, outlined opportunities open to colored students to enter the Navy's ROTC and qualify for enlistment as officers. President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University reviewed the association's history.

Winston Douglas of Norfolk (Va.), president, presided; President L. S. Cozart of Barber Scotia College, Concord (N.C.), secretary-treasurer, made his annual report; D. K. Cherry of Knoxville College read the resolutions; and Dean V. E. Daniel of Alabama State Teachers' College installed the officers.

The resolutions urged mandatory employment of competent colored personnel by the VA; endorsed the National Urban League's vocational campaign; and commended President Truman for naming minority leaders to the commission on higher education, which was asked to eradicate regional and racial inequalities.

Carnegie Corporation of New York

$23,900 Given for Adult Education

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Carnegie Fund Project to Educate Illiterates

Sat. 8-17-46

WASHINGTON

Colored adults, who have completed less than five years of school will be given an opportunity for additional education, Commissioner John W. Studebaker of the U.S. Office of Education announced on Tuesday.

The announcement came after the Carnegie Corporation of New York granted $23,910 for a project of adult education with the general purpose of raising the educational levels of colored adults.

60 Attend Conference

Commissioner Studebaker, in announcing the project, which is sponsored by the Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency in co-operation with the American Association for Adult Education and the National Conference on Adult Education and the Negro said:

"Nearly three million of the ten million 'functionally illiterate adults are colored. Similir findings by Selective Service officials clearly demonstrate the need for such a project, especially at a time when intelligent understanding of world and domestic problems is so importaont."

The first phase of the project was a conference, when 60 persons from all levels of education representing educational associations, the Elks, National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, YMCA and several government agencies attended.

Americans, Africans Aided by Carnegie Corporation

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — (ANP)—An official report of the Carnegie Corporation of New York revealed recently that Americans and Africans shared in the philanthophic appropriations as of Sept. 30, 1946.

The report showed allocation of $25,000 to the Boy Scouts of America for extension of work among colored boys in the South, Hampton Institute, $23,910; National Urban League, $10.000, United Negro College Fund, $25,000; and more than $50,000 toward development of libraries in West Africa.

Sat. 12-7-46

Donations to African libraries included $4,000 to northern Nigeria, $22,368 to southern Nigeria, $24,400 to Gold Coast Africa, $2,000 in Sierra Leone, and $2,400 to Gambia. A $5,000 approrpriation was also made for scholarships to a language school at Trois-Pistoles

Southerners Still Cheating on Division of U.S. Funds

The Afro American Baltimore Md.
Sat. 7-27-46

WASHINGTON (NNPA).—Although approximately $2,000,000 of Federal funds were spent for trade and industrial education in the South during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, less than $300,000 of this amount was spent for the training of colored people, a statistical study of the United States Office of Education showed last Thursday.

Seventeen Southern States and the District of Columbia reported a total of 12 colored teachers giving instruction and training in trade and industrial education on whose program a total of $230,634.03 was spent from Federal funds, as compared with a total of 169 white teachers in the same field operating a program which spent $1,736,219.71.

Although figures on trade and industrial education represent only one item of Federal expenditures for vocational education in the South, they point to the pattern followed throughout the 17 States—a pattern which shows wide disparity between the amount of Federal funds spent for the education of colored people and that spent on whites.

Cheated of Share

All over the South the pattern is the same. Colored people are counted when the population is totaled for the purpose of computing the amount to be allotted from Federal funds to the State, but when the funds are actually spent by the State, colored people receive their share on a purely arbitrary basis. Sat 7-27-46

Mississippi, for example, with a predominant colored population, spent $485,663.69 for the education of whites in the trades and industry, but only spent $10,697.41 for the similar training for colored people.

In West Virginia, $77,352.63 was spent for the education of whites in the trade and industry program with only $1,487.66 being spent on colored people.

The States of Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee employed no colored teachers to train colored people in trades and industry.

Employ Only One

Virginia, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, West Virginia and the District of Columbia had one colored teacher each for this work, while Maryland employed two on a part-time basis.

Under the Smith-Hughes Act, passed Feb. 17, 1917, and the George-Deen Act, which became law June 8, 1936, Federal funds are alloted to the States for the purpose of co-operation in paying the salaries of teachers of agricultural, trade, home economics and industrial subjects, the preparation of teachers of these subjects, and the development of vocational education.

Records in the United States Office of Education show that a good portion of the funds spent on coolred people are being used to train them for menial jobs.

A report covering the Cobb Avenue High School for coolred people in Anniston, Ala., shows funds alloted for the training of nine colored men as janitors and lists as one of its subjects "Applied Mathematics for Janitors." The course requires twenty-two hours of instruction.

The Parker High School of Birmingham, Ala., lists a course for colored women called "Food Service" which requires 128 hours of training. The Central High School of Anniston lists courses in "General Maid Service" and "Household Service."

Senate Receives Appropriation Bill From House Giving H.U. $2,578,450

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-22-46

Recommended Sum for Freedmen's Hospital Slashed $149,550 for Next Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —The Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, which the House passed and sent to the Senate last Tuesday, carries a total of $2,578,450 for Howard University.

This sum represents an increase of $1,284,375 over the appropriation for the university for the current fiscal year, but is $1,821,050 less than the budget estimates.

The appropriation for the current fiscal year was $1,294,075, while the budget bureau recommended an appropriation of $4,399,500 for the next fiscal year.

Freedmen's Hospital Cut

The bill also carries a total of $921,000 for salaries and expenses of Freedmen's Hospital, which is the amount recommended by the budget bureau, but $149,550 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Of the amount approved for Howard, the sum of $941,700 is for salaries, $258,830 for expenses and $1,377,920 for construction of buildings.

The salary item is the same as the budget estimate, but represents an increase of $53,704 over the salary base for the current fiscal year.

Staff Improvement Sought

The House appropriations committee, in recommending the salary item, said the increase, plus additional funds from private sources, is intended for use in strengthening the general staff.

The increase is allocated as follows: general administration, $5,780; officers of instruction, $21,790; general library, $9,443, and buildings and grounds personnel, $21,160.

"There is an ever-increasing enrollment at this institution, which is expected to reach 4,980 the current year," the committee's report stated.

Over 100% Growth

"Such number compares with an enrollment of 1626 eleven years ago and is at the level previously contemplated for the year 1951-52, with the physical plant but half-way developed to meet such total.

"Returing veterans, as at other institutions, largely have accounted for the growth in school population."

The sum of $258,830, carried for the expenses of the university, represents an increase of $71,830 above the current appropriation.

Other items of increase totaling $27,170 were disallowed by the House appropriations commitee.

New Buildings Disallowed

The budget estimates included an item of $154,800 for plans and specifications for four new buildings, and for alterations to an existing building, at a total cost of $2,693,980.

Expansion Questioned

"In the minds of some members of the committee there is also some question whether serious thought should not be given to the limits beyond which it may not be advisable to develop the institution," the report stated, adding: Sat.

"Excessively large enrollments have not been an unmixed blessing for the large universities. There are many who believe that needed expansion of educational employees of the AFRO-AMERICAN, where she holds a stenographic post and he is a linotype operator.

'Equitable' Distribution Investigated

Memphis World
Memphis Tennessee
Fri 2-22-46

By LOUIS LAUTIER AND JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) — To what extent is the colored rural population of this country sharing in the general educational activities which the Agriculture Department is carrying on in cooperation with the land-grant colleges?

To find out whether equitable distribution is being made of Federal funds allocated to the states under various Congressional acts and the matching funds provided by the states themselves, the NNPA news Service last week began an investigation which to date shows:

TO OBTAIN FUNDS

1. The seventeen states which maintain separate land-grant colleges for colored students count their colored rural or farm population for the purpose of obtaining as large an allotment of Federal funds as possible, but receiving the allotments make an arbitrary division of both Federal and state funds for educational purposes, between the white and colored land-grant colleges.

2. During the year 1944-45 the allotment of cooperative Extension funds for colored work was $1,276,078 or 3.4 per cent of the total. The total allotments for this work exclusive of War Food funds, were $37,837,394.

The total expenditures for this type of work is about $38,000,000. About fifty-two per cent of this total budget comes from the Federal Government and forty-eight percent from the state and county governments.

Fri 2-22-46

During the current fiscal year, it is estimated that $1,395,565 of Federal funds and $437,408 of funds from within and $437,408 of funds $1,832,973 will be spent for cooperative extension work with colored rural people.

3,700 AGENTS

There are now approximately 3,700 county agricultural agents, about 2,300 home demonstration agents, about 350 county 4-H Club agents, and 1,650 extension specialists and 650 supervisor located on the campuses of the land-grant colleges who give supervision and special services to the farming people thru the county extension workers.

Of these workers about 540 extension agents, both men and women, are colored.

In addition, the Extension Service was given the responsibility by the War Food Administrator for the general educational work in relation to the war food production and conservation program particularly as it related to rural people

So far as has been ascertained, no state legislature has designated a colored land-grant college to administer the funds allocated to the state for extension work. Consequently, none of the funds appropriated by Congress under the Smith-Lever and supplementary acts has been paid directly to a colored land-grant college.

For Rural Education

Survey Shows Race Gets Only 3.4% of U.S. Funds

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.
Sat. Saturday

By LOUIS LAUTIER and JAMES L. HICKS
For The NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To what extent is the colored rural population of this country sharing in the general educational activities which the Agriculture Department is carrying on in cooperation with the land-grant colleges? To find out whether equitable distribution is being made of Federal funds allocated to the State under various Congressional acts and the matching funds provided by the States themselves, the NNPA news service last week began an investigation which to date shows: 3-2-46

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The total expenditures for this type of work is about thirty-eight million dollars. About 52 per cent of this total budget comes from the Federal Government and 48 per cent from the State and county governments.

During the current fiscal year, it is estimated that $1,395,565 of Federal funds and $437,408 of funds from within the States, or a total of $1,832,973 will be spent for cooperative extension work with colored rural people.

There are now approximately 3,700 county agricultural agents, about 2,300 home demonstration agents, about 350 county 4-H Club agents, and 1,650 extension specialists and 650 supervisiors located on the campuses of the land-grant colleges who give supervision and special services to the farming people through the county extension workers. 3-2-46

Of these workers about 540 extension agents, both men and women, are colored.

Bilbo Declares U.S. Funds To Howard U. Unconstitutional'

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON—Sen. Theodore Bilbo, the Mississippi Democrat, emerged this week as a legal expert and declared that federal funds contributed to Howard University each year are unconstitutional.

This violation, he added, is "tolerated by the Congress and the people as a grand expression of goodwill and interest in the welfare and development of the Negro race." Sat 3-23-46

Bilbo's statements were included in a letter to Mrs. Edna W. Payton, corresponding secretary of the District of Columbia Federation of Civic associations.

Answers Demand

The letter was written in reply to a resolution in which the civic federation demanded repeal of the law which gives the Daughters of the American Revolution the right to have its annual report printed at government expense.

Omitting the "Mrs." as is his custom when addressing members of minority groups, and using small "n" in Negro, Bilbo wrote:

"You know the Congress and the people of this country have been very kind to the Negroes in the District of Columbia and the Negroes of the nation and you should be very thankful for this treatment. I have special reference to the fact that the Congress, or at least the Senate, has just passed a bill providing for 20 million dollars to improve the living conditions and standards of the slum and blighted sections of Washington where so many of your race are now living under such sorry conditions.

D. C. Negroes 'Well treated'

"And you should keep in mind when you are engaging in these revengeful and retaliatory actions that the Congress each year appropriates one million dollars for the support and maintenance of Howard University for the sole benefit of the Negro race. This is being done without a doubt in violation of the Constitution but it is tolerated by the Congress and the people as a grand expression of good-will and interest in the welfare and development of the Negro race." Sat 3-23-46

He added that "The Negroes of the District of Columbia are and have been receiving splendid treatment in the District of Columbia and my sincere advice to you would be to let maters rest; otherwise by your constant irritating of conditions you may be contributing to an intolerable situation."

In 1928 Congress passed an act authorizing federal appropriations for the support and maintenance of Howard. Bilbo's opinion that this is unconstitutional, like his statements generally, is regarded as so much "Dixie hog-wash."

NEGRO SCHOOLS TO BE EXPANDED

Birmingham, Ala
age-Herald.

JACKSON, Miss., April 9—(AP)—The Mississippi state superintendent of education asserted today that Negro education in Mississippi is on the threshold of the greatest expansion in the history of the state.

Commenting on recent legislative action appropriating $23,000,000 for common schools an increase of $3,500,000 over the 1944-46 biennium, and providing for the erection of a $300,000 vocational college to train Negro teachers, Supt. J. M. Tubb said: Wed. 3-10-46

"Negro schools are on the cerge of experiencing greater progress than they ever dreamed. They will participate in the $3,000,000 building program and the vocational college will furnish better trained teachers in the Delta section."

Tubb said that the department had not yet decided on the breakdown of the $23,000,000 for common schools, but that the Board of Education would hold a meeting in the near future to determine just how the funds would be distributed to the counties.

Hep ointed out that the $300,000 appropriated by the Legislature for the Northwest Mississippi Agricultural High School marked the first time that the state had furnished the funds for the erection of such an institution. Heretofore, he said, such schools were erected by the counties or school districts.

Tubb said that the increased appropriation for common schools would mean a raise of at least 15 per cent in teachers' salaries with Negro teachers included. Wed. 3-13

The superintendent and his assistant, R. W. Griffith, said that the Teachers' Retirement Law, passed in 1944 and carried forward by the recent session of the Legislature with an appropriation of $391,209, was responsible for approximately 26 per cent of the present teaching corps remaining in their jobs.

S.C. Education Plan Allots 49% of Citizens $1 of $17

Evening American

CHARLESTON, S.C. (ANP)—A recent legislative proposal for a new educational program backed by Federal funds, indicates that one of every $17 will be allotted for the education of colored people, who constitute approximately 49% of the population.

A breakdown of state expenditures as provided by the $4,120,000 educational measure lists $400,000 for State Industrial School for feeble-minded, Clinton; $200,000 the University of South Carolina infirmary; $100,000, Winthrop College infirmary; $200,000, Clemson College infirmary; and $50,000 for State A. and M. College, Orangeburg.

An analysis of those figures discloses that 49% of the population, which is colored, will receive little more than 5% of the Federal funds alloted for educational purposes in this State, a prominent leader observed.

School Grant Boon To South--Sen. Taft

Defender

WASHINGTON—Negro children in the South will benefit most from a proposed $250,000,000 federal appropriation to equalize educational opportunities in the states, according to Sen. Robert Taft (Rep., Ohio). 3-25-46

The Senate Labor Committee last week approved a bill calling for the appropriation to be divided among the states to expand educational facilities in public schools. Chicago, Ill.

The proposed law would provide a minimum expenditure of $40 a year for each school child, based on daily attendance in elementary and secondary schools.

Senator Taft estimated that the bulk of the money would be used to aid Negro education in the South, where standards and facilities are far below those of the rest of the country.

Reforms Promised to End $3,000,000 Steal Of Farm Funds

Washington Tribune, D.C.
Thurs 3-13-46

Following charges that an estimated $3,000,000 of Federal land grant funds are illegally diverted each year from Negro to white land grant schools, the Department of Agriculture promised Thursday that farm extension work among colored people will be increased annually until at the end of three years there will be a colored county and farm demonstration agent in each county of the 17 southern states with a population of 450 or more colored persons.

This statement was made to a delegation from the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association that called on Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson and urged him to rectify inequalities in the distribution of Federal funds to colored land-grant schools in the seventeen states maintaining separate schools for white and colored students.

Headed by Frank Stanley, president of the association and editor of the Louisville Defender, the publishers pointed out to Secretary Anderson that colored people in the south received only 3.4 per cent of the $38,000,000 spent for extension work last year and recommended he carefully inquire into the distribution of such funds in the seventeen southern states.

Thanks Delegation

Mr. Anderson thanked the publishers for what he termed a "fair and sensibly presented program' 'and said that he thought it was possible to change some of the situations which existed relative to the colored land grant colleges.

He then called in three of his technical experts on extension work and instructed them to discuss the matter with the publishers in detail.

At this conference Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, president of the Negro Land Grant Colleges Association, stated the problems of colored land-grant schools with the assistance of Stanley Roberts, special NNPA erpresentative Dr. Atwood, recommended that the Secretary of Agriculture establish an advisory committee from the conference of colored land-grand college presidents to advise him on matters affecting colored land-grand schools.

Such a committee is needed, Mr. Roberts pointed out, because the functions of land-grand college work at present are almost entirely performed by whites with little opportunity to hear the special problems of the colored farmer interpreted by competent authorities.

Figures Accurate

Secretary Anderson questioned the accuracy of the publishers' statement that $38,000,000 had been spent on extension work last year, saying that he thought this figure included the money paid to Bahamans and Mexicans brought to this country to work on farms, but upon consulting with one of his advisors by telephone, he admitted the figure was accurate as stated by the delegation.

After presentation of a statement indicating serious inequities in the states' expenditures of endowment income from land grand funds, in extension work among Negroes and in development of Negro research specialists and leaders in agricultural experiment stations, the group presented the following conclusions:

"During our investigation we have been constantly conscious of the fact that the Secretary of Agriculture has wide discretions in the use of his office to effect changes, withhold approvals of funds and insist on the equitable distribution of Federal education funds for land grant college work.

"After all, the patterns for equitable distribution of land grant money were establshed by the various states themselves through acts of their own state legislatures when they accepted the provision of the first and second Morrill acts. Therefore, the states themselves are to be blamed for inequitably distributing Federal funds.

Charleston, S. C., News Courier
Sept. 7, 1946

$542,333 Negro School for City Approved by FWA

(By a Special Correspondent)

Washington, Sept. 6: The federal works agency today approved a million-dollar construction program at Clemson college, a half million dolalr elementary school building at Chareston, and various health center and other construction projects in South Carolina.

The program at Clemson college includes construction of a new central heating plant and a new chemistry building at an estimated total cost of $1,025,000 FWA informed Senator Burnet R. Maybank it was advancing $38.438 for planning and preparation in connection with the project.

The school building at Charleston, in district 20. is estimated to cost $542,333. Representatives Rivers said, and FWA informed him it was advancing $19,032 for planning and prepaartion. This is to be an elementary school for negroes on Fraser field in Charleston.

FWA also approved a grammar school and gymnasium at Swansea, in Lexington county; school additions in Warrenville and in Batesburg, and health facilities in Horry, Kershaw and Jasper counties.

Included in the list of approvals, of which Maybank, Rivers and Representative Riley were notified, were: Clarendon county. Addition to county jail at Manning, estimated cost, $36,294. And federal advance, $1,275; new county stockade building at Manning, estimated cost, $36,452, and federal advance $1,356.

Jasper county, new main health building at Ridgeland and district health unit at Hardeville, cost, $106,941, advance $4,422.

Lexington county, new grammar school at Swansea, cost $131,720, and advance $4,392, and gymnasium at Swansea, cost $59,900 and advance $1,980.

Aiken county, addition to elementary school at Warrenville, cost $78,000 and advance $2,500.

Horry county, new main health center at Conway and district center sat Myrtle Beach, Loris, Aynor and Wampee, cost $138,886 and advance $5,202.

Batesburg, addistion to school, $36,139 and $1,326, an dnew graded school. Circle district, $77,532 and $2,888.

Kershaw county, granite for four health centers, $35,604 and $1,022.

Less Than $300,000 Spent For Training In Southern Areas

Pittsburgh Courier
Memphis Tennessee
Friday 7-26-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.-(NNPA)—Although approximately $2,000,000 of federal funds were spent for trade and industrial education in the south during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, less than $300,000 of this amount was spent for the training of colored people, a statistical study of the United States Office of Education showed last Thursday.

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WIDE DISPARITY

Although figures on trade and industrial education represent only one item of federal expenditures for vocational education in the south, they point to the pattern followed throughout the seventeen states — a pattern which shows wide disparity between the amount of federal funds spent for the education of colored people and that spent on whites.

All over the south the pattern is the same. Colored people are counted when the population is totaled for the purpose of computing the amount to be allotted from federal funds to the state, but when the funds are actually spent by the state colored people receive their share on a purely arbitrary basis.

7-26-46

Mississippi, for example, with a predominant colored population, spent $485,663.69 for the education of whites in the trades and industry, but only spent $10,697.41 for the similar training for colored people.

In West Virginia, $77,352.63 was spent for the education of whites in the trade and industry program with only $1,487.66 being spent on colored people.

The states of Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina, and Tennessee, employed no colored teachers to train colored people in trades and industry.

Virginia, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Mississippi, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia had one colored teacher each for this work, while Maryland employed two on part-time basis.

SMITH-HUGHES ACT

Under the Smith-Hughes Act, passed February 17, 1917, and the George-Deen Act, which became law June 8, 1936, federal funds are alloted to the states for the purpose of cooperation in paying the salaries of teachers of agricultural, trade, home economics and industrial subjects, the preparation of teachers of these subjects, and the development of vocational education.

Records in the United States office of education show that a good portion of the funds spent on colored people are being used to train them for menial jobs.

A report covering the Cobb "Food Service" which requires 128 hours of training. The Central Avenue High school for colored people in Anniston, Alabama, lists in "General Maid Service" shows funds allotted for the training of nine colored men as janitors and lists as one of its subjects "Applied Mathematics for Janitors." The course requires twenty-two hours of instruction.

The Parker High school of Birmingham, Alabama, lists a course for colored women called

Educational Inequalities in South Carolina Scored

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat 9-28-46

COLUMBIA, S.C.—(ANP)—South Carolina last year spent $90 to educate a white childe and $33 for each colored child, a jointly issued message to the 46 county superintendents meeting here last week by the NAACP and the State teachers' organization said. They urged the superintendents to endorse pending bills for Federal aid to education.

Eighty-seven per cent of colored students fail to attend high school, the organizations charged, because of inadequate transportation. The State spent $1,746,309 to haul white children last year and but $16,620 on non-whites.

Only 31 white schools ran less than nine months while 1973 of the 2,158 colored schools operated eight months or less. The State had 9,114 white teachers for 247,895 while children and 5,975 colored teachers for 202,333 colored students. It paid white teachers an average salary of $1266 and colored teachers $732.

1946 19g

If We Accept School Dole.

The News and Courier

"Specifically, where do our candidates stand on issues of which the following is an example: Federal aid to schools, since South Carolina continues to hold low rank in education circles?" The News and Herald of Winnsboro, Fairfield county, asks the question. Charleston, S.C.

"Federal aid, if it comes, must come from the American taxpayers.

Most of the voters and federal taxpayers live outside of South Carolina, outside of the South. They can elect the president (it was recently demonstrated) without an electoral vote from the South.

The congress, tax levier and revenue distributor, is controlled overwhelmingly by men of the North and West. So it will be, and of what parties the controllers shall be is of small consequence.

Will the congressmen vote more proportionately for South Carolina than they take out of it? When did the North and West discover South Carolina an orphaned and famished child and adopt it, feed it, fatten it? Monday 6-10-46

Who believes that a federal government substantially helping in support of public schools would remain aloof from their direction and forever allow white people to maintain separate schools for negroes and white children?

The white people of South Carolina will have separate racial schools—and they know that separation is uneconomical, that it entails extraordinary expense. In this hour, when Northern negroes and white men are organizing the South with Northern money they have the argument of economy on their side.

The News and Courier dislikes a four-letter word, is not printing it, but we hear our people saying "- - - - the expense!" We are tempted.

Fairfield, a county of South Carolina having one of the largest ratios of negroes to white people in the 46, would receive federal money in proportion—and in Fairfield are good citizens convinced that they might get more from the treasury in Washington than they put into it. 6-10-46

In this time of national negro aggression for all sorts of equality and down-breaking of barriers, the white South can be its aids and abettors by accepting doles for their schools from a government controlled by colored and white allies in the North.

"The negroes have come into control of the Democratic party," said James F. Byrnes on the floor of the U. S. senate in January, 1938.

Education: North and South

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

A Baltimore school official recently revealed that the average school age of the adult colored population is 6.3 as compared to a 7.6 average for the entire city.

While the average school age of adults in the North is consistently higher than either of the above figures, nevertheless, the figures for Baltimore's colored population are much higher than those for many Southern whites.

One does not have to look far to find the basic reason for this discrepancy. It will be found in the comparative amount of money appropriated by Northern and Southern States for educational purposes. Sat. 11-23-46

New York's Governor Thomas E. Dewey, in a recent radio address, declared:

> "We have revised the formula for State aid to common schools, giving our schools this year 26 million more than under the old rates. There has been an increase from $100 to $350 a year in the value of State scholarships and 3,800 new scholarships for veterans have been created."

Many Southern States provide little or nothing in the way of scholarships and in those that do—Maryland for example—the size of scholarships has not been increased since the plan was inaugurated.

Is it any wonder, then, that the North is so far ahead of the South in education? We get only what we pay for; sometimes we get less.

Successful Lawyer Repays School Grant After 23 Years

Defender Chicago, Ill.

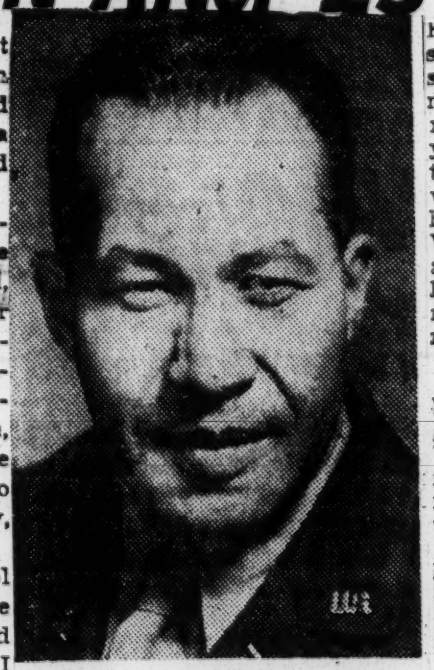
Sat. 12-28-46

Behind a quiet ceremony in quiet Otterville, Ill., in which one man gave another a check for $1,000 and a warming word recently, lies a story filled with selflessness and brotherly love.

Twenty three years after he received a grant from the George Washington Educational fund, Theophilus Mann, former soldier and successful Chicago lawyer, repaid the gift in full. Standing before the statute of Dr. Silas Hamilton erected by George Washington, former slave, and founder of the fund, Mann presented a check to 91-year-old William Dougherty, member of the trustee board.

The former Springfield school boy, whose law education at the University of Illinois was financed by the fund, said: "At the time I came to obtain assistance (from the fund), the late Judge Harry L. Chapman stated that the money was being given with no strings attached. He remarked that up to that time no one had ever repaid a grant. I resolved to repay the money advanced to me, and as soon as I could, I took out a 20-year insurance policy payable to the George Washington fund.

"Today, I am handling the trustees the insurance company check for $1,002 to make it possible for others to obtain higher education . . ."



ATTY. THEOPHILUS MANN

The story does not end with the gesture of the son of the late Grace Ann Mann and Jesse Mann, who is the law partner of former State Sen. William E. King. The highlight in former Lt. Col. Mann's career, is but a continuation of the spirit of Founder George Washington, and Dr. Silas Hamilton, his owner-emancipator.

A century and a quarter ago, Hamilton, a young Vermont doctor settled on a plantation in Mississippi, hoping that by running a model farm, he could influence neighboring slave owners. Ten years later, he gave up the hopeless task, taking his slaves to Ohio, where he freed them. He kept in his employee, youthful George Washington, whom he had purchased in Virginia for $100, when he found the lad grieving for his mother who was "sold down the river."

Leaders in Community

Former master and former slave became close friends, and both grew in stature in the community. When Dr. Hamilton died, he left a fund for the establishment of a free school, the first of its kind in the state.

When Washington died in 1864, he duplicated his former master's example, providing that his estate be converted into cash for an educational fund for Negroes. He also willed $1,500 for a monument to Dr. Hamilton. The fund has prospered through the years, and scores of Negro youth have obtained education through Washington's philanthropy.

Tears came to his eyes as Dougherty, who still remembers the kindly old Otterville Sunday school teacher, accepted Theophilus Mann's check.



RALPH McGILL

Mining The Acid Ores

The Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

What is happening in the South?

Are her problems as acute as her critics say?

Are those Southerners who love their region enough to want to correct its wrongs, who are partisan enough to hammer away at its follies and engage those who exploit those errors fouling their own nest or merely seeking to get "publicity" in Yankee publications? Thurs. 3-27-47

There is an interesting comment on the South and its problems in a Yankee publication which only a few hundred of the nation's 140,000,000 persons will read.

It is the Rockefeller Foundation Review for 1946. The President of that Foundation is the highly esteemed theologian and philosopher, Dr. Raymond B. Fosdict.

On Page 49 of that Review is a statement about the General Education Board. In the 44 years of its existence it has spent the tremendous sum of $287,049,529 on education—all within the limits of the United States. Of that amount more than $200,000,000 has gone to education for whites, more than $50,000,000 for Negroes.

The Board's principal is about exhausted. Last year the Foundation made a grant of $7,500,000 to the Board for its work during "the five-year period beginning in 1947."

In recent years, the Review declares, "the program of the Board has been almost exclusively confined to the promotion of education in our Southern States."

Why? It is fair to ask why that has been true. The Review explain in what to me is one of the fairest, yet kindest, analyses I have ever read. I quote:

"One need present no argument to establish the fact that the South, despite its known potentialities and its recognized achievements, lags seriously behind the rest of the United States in many esesntials. Whether measured by available investment capital, effective economic opportunity, personal and public incomes, State and local political administrations, health and social welfare, or educational faciities, the comparative position of the Southern region is one of disadvantage. The presence of 10,000,000 Negroes in the population—the major part of the Negroes in the United States—imposes burdens unequaled in other parts of the country and complicates many undertakings which are fundamental to the progress of the South. Thurs. 3-27-47

"While gratifying and truly significant advance has been made during the past 40 years in the development of educational institutions in this area, the need and the opportunity for the types of service the General Education Board has rendered, and under its charter is designed to render, have not substantially decreased during the life of this Board. Indeed, in some respects conditions in the South today are not as favorable as formerly. This is especially true in relation to the economic basis of Southern life. The South is predominantly rural and agricultural. The introduction of farm machinery, the heavy loss and depletion of agricultural lands and the drastic shrinkage of foreign markets for the leading cash crops of the area have dislocated and impoverished great numbers of the people and have restricted employment opportunities, private earnings and public revenues, with all the resultant limitations. Extensive readjustments in the economic life of the South, both agrcultural and industrial, are now under way. The need for their intelligent guidance is paramount if the South is to find a basis for the support of its own cultural institutions; and it is only through research and education that the goal will be achieved."

I suggest a rereading of that friendly, factual statement.

Outside Interference God knows where we would be had it not been for "outside interference" of this type. The fact that ill-informed, publicity seekers have exploited our weaknesses, our lacks and our stubborn, often ridiculous pride, which often leads us to defend what we know is wrong, has led us to other excesses.

Some of our political leaders have exploited our lacks for their own exclusive benefit. One mines its acid ores of poverty, ignorance and violence, ignoring other ores, for personal gain. Others, equally harmful to the people and region, mine the same ore and smelt it into votes. They say, "The people come to laugh at your ignorance, your poverty, your food and your clothes."

But, despite all this, the South is moving forward and is better able to meet the severe dislocations of the period just beginning—when the machine brings revolution to agriculture and industry moves in so slowly it may fail to prevent population migrations of the future, foreboding in their potential.

We are better off because of the Rockefeller Foundation, the General Education Board, the Rosenwald Fund and all the fourdoured wealth into our region. Our own local dations which have poured come to the scene, are beginning to aid.

There are still the critics who resent, because they do not understand, or do not wish to know, the truth.

The real Southerner will go forward with a stronger will, knowing there is such understanding as expressed by the Rockefeller Foundation Review for 1946.

Go back and read that analysis again.

Then let us resolve to go on to meet the future.

General Education Board Cuts Off Aid To Negro Nurses

New York, (NNPA)—A committee on Negro Nursing was formed last Monday by the National Nursing Council at its annual meeting, held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, to meet the problems in Negro-nurse education threatened by the announcement of the General Education Board that it will not renew after 1946 its appropriation to support the work of the colored unit of the council.

Miss Katherine Favell, dean of the School of Nursing, Wayne University, Detroit, formerly director of the Visiting Nurse Service of New York, was named chairman of the new committee. A conference of colored consultants on nursing education will be held in Philadelphia to discuss all phases of the situation February 28 and Marc[illegible] 1.

Lincoln professor gets grant for research

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene, history professor at Lincoln university here, will leave the campus tomorrow (Sunday) to begin research work made possible through a grant from the General Education Board. He will work on the second of three volumes, "The Abolition of Slavery in New England, 1638-1784", which will be a sequel to "The Negro in Colonial New England, 1620-1776", published in 1942. The third volume will be, "The New England Slave Trade, 1638-1788", and, like the others, will be issued under the Columbia university press imprint.

$40,000 Given Shaw University

RALEIGH, N. C. — A grant of $40,000 has been received by Shaw University here from the General Education Board for the expansion and development of the university library, Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of the school, said last week.

The library, which now occupies the first floor of the Tyler building, will be enlarged with the conversion of both floors of the building to its use. The staff is being increased from one to four.

$40,000 Grant Made To Shaw U.

RALEIGH, N. C.—(ANP)— A $40,000 grant for expansion and development of the Shaw university library, and completion of a new dormitory, were announced here last week by Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president.

The grant, made by the General Education board, will make possible additions to the library, including a periodicals room, browsing niches, seminar rooms, and departmental reading rooms. A wing will be added to house the book stacks, and $10,000 has been allotted for the purchase of new books within the next two years.

Tupper hall, used formerly as a gymnasium, has been converted into a dormitory at a cost of $40,000. Beginning next school term it will house veterans and students in the university's school of religion Twenty-three other rooms in the building will be available to students, together with a periodic and recreation room.

Oldest U. S. Jeanes Teacher Is Honored

Atlanta Daily World, Ga.

3-30-46

BY V. W. HODGES

Affectionate and tender regards were showered upon Miss Virginia E. Randolph, the first and oldest Jeanes Supervising Teacher in the United States when more than 250 Jeanes Teachers and consultants gathered to pay tributes of respect. The program held in connection with the first National Conference of Jeanes Supervising Teachers took place in the Atlanta University Refectory, where a special banquet was given in her honor.

Miss Randolph, Supervisor in Herika County Virginia, made the long trip to Atlanta at the special request of the teachers, who wanted the privilege to pay their accord to the woman who pioneered in the field and organized their work. Testimonials were conveyed by a number of the leading Jeanes Teachers. Other guests of honor, who were unable to attend, included R. C. Childress, Assistant State Agent in Arkansas, and R. C. Clay all of whom, like Miss Randolph, had won places of high esteem for their services to Negro education.

Miss Shellie Northcutt, who presided at the exercises, acknowledged a number of messages of felicitations toMiss Randolph from leaders in education throughout the Nation. "No other idea of education going the rounds in this country, declared Miss Northcutt, "has been so thoroughly accepted in foreign countries as the philosophy of the Jeanes work. And credit is traceable and due only to the patient genius of Virginia E. Randolph, the woman we are now privileged to honor," ended Miss Northcutt. Others bearing tender felicitations included Mrs. Maynelle Dempsey, Asst. State Supervisor of Negro schools in Georgia, Dr. Robert C. Hatch, Alabama, Mrs Frankie Golden, Georgia and many interested and close coworkers.

Miss Randolph who was almost overwhelmed by the glowing tributes, called the younger teachers to an even greater sense of mission of their work; admonished them to never even start out without God's guidance, and then told in interesting fashion how she had only given the little money she was able to earn back to the work, but had at times, kept in her home more than 20 children, for whom she cooked.

Sat.

Miss Randolph, who has been associated in the work for 59 years is the only Negro in the country for whom a philanthropic fund has ever been named. The Virginia Randolph Fund, now having a working capital of over $47,000—was named by Negroes and for Miss Randolph, a Negro woman.

Officers Elected

Atlanta Ga., Host to National Jeanes Ass'n

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The convention meeting of the National Jeannes Association opened at Atlanta University with the Rev. Tycer Nelson, Jeannes rural church counselor, conducting devotional exercises. Mrs. Ida Nance Givens, vice president, presided over the formal opening session and outlined the purpose of the meeting.

Sat. 4-13-46

The opening session was held at Clark College, with Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, extending felicitations to the convention group in behalf of the university center of colleges. Among others who brought greetings were R. L. Cousins, State director of Negro Education in Georgia, and Miss Frankie N. Golden, State president, Jeanes Association.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES BODY

Mrs. Mayme L. Copeland, president, delivered the annual address. The recommendations encouched therein were accepted and referred to the executive committee of the national body. Mrs. Almedia M. Stickney of Alabama presented Mrs. Copeland.

Miss Shellie T. Northcutt, National Jeanes supervisor and executive secretary of the association, gave the highpoints of the report which had been previously submitted to the executive council. Miss Northcutt brought greetings from the Southern Education Foundation and from Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Foundation, who was unable to attend the meeting because of illness.

RECEIVES REPORTS

Other items on the agenda for Thursday morning were reports from the treasurer, Mrs. Lelia B. Yancey, of North Carolina, and from the four regions of the National Jeanes Association by the presidents or alternates: Miss Frankie N. Golden for Georgia, Florida and Alabama; Miss Tommie Briggis for Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and the Virgin Islands; Mrs. W. M. Douglas for Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas, and Mrs. E. Corinne White for South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. E. G. McGhee Jr., State agent for Negro schools of the Alabama Department of Education, brought the challenging address of the convention meeting. His challenge was to a higher concept and a wider scope challenges.

Sat. 4-13-46

HONOR OLDEST JEANES TEACHER

The high point of the two-day session was the luncheon meeting honoring Miss Virginia Randolph, first and oldest Jeanes teacher.

Officers re-elected for the new term are Mmes. Mayme L. Copeland, Kentucky, president; Ida Nance Givens, Louisiana, corresponding secretary; L. B. Cheatham, Virginia, recording secretary; Lelia B. Yancey, North Carolina, treasurer; Mary Foster McDavid, Alabama, parliamentarian; Henrietta Dominis, Florida, chaplain; Maggie Nance Ringgold, Louisiana, counselor; Miss Northcutt, Washington, D. C., executive secretary, and Dr. R. C. Hatch, Alabama, director of publication.

South Carolina

The Courier

Jeanes Teachers Study Improvement of Methods

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-12-46

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—The first post-war conference of South Carolina Jeanes Teachers was held here at State College from Sept. 24 to 26, with the conference stressing current problems and methods of improving effectiveness of the work throughout the State.

The conference was held under the leadership of J. B. Fulton, State agent for the Jeanes Foundation in South Carolina. Dr. M. F. Whitaker, president of State College, welcomed the group on the campus. Among those taking part in conference discussions were:

ELECT OFFICERS

Miss Lena Moore, State supervisor of primary education; Miss Shellie T. Northcutt, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. L. B. Sasportas and A. M. Taylor, representatives of State alcoholic education, South Carolina; Miss Marguerite Tolbert, supervisor of adult education; Mrs. Hazel, State Tuberculosis Association; W. A. Schiffley, State director of veterans education, and county and State agents of the foundation.

Elected officers of the State association of Jeanes Teachers were Mrs. Elsie Jenkins, president, Richland County; Miss Floy O. Mitchum, Spartanburg County, vice president; Miss Mammie I. Davis, Sumter County, corresponding secretary, and Miss James L. Dibble, Kershaw County, treasurer. Mrs. Catherine B. Johnson, Oconee County, was elected reporter.

PLAN REGIONAL MEET

The South Carolina Association of Jeanes Teachers will entertain the regional meeting of Jeanes teachers, North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina, on a date to be announced.

Robert S. Burgess, Jr., Is Among Recipients Of Rosenwald Award

Birmingham News
Alabama
5-12-46

Robert Stone Burgess, Jr., Talladega College, is one of 50 persons to be given fellowship awards from the Julius Rosenwald Fund established in 1917 "for the well being of mankind," it was announced today through The Associated Press.

The Rev. Randolph Steward Smith, Vicksburg, Miss., is one of four white Southern ministers to receive a fellowship. The establishment of this fellowship and one for young Southern trade unionists "reflect the fund's interest in the church and labor as two important social instruments for the betterment of race relations," the announcement said.

The 50 fellowships for 1946 total $100,000 and they include 31 Negroes, 16 white Southerners and three Northern white persons in the field of race relations.

The other ministers to receive fellowships are the Revs. Das Kelley Barnett, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Vladimir Eugene Hartman, Asheville, N. C., and Stiles Bailey Lines, Savannah.

Friday

The other white Southerners to receive fellowships include Conrad Alfred Albrizio, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, and Nathan Green Caldwell, Nashville Tennessean, Nashville.

* * *

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL INTERESTS of the fund has been in increasing the opportunties of Negroes and in improving rural education in the South. The fund approximated $20,000,000 when it was established by Julius Rosenwald, chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Company, who died in 1932. He directed that it be spent by 1957.

St. Clair Drake, Chicago Negro, co-author of "Black Metropolis," received an award to go to England to study the impact of American Negro troops and civilian personnel on the population of that country during the war.

5-17-46

Economic resources of Ethiopia will be studied by Robert Bruce Kennon, Negro carpenter of Berkely, Calif. James Sylvester Braxton, Jersey City, N. J., will go to London to study regional planning at the ministry of town and county.

Negro fellowship winners include Clifton Orrin Dummett, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.; Emilio Aguinaldo Lanier, Fisk University, Nashville; Mahlon Clifton Rhaney, Dillard University, New Orleans; Vernon L. Winslow (Dillard University), all Negroes. (The brackets designate the present address of the recipients.)

GI Libraries Get New Set of Books

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-7-46

A set of books, referred to as a "Race Relations Library," and designed to increase understanding of minority persons and groups, is being distributed by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, to Army posts and general hospitals in the Continental United States.

Sent upon request of Special Services Officers, the books are offered free of charge, with the suggestion that they be placed in libraries for leisure-time reading or used at the discretion of the installation commander.

The idea for the library developed in the fall of 1945, when the Julius Rosenwald Fund received a letter from a chaplain asking for literature on race relations to help the men with whom he worked.

Considered a good suggestion by the Fund officers, the idea was immediately acted upon, resulting in the selection of the following books:

Brown Americans, Edwin R. Embree.

Thirteen Again the Odds, Edwin Embree.

Primer for White Folks, Bucklin Moon.

Brothers Under the Skin, Carey McWilliams.

Probing Our Prejudices, Hortense Powdermaker.

The Negro in American Life, John Becker.

One Nation, Walter Stegner.

In a Minor Key: Negro Youth in Story and Fact, Ida De A. Reid.

Several pamphlets, carrying the title of "Americans All," Anti-Defamtaion League, and "ABC's of Scapegoating," published by Roosevelt College, Chicago, complete the library.

ROSENWALD GROUP SPENDS $1,308,576

The Times
New York, N.Y.

Report for Two Years Says It Uses Organized Labor Now for Interracial Work

Mon. 11-25-46

CHICAGO, Nov. 24—The Julius Rosenwald Fund spent $1,308,576 for fellowships, education of rural teachers and programs in race relations in the period July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1946, according to a review of the work issued here.

Edwin R. Embree, president, reported that in accordance with the wishes of the founder the fund had regularly used capital funds as well as income for its purposes and now has remaining assets of $2,500,000.

Since it was organized in 1917 the fund has spent more than $20,000,000, chiefly in Negro education and the equalization of opportunities for all American citizens. A new development has been the utilization of organized labor as a medium for interracial work, Mr. Embree reported. The fund is operating also through church groups.

"Organized labor is a much newer force in American life than the church," Mr. Embree said. "But many unions today are taking a stand for equality more direct and far-reaching than any other agencies. The Julius Rosenwald Fund takes no part in labor organization and no partisanship between unions. Our effort is to help united labor give educational opportunities without discrimination or segregation."

Mr. Embree declared that it was of more than national significance that we solve our problems of human relationships.

"Our tasks ahead are clear," he said. "We must extend our magnificent prosperity. We must open opportunities for all the people to make their full contributions and receive their full share of the nation's material and spiritual riches. In so far as we achieve prosperity in human relations, as we have in material goods, we will realize the promises of America and will hold the leadership of an anxious, eager world."

Rosenwald Fund Spends $1,300,000 in Two Years

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
19a

Report Shows Interracial Work Centered on Education Through Church, Organized Labor

Sat. 11-30-46

CHICAGO—The review of the work of the Julius Rosenwald Fund by Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, lists expenditures for the two-year period, July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1946, at $1,308,576 for fellowships, the education of rural teachers, and programs in race relations.

Mr. Embree reported that in accordance with the wishes of the founder, the fund has used capital as well as income, and since 1917 had spent over $20,000,000 chiefly in education and the equalization of opportunities for all citizens.

Remaining Assets

Remaining assets are set at approximately two and a half million dollars. The fund reports that it is now centering its interracial work on education through church groups and organized labor.

As to the fund's work with the church and labor, Mr. Embree said:

"Organized labor is a much newer force in American life than the church, but many unions are taking a stand for equality more direct and far-reaching than other agencies. . . . The fund takes no part in labor organization and no partisanship between unions.

"Our effort is to help labor give educational opportunities without discrimination or segregation."

Commenting on education, he said it has done a fair job in providing the tools of literacy and technology, but not so well in preparing young people for participation in a democratic society.

Embree Points Out Notables Aided By Rosenwald Fellowships

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 12-13-46

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Since 1928 more than 900 Negroes and 400 white southerners have been awarded fellowships by the Julius Rosenwald fund, Edwin R. Embree, president, pointed out this week in calling attention to the fund's 1947 awards, approximately 50 of which will be made on the basis of applications received between now and the Jan. 1 deadline.

While stressing the hazards involved in assessing the true value of a fellowship in the development of a budding career, Mr. Embree pointed out that over half of the 56 Negro scholars now on the faculties of northern colleges and universities received all or part of their training on grants from the fund. Two hundred Rosenwald fellows are in teaching or administrative positions in the south; others hold commanding positions on the staffs of Negro hospitals, as public health officials, and in government. Five have become college presidents.

Among creative artists who received awards before attaining national prominence are such figures as Katherine Dunham, who gathered the basic material for her West Indian dances on a fund grant; Langston Hughes, poet; Jacob Lawrence, painter; Chester B. Himes, author; and William Grant Still, the composer. Marian Anderson's first European tour which brought her to the public's attention in this country was made while on fellowship. James E. LuValle, member of the 1936 Olympic Team, received three grants in chemistry and now holds a responsible position in the experimental laboratories of the Eastman Kodak company.

Awards For Year

Gordon Parks, the first photographer to be given an award, has rapidly shot up to prominence as one of the nation's leading photographers. "U. S. Camera for 1944," a collection of outstanding photographs of the year, carried more of Park's pictures than of any other individual; he is now industrial and research photographer for the Standard Oil company of New Jersey. Mildred Blount, a hat designer for John-Fredericks of New York, was enabled to spend a year doing research preparatory to setting herself up as one of California's outstanding designers, and Winifred Mason is an equal success in the unusual field of jewelry designing. Awards for the current year include three grants for foreign study in Ethiopia and England.

12-13-46

Negroes Not Restricted

Although Negro applicants are not restricted as to place of residence or subject matter, the grants to white southerners, begun in 1936, are awarded only to natives of the region who expect to make their careers in the south and who are working on problems peculiar to the region. About a third of the 400 whites who have been fellows are connected with southern colleges and universities. The rest are in all fields of public service, the ministry, journalism, fine arts, writing, and labor. Among the individuals who have held fellowships in the past are Lillian Smith, author of "Strange Fruit;" Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and James Pope Tarleton Collier, editors of the Louisville Courier-Journal; Thomas Sancton, who gave up the managing editorship of the New Republic to return to Mississippi to write about the southern scene.

The fund fellowships, Mr. Embree said, are intended to provide opportunities for special experience or advanced study to individuals who have already given evidence of exceptional ability in their field. The grants, averaging $2,000 are usually for a year's work. Applications must be in by Jan. 1 and white people have got to obtained that from William C. Haygood, director of fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis avenue, Chicago 15, Ill.

Thoughts of the Afro-American Editor

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Julius Rosenwald is the type of philanthropist who believes in doing rather than talking. He realizes that white people have got to help colored people. Side by side 12 million good citizens as well as 12 million bad neighbors, and is willing to invest something more than talk in his belief.—JOHN H. MURPHY SR.. Dec. 5, 1919.

Rosenwald Fund Spends $1,308,576 for Education, Fellowships in 1944-46

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 12-28-46

85 Receive Awards, 3 Colleges Get Final Grants; Race Relations Expanded to Churches, Labor

CHICAGO—During the past two years 1944-46, the Julius Rosenwald Fund has spent $1,308,576 for the education of teachers of both races for serving the rural schools of the South, awarded 85 fellowships and operated an expanded race relations program throughout the country.

According to a recent report issued by Edwin R. Embree, president, the fund since its founding in 1917, has spent $20,120.382 on these and earlier related programs.

The Fund has expended its principal as well as its current income and has remaining assets of approximately two and one-half million dollars.

Race relations division work has included intercultural education, operation with church and labor to integrate all citizens into the life of the nation.

Fellowships have been awarded to colored citizens and white Southerners of special promise in their various fields of work and interest.

During the past two years under review, the Fund has spent $662,422 through its Race Relations Division, and a further $543,422 has been appropriated, but not yet paid out. Activities in this branch have included:

Contributions to 27 other agencies; provision of funds for publication of "A Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Relations"; distribution of over 57,000 books and pamphlets and participation in conferences and consultations on human relations.

Colleges Get Final Grants

During the past summer, the Division of Rural Education made its final grants in teacher education to three colleges (Fort Valley State College, Ga.; Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Jackson College in Mississippi) and one white institution (West Georgia College, Carrollton, Ga.)

Aid was given to these schools with the understanding that it would be on a descending scale with the hope that public funds for them would be increased. This has become the case.

State Aid for Jackson

For the 1946-47 period, Jackson College will operate on an appropriation of $123,000 from the State of Mississippi with no allocation from the fund.

In addition to the financial growth of these Southern institutions, Mr. Embree notes that schools in the counties are better located today; that graduates are teaching in their own States, and in one instance a college has become so outstanding as to have aroused national interest.

Expenditures in rural education during the past two years have been slightly over a hundred thousand dollars to the four colleges and $111,295 to other aspects of the work. In a 12 year period, 1934-46, the Fund has expended $1,640,364 on the preparation of rural teachers and the development of rural education.

85 Fellowships

The Fellowship Committee, which is headed by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, has granted 85 fellowships to 54 colored citizens and 31 whites. 12-28-46

Awards Totalled $185,181

Grants average $1500 and are open to persons interested in the professions, fine arts, journalism, agriculture, creative writing, church, labor or public service.

Financial statement of the report shows that:

The capital assets on June 30, 1946 consisted of $797,402 in cash and goverment bonds, 22,424 shares of Sears, Roebuck capital stock and various trusts and property holdings. The total value is about two and a half million dollars.

Rosenwald Fund Makes 1,300 Awards In Past 19 Years

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 12-14-46

Since 1928 more than 900 Negroes and 400 white southerners have been awarded fellowships by the Julius Rosenwald fund, Edwin R. Embree, president, pointed out this week in calling attention to the fund's 1947 awards, approximately 50 of which will be made on the basis of applications received between now and the Jan. 1 deadline.

Two hundred Rosenwald fellows are in teaching or administrative positions in the South; others hold commanding positions on the staffs of Negro hospitals, as public health officials, and in government. Five have become college presidents.

Among creative artists who received awards before attaining national prominence are such figures as Katherine Dunham, who gathered the basic material for her West Indian dances on a fund grant; Langston Hughes, poet; Jacob Lawrence, painter; Chester B Himes, author; and William Grant Still, the composer. Marian Anderson's first European tour, which brought her to the public's attention in this country was made while on fellowship. James E. LuValle, member of the 1936 Olympic team, received three grants in chemistry and now holds a responsible position in the experimental laboratories of the Eastman Kodak company.

Gordon Parks was the first photographer to be given an award "U. S. Camera for 1944," a collection of outstanding photographs of the year, carried more of Parks' pictures than of any other individual.

Mildred Blount, a hat designer for John-Fredericks of New York, was enabled to spend a year doing research preparatory to setting herself up as one of California's outstanding designers, and Winifred Mason is an equal success in the unusual field of jewelry designing.

The grants to white southerners, begun in 1936, are awarded only to natives of the South who expect to make their careers there and who are working on problems peculiar to the region. About a third of the 400 whites who have been fellows are connected with southern colleges and universities. The rest are in all fields of public service, the ministry, journalism, fine arts, writing and labor.

The fund fellowships are open to men and women between the ages of 24 and 35, who have completed their general college work or its equivalent in their field. The grants, averaging $2,000 are usually for a year's work. Applications, which must be in by Jan. 1 of each year, can be obtained from William C. Haygood, director for fellowships, Julius Rosenwald fund, 4901 Ellis ave., Chicago 15, Ill.

Phelps Stokes Fund Head Tours Africa

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP)—Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps Stokes fund, who arrived here from the U. S. by plane recently, will visit much of Africa before returning home this summer.

His itinerary, after leaving Liberia, includes a two week tour of Nigeria, and the Gold Coast. As a part of his duties as head of the Phelps Stokes Fund, Dr. Tobias is required to keep in touch with African affairs. He will spend two weeks in the Belgian Congo, where he will represent the fund at the West Central Africa Regional (Missionary) conference in Leopoldville July 13-24. Sat. 6-29-46

Dr. Tobias came here by plane from New York, stopping first in Dakar, French West Africa. He was received by President Tubman, in company with U. S. Minister R. O'Hara Lanier.

West Africa Greets Phelps-Stokes Aides

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — Among distinguished visitors to this British West African colony recently were Dr. Channing H. Tobias and Mr. and Mrs. Emory Ross, representatives of the Phelps-Stokes Fund of the U.S.A. who are on an educational tour of West Africa. Sat. 7-27-46

Dr. Tobias, former YMCA executive secretary for colored work in the U.S.A., was elected director of the fund earlier this year. The representatives are gathering data looking towards more scholarships for West Africans.

Confer With Leaders

They arrived here on June 16 from Liberia to which they flew from Nigeria (British West Africa) and left for the Gold Coast (Takoradi) on June 22.

During their stay in Freetown, they interviewed several educational and civic leaders, Government officials and groups including YMCA officials.

Dr. Jackson Davis New Phelps Stokes Fund President

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-30-46

NEW YORK— (ANP) — Holding its annual meeting here Nov. 20, the Phelps Stokes Fund, pioneer organization to improve American and African Negro education, elected officers for the current year.

Dr. Jackson Davis, formerly vice-president, became president; Dr. Channing Tobias became a director and Mrs. John Davis Hatch Jr., daughter of Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, vice-president, to succeed Davis.

Members reviewed the fund's program during the past year and voted to cancel a loan of $100,000 made some years ago to improve girls' housing, thus leaving Harlem's Carolyn House virtually free of debt. Davis and Tobias reported on their trips to Africa, and discussion followed of the fund's race relations program, southern ministers' rural training project, the Negro Encyclopedia and the Booker T. Washington Institute at Kakata, Liberia.

Stokes Fund Officials Honored at Tea in NY

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president, and Dr. Thomas J. Jones, director, of the Phelps Stokes Fund for improvement in American and African education, were guests of honor at a tea given here recently.

Highlights of the occasion were a portfolio of letters from friends and co-workers in the humanities preseneted to Dr. Stokes and the displaying of a portrait of Dr. Jones painted by Betsy Graves Reyneau. Sat. 12-7-46

The fund, which has been interested in the housing problem, arranged to cancel the $100,000 loan which it made some time ago to the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, thereby leaving Carolyn House in Harlem practically free from debt.

THREE FELLOWSHIPS, totaling $2,000, for students in physics have been established by the graduate school of Howard University, Washington, D. C. The News

A grant of $7,500 from the Research Corporation of New York made the fellowships possible, university officials said. Birmingham, Ala.

A $1,000 fellowship will go to a person with experience in war research and two $500 fellowships will be awarded to students without regard to war research experience. Sun

South Pinches Every Dollar To Educate Its Children

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala

NEW ORLEANS, March 28—(AP)—The south is pinching its dollars hard in an effort to educate its children. Fri. 3-29-46

In Georgia, for instance, four times as much use must be squeezed out of an educational dollar as in New York.

There are just too many children in the south; and too few dollars.

The process of "pinching" was described in a reply received from Raymond R. Paty, president of the University of Alabama, to a questionnaire sent by The Associated Press to college presidents and superintendents of education in 12 southern states.

The questionnaire covered various aspects of southern educational problems.

"The tax dollar has been made to go farther in education by pinching," said Dr. Paty's reply. "We pinch here and there on this and that. We put less into administration and supervision; less into building and equipment, libraries, laboratories, etc.; we overwork our teachers, calling on them to each carry heavier loads than are common and demanding extra services of them.

More For Less

"Whether or not such procedures actually mean that we get more education for the tax dollar, I am not sure. It does mean, however, that we operate more schools for more children with the money available than does any other part of our country.

"Comparative studies suggest, too, that our people get more in return for the dollar spent on education than they do from most other aspects of public service."

Here are some other examples of pinching, with figures taken from replies to the questionnaire.

The average expenditure for each child attending a public school, in one recent year, was $105 for the nation as a whole. Since southern states occupied virtually all the last places, the average outside the south was considerably higher than $105. In New York it was $179.

In Kentucky at the same time it was $59. Seven states ranked lower than Kentucky. All were in the south.

Mississippi spends $36.66 per pupil enrolled. Georgia $40, South Carolina $58, Virginia $80. Louisiana reports $100.10 for white pupils, but only $30.10 for Negroes. Fri. 3-29-46

Alabama $1,200

Against a national average of $1,600 for teachers' salaries and a New York average of $2,697, Kentucky pays an average of $1,014, Mississijppi $1,018, Alabama about $1,200. Louisiana's averages of $1,306.36 for elementary and $1,762.31 come closer to the national average—but salaries for some Negro elementary school teachers in Louisiana go down to $360.57.

Virginia's average run from $707 to $2,124. "Typical median salary" for white teachers in Florida is $1,400 but it is lower for Negroes and teachers with emergency certificates.

Small salaries are reflected in a relative scarcity of trained personnel. Of 17,710 teachers employed by the Kentuc;ky school systems during a recent survey, 4,500 held emergency certificates. Some were not even high school graduates; and one-fourth of the state's teachers, the survey reported, did not meet the lowest legal qualifications for teachers' certificates.

In Colleges Also

A similar difference in pay is shown in the colleges, and Fred T. Mitchell, president of Mississippi State College, declared "southern colleges cannot compete with their more fortunate eastern neighbors when salary schedules show such disparity."

Can southern states substantially increase their expenditures on education?

Answers to the questionnaire indicated that Georgia already gives 58 per cent of its tax dollar for education, Kentucky about 59 per cent, South Carolina 46 per cent.

Some States, notably Kentucky and Virginia, have recently added to their school revenues. But with the present economic discrepancies, the South could never match the North and East in school expenditures.

Department of Commerce figures show that the average per capita income in the 11 Southeastern States in 1943 was $652—lower than in any single State outside the section. The national average was $1,031.

Florida was highest in the Southeast with $874, Mississippi lowest with $484. Texas, with $818, was included among Southwestern States in the tables.

The inequality between sections is even greater in the amount of taxable income, which gives a truer picture of comparative ability to support schools. It is a basic principle of taxation that since persons with smaller incomes must spend most of their earnings for necessities, those with larger incomes are expected to pay a greater percentage in taxes. Thus a single man with net income of $1,000 last year paid $95 Federal income tax, while a man with twice the income was taxed more than three times as much, or $302.

For illustration, take a Southern and Eastern State of about the same population—Arkansas, with $1,949,387 in 1940, and Connecticut, with $1,709,242.

In 1943, Connecticut had the highest average income in the country, $1,452, and a total of about $1,000,000,000.

Big Difference

For that year, Federal individual income taxes, including withholding taxes, totaled $152,196,082 in Connecticut and $30,117,845 in Arkansas.

Thus Arkansas had about 35 per cent the average income and 40 per cent the total income of Connecticut—but paid less than 20 per cent in Federal taxes on that income. Fri. 5-29-46

The contrast in Federal corporate income taxes was even greater—$92,385,631 to $7,176,618. This reflects a tremendous difference in invested or developed wealth. The degree of contrast is not as pronounced in all Southern States as compared with those of other sections, but there is a marked general disparity.

Kentucky, for example, has 267 children from 5 to 17 years old for each 1,000 residents. This compares with 227 per 1,000 for the nation, and 180 for California. Only four Southern States have fewer children for 1,000 than Kentucky.

The U. S. Census Bureau publishes a table of "reproduction rates," stating the number of children born per generation for every 1,000 women born the preceding generation.

For 1935-40, the net rate in the South was 1,182—the only sectional rate above the national net average of 976. In the Northeast it was 794, in the North-Central States 944 and in the West 941.

Since there is a heavy migration of adults from the South, especially educated males, it means the burden of education is increased for the taxpayers remaining.

To Pool Facilities?

One proposed means of making the most of available Southern resources is a program of regional education, by which the States would pool their collegiate facilities.

Under this system, Southern States would aid students to attend each others' colleges for certain courses. Mutual scholarships would be provided to meet the students' additional expenses.

The most immediate object of the program as discussed by the governors is to make advanced education more available to Negroes. Fri. 3-29-46

There have been some starts toward regional education. The universities of Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky have a cooperative project for the training of graduate students in public administration. A student spends one quarter at each school, and a fourth quarter as an "interne" in a government office of the region.

Alabama's Young Orators

Birmingham Age-Herald

High school youth of Alabama come tonight to the climax of one of the school year's important activities. Eighteen of them will compete at Birmingham-Southern College for state championships in the senior and junior high school oratorical contests sponsored by *The Birmingham Age-Herald-News*. The five boys and 13 girls represent the winners among the thousands who have competed in school, county and district contests on their way to the state finals. Ala.

The oratorical contest cannot be measured adequately, however, by the number of persons participating in it, although during the 22 years in which the contests have been held, more than half a million high school students of Alabama are estimated to have taken part in them. The real values of the contests come from the stimulus to thinking which participation in them requires. (Ala) 5-3-41

This year the subject of the contest is: "Racial and Religious Tolerance as a Means to Lasting Peace." It will mean much to Alabama in future years that thousands of high school students in 1946 read and studied and thought on the question of how tolerance in matters of race and religion promotes an enduring peace. 5-3-41

The contest finals are open to the public. They should be well attended, not only because of the encouragement attendance gives to ambitious youth but also because the subject is one of great importance about which no one knows too much. It will be well for adults to know what young people are thinking on this matter of racial and religious tolerance. Friday

MOBILE TO EXPAND NEGRO EDUCATION

Birmingham Ala.

MOBILE, Ala., April 11—(AP)—Mobile County embarked today upon its most ambitious public school program for Negroes in its long history, the county board of education reported.

The board awarded a $214,150 contract for remodeling the old Medical College here for a new central high school for Negroes.

The contract was one of the first awarded of the $1,500,000 construction program planned for the next two years to meet the county's most urgent needs.

Frank Keeler, the board's finance chairman, said the county was many years behind in its school building program, with no major structures being built with local funds since Murphy High School in the City of Mobile was completed about 20 years ago. Two county schools were built with federal funds during the war. Pub. 4-12-46

Norton Urges More Teachers For Alabama

6-13-46

Lack Of Personnel Chief Fault Says Education Superintendent

Montgomery Advertiser

A shortage of qualified teachers is one of the principal things wrong with the education system in Alabama, Dr. E. B. Norton said yesterday shortly before leaving for Washington to take up his new position as assistant U. S. commisioner of education. 6-15-46

Dr. Norton, who resigned in April, effective June 15, has been succeeded by Dr. Austin R. Meadows, who was appointed State superintendent of education yesterday by Gov. Chauncey Sparks. Saturday

"We are about 6,000 teachers short of what we should have," the former superintendent said.

He said that economic reasons were why the State is unable to secure sufficient numbers and qualified persons as teachers, adding that they would take jobs elsewhere because of better pay.

"Rural areas are particularly hard hit," he continued, "because they cannot offer the inducements urban areas have." Montgomery

One solution Dr. Norton had to the situation is more local support for schools even if the constitution has to be amended. He added that most areas were already taxed to the constitutional limit for school aid. Ala.

"There is also a great need for additional school facilities," the new assistant commissioner stated, "such as classrooms, libraries, workshops, playgrounds and the like." Montgomery, Ala.

He added that in spite of what some people believe the State has the lowest per capita investment in buildings in the nation.

"Another thing Alabama needs badly is expansion of high schools for Negroes," Dr. Norton concluded.

Tuskegee High School Rated With Best 100

Defender, Chicago, Ill. Sat 12-5-46

NEW YORK—(ANP) — Tuskegee Institute High School has been chosen as one of the best 100 public schools in the nation, by state superintendents and other prominent educators.

This honor roll, the result of a poll taken by Look Magazine, is part of an article by Harlan Logan, entitled, "The Hope of American Education," in the Oct. 1 issue.



SERVING 23RD YEAR.—Prof. R. J. McDaniel, who is serving his 23rd year as principal of the Bernice colored high school in Santa Monica, Cal. This school has grown from an ungraded elementary school to an accredited high school with 11 teachers supervised by Mr. McDaniel. This school is far reaching and is being felt throughout the various states. Many boys and girls now in business credit their success to the Bernice high school where they received their first instruction. Principal McDaniel will soon visit the West coast to mingle with friends and students of the school. The bouquet he is holding was presented by one of the past graduating classes.

Panama Bars Negro School Principals

Panama City Black Dispatch

PANAMA, R. P.— (ANP) —No Negro, whatever his scholastic attainment, will be appointed as principal or supervisor in the Canal Zone high schools for colored children now being built in Silver City and LaBoca at the cost of $675,000 to the American taxpayers. Principalship and supervisory teaching positions will go to white male Americans qualified in the field of general or vocational education and having at least a bachelor's degree. bd 9-27-46

From sources usually reliable the Associated Negro Press obtained the information that the buildings will be ready for occupancy in another three months and that classes are to commence some time in August. Graduates of the LaBoca Normal school where Negroes are trained for the teaching profession will be given the opportunity to teach in the high schools provided they have taken post-graduate courses in special subjects at the Balboa (white) junior college.

Higher education which seems on the way for "native English speaking colored children, most of West Indian descent who reside on the Canal Zone" is designed and calculated to fit in with the pattern of occupational opportunities available on the Canal Zone. Though the curriculm will be extended to include secondary academic work and studies in music and art, emphasis will be laid on vocational training.

Locker Strike Off at Dunbar

Students Form New Protest Committee

CITE NEEDS

Parents, Alumni to Discuss Situation

WASHINGTON

The threatened strike in protest of poor facilities at Dunbar High School last week petered out into a peaceful protest at Dunbar High School, Monday, when a committee, with 14 representatives from the upperclasses, organized to discuss and draw up a grievance petition which will be forwarded to the Board of Education.

Meanwhile, parents and members of the school alumni association will meet tonight (Thursday) to register complaints against the inadequate conditions at the school.

Visits AFRO

On the heels of last week's report of a threatened strike, 20 Dunbar students visited the AFRO office, Monday, and reported a walkout strike of 250 Dunbar boys. They added that the group would picket the school that afternoon.

Following the students' visit, Harold Haynes, principal, pointed out that the boys who visited the newspaper office were not all Dunbar students, and that attendance in classes did not decrease.

No Strike

Dunbar had not experienced any disturbances, and will likely not, added Principal Haynes. Outside agitators were instrumental in fomenting the rumored strike. He pointed out that no disciplinary action was contemplated.

To cope with the situation, Principal Haynes permitted the students to form a representative assembly and submit a petition seeking an agreeable solution to the problem.

On Monday afternoon in the school auditorium, a committee, consisting of 14 upperclass representatives, along with school organization members, were organized. With the guidance of the faculty members, they formulated a petition to be forwarded to the Board of Education.

Representing the upperclasses were Lawrence Robinson, Charles Griffith, George Ford, freshmen; Richard Atkinson, James Moore, Bruce Gabriel, sophomores; Conrad Hicks, Jack Taylor, Phaon Goldman, Ellis Haizlip, DeReef Green, juniors; James Bruce, Isaiah Brewington, Earl Smith and Dennis Scott, seniors.

Representing student organizations were Leon Ransom, editor of the school paper, the Newsreel; James Wood, president of the senior class; John A. Jackson Jr., president of the Student Council; Louis F. Campbell, sports editor, and Julius Lowery, member of Dunbar Honor Society.

Other students voicing their grievances in an open letter to the AFRO, were:

Smallwood Ackiss Jr., Warren K. Ashe, Lawrence Baker, Robert B. Burke Jr., Robert Beverly, James E. Bess, Xavier Bowser, Marcus Cannady Jr., Howard C. Davis, Nathaniel A. Dickens Jr., David Dickerson, Leroy Davis, William Francis, John W. Freeman, Melvin Garrett, Lindsay Goins; Frank Harris, Washington Hocad Jr., Reginald Jackson, Benjamin Johnson, Albert Ragland Raymond Johnson, George Jackson, James Sanderlin, Ulysses Prince III, Lionel Smoat; Leon Thompson Jr., Vontile Whitfield, Vivert Willis, Floyd Robinson, Clyde E. Travis, John W Coleman, and James S. Wood Jr.

19h 1946

General

DAR Medals Refused by Schools in Two States

Afro American Sat 2-16-46

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON.

Two more high schools—Girls' High of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Weston High of Weston, W.Va.—have refused acceptance of annual medals awarded by the DAR, because the organization bars colored artists from use of Constitution Hall here.

The Brooklyn school, which has many colored pupils, refused the annual DAR history medals awarded by the Battle Pass Chapter which told Principal Edith M. Ward that its policy was "not to comment on any action taken by the national society."

Mrs. Ward replied, "To evade a stand is equivalent to agreement with those who would deny to colored people their Americanism. I regret, therefore, that because of this, our long and hitherto pleasant relations will have to be severed."

Not Democratic

The W.Va. school paper "Blue and Gray" urged editorially that it does not accept the annual DAR Good Citizenship medal "until the DAR shows and heeds Democratic tendencies which are taught at Weston."

5a 2-16-46

The editorial concluded, "When the time comes that this organization can again prove its adherence to ideals upon which this country was founded, then and only then should the Citizenship Medal be accepted by Weston High School."

Rep. Clare Booth Luce (Rep., Conn.) said here last week that the DAR, which barred Marian Anderson and Hazel Scott from Constitution Hall, "was afraid to put its social discrimination policies to a democratic test among nationwide membership."



The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-6-46

ALABAMA NEW HOMEMAKERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING—The Alabama Association of New Homemakers of America recently held its annual meeting at Tuskegee Institute. The National Organization of Homemakers of America is comprised of high school girls enrolled in homemaking classes in seventeen States. In the Alabama association there are thirty local chapters with an overall membership of 1658. The national organization has selected as its project the task of furnishing a room in the new wing of the Infantile Paralysis unit of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute. State officers are Vivian Brantley, president, Knox Academy, Selma; Lela Williams, vice president, Carver High, Gadsden; Mildred Phillips, secretary, Talladega County Training School, Renfroe; Sara Warren, treasurer, Tuskegee Institute High; Bennie D. Black, reporter, Monroe County Training School Beatrice, and Mrs. Emilie Scott High, State adviser.

AT BOOKER T. WASHINGTON H. S.

Co-operative Training Program Big Success

Atlanta Constitution, Ga.

By CLARK HOWELL, JR.

School training and actual experience working on the job, learning the practical as well as the theoretical, are the ingredients which have made the Diversified Co-operative Training Program at Booker T. Washington High School successful. The program was inaugurated two years ago under the regime of Miss Ira Jarrell, Superintendent of Atlanta Schools.

The efforts of Miss Jarrell, C. N. Cornell, principal of Booker T. Washington High School; Annie B. Hatcher, co-ordinator of the program, and the Atlanta firms which had entered into the program of part-time work for the Diversified Co-operative Training program students, had paid rich dividends.

Sun A. 7-7-46

The high school students had demonstrated their ability to handle satisfactorily their part-time jobs and at the same time excel in their regular school work. At a program given Thursday at the USO Center at 1000 Hunter St., N. W., the students performed their various jobs with calm efficiency before a crowd of admiring parents and fellow students.

MANY PATHS FOLLOWED

There were trained nurses, stenographers, department store clerks, architects, bankers, insurance men and workers in other fields which require specialized training, not only in the class rooms, but also through apprenticeship in the jobs they would fill when they were graduated.

They were grateful for the opportunity of experience in their chosen fields, these 48 girls and boys of Booker T. Washington's almost 4,000. They had jumped at the chance and had done well, recognizing that the time had come when a man must be a specialist in his field or be lost in the gulf of mediocrity, a gulf not to be bridged merely by singing spirituals and uttering unctuous platitudes.

A MEASURING ROD

This was something real, a true measure of success or failure of the individual. It was also a measure of Atlanta business, of its power to contribute materially to the educational advancement of the city's students who would some day, if given the opportunity, spill a torrent of wealth into their cash registers.

The firms which had contributed to the training program by offering part-time jobs to eager, willing students had already realized profits. They were practical, realistic firms such as the Citizens Trust Company, of Atlanta; the North Carolina Insurance Company of Durham, N. C.; the Y. M. C. A., Rich's, Inc., and the T. M. Alexander Company.

The Citizens Trust Company reported one of the students, James Ellis, who had been working in the bank in the afternoons, to be as efficient and competent as many of their regular employes, adding that they had entrusted him with large amounts of money many times.

EXPANSION PLANNED

The Diversified Co-operative Training Progam, though only in its infancy, had been successful. Next year the school plans to have two full-time workers to direct its activities. At present only the students in the highest scholastic bracket are eligible for admittance into the program. This year there were only 48 members out of nearly 4,000 students enrolled at the Booker T. Washington High School.

But the experiment has been successful and will continue to be successful. The program has paid for itself in full.

BTW Receives "A" Rating

Daily Home Atlanta Ga.

Wed. 9-24-46

Booker T. Washington High School of which C. N. Cornell is principal has been awarded an "A" rating by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools according to an announcement by Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of Atlanta city schools.

This is the first time that Washington High has qualified for this particular rating.

Macon, Ga. News

May 14, 1946

NEW NEGRO SCHOOL VOTED IN ALBANY

Albany, Ga., May 14. (AP)—A $600,000 municipal bond issue, providing $150,000 for a new negro high school and $450,000 for a storm sewer extension, was ratified by a small majority in an election here yesterday.

With 566 negroes casting a heavy vote against both the school and sewer issues, they were ratified by respective votes of 734 to 586 and 867 to 518. The negro vote was the heaviest here in modern times.

The bonds had been purchased provisionally by the Albany Clearing House Association three weeks ago for a premium of $44,700.

Georgia

Moultrie, Ga. Observer

Sept. 16, 1946

$265,000 Negro School Being Built in Albany

ALBANY, Ga., Sept. 16.—(AP)—A $265,000 high school for Negroes is nearing completion here on the site of a school which was destroyed in the 1940 tornado. Constructed of brick, the new building will have 11 classrooms.

Local Negro Wins National Contest

Willie Worthy Foster, 17-year-old colored girl who lives in Griffin, was awarded first place in the 1946 Negro Essay Contest sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated State Associations, according to an announcement made this week.

The Griffin girl won first prize in the division of the contest open to individual high school students for her essay on "How My School Can Help in the Fight gainst Tuberculosis." A senior at Vocational High School at the time the essay was written she has been awarded a $100.00 scholarship to Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley. She received a gold medal and a silver plaque is being presented to the high school. The student plans, after college, to take a course in social work.

Washington Hi Adds New Teacher For New Course Offering

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 9-11-46

Designed to give senior high students a more practical life-related experiences in connection with their academic subjects, is another new feature, added to the Booker T. Washington High school curriculum, announced here Tuesday by C. N. Cornell, the principal. The new course, entitled "Distributive Education," is similar in scope and purpose as the "Diversified Training" program, which for the past three years, has gained rather wide popularity both among students and with the local business leaders, who have cooperated in the success of the program. The new course, said Mr. Cornell, 'aims to give the students practical knowledge in marketing and in merchandise by employment in the various businesses as clerks and salesmen, which we hope also will be of great benefit to our business men and women."

To head this new program at the school, Prof. Cornell has announced the name of Miss Gladys Beverly, a Spelman College graduate, who has had practical experience in marketing in New York City. Mrs. A. B. Hatcher and Mr. Kenon Thompson, associated in the Diversified Training program, will continue in that field. Mr. Thompson will devote his entire time to that program this year.

Meanwhile, registration continues to mount. At the close of registration Tuesday afternoon, a total of 4,322 students were listed for Washington high school. These figures distribute themselves as follows: 2,100 in the senior high school; 1,162 in the junior high school, and 991 at the Davis Street School, Prof. J. H. Bohannan, Senior teacher.

Jasper, Ga. Pickens Co. Progress

Sept. 19, 1946

NEGRO TEACHER PRAISES RACE CONDITIONS IN PICKENS

Editor Pickens County Progress.

In the days when the State of Georgia is receiving such unfavorable comments relative to its race relationship, it may seem unusual for a Negro school teacher to write of the amicable racial attitude that predominates the county in which he lives and teaches.

The population of the Negro in Pickens is very small in comparison to that of some of the counties of South Georgia, yet as one of the ranking officials of the State Department of Education puts it, "It is far easier to get things for the Negro schools of North Georgia than in many places in South Georgia."

We in Pickens county are especially blessed in having a Board of Education and a School Superintendent of the larger caliber. For all the youths of Pickens it is obvious they sustain the highest hopes and loftiest ideals.

The county is further blessed with the famous Georgia Marble Company, which is not only interested in the white schools, but also in the Pickens CountyTraining School, the only institution in the county for the education of negro youths. Through its cooperation with the Board of Education, The Georgia Marble Company is spending considerable amounts annually in the interest of Pickens County Training School. There are many municipalities from which it is more difficult to get the necessities to operate the Negro schools than from the Georgia Marble Company. No workman however skilled is too highly paid to perform services for this school, and no official is ever too busy to be interested in the problems of Pickens County Training School.

Through the efforts of the Georgia Marble Company, Board of Education and friends of the Negro in the community, Pickens County Training School is about to be associated with the accredited high schools of Georgia.

Does this spirit of racial good will pay? It is not difficult to find in Pickens those who have been rendering continuous service to the same employer for thirty and forty years. and it is not unusual for relatives to send for friends and other relatives to come from other parts to live in Pickens county.

George E. Archibald.

Ballard FacultyHolds High Degrees; Plans Made toBuild New Negro School

Bibb County's educational program for Negroes, already attaining a high standard, today received a new boost with two announcements by Dr. Mark Smith, county superintendent of schools.

A survey has revealed that the faculty of Ballard High School for Negroes has a higher percentage of college-trained teachers than any other school, including white, in the county and probably any in the state. Two members of the Ballard faculty have masters' degrees from accredited colleges, and all of the others, including the librarian, have bachelor of arts degrees, Dr. Smith said.

Other announcement which indicated improvement of the Bibb Negro educational program was the release of plans for erection of a new $250,000 Negro consolidated high school to be located in the Unionville section near Morgan. The site has been purchased and plans for the structure are now being drawn, Dr. Smith said.

* * *

WITH REFERENCE to the efforts of the trustees of that degree. "I can't say that for any other school in the county, the superintendent pointed out that Ballard is Bibb system," Dr. Smith explained, "and this is probably as good the only school in the system ed, "and this is probably as good ing two masters' degrees in the state." All other high schools in the system have one or more teachers or faculty members with college work on the part of the hold-trained faculty, the superinten- that for any other school in the ing around the Boys' high for Lanier Senior High for college work. It is hoped that four years' work. Has six faculty members with masters' degrees; Miller High has six; Lanier Junior High for Boys has three, and Lanier Junior High for Girls, two. Two more Ballard and Hudson schools also hold the masters' degree.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
Aug. 25, 1946

Red Cross Home Nursing Made Part of Negro School Courses

Inauguration of a Red Cross home nursing course as a required course for girls in the senior classes of Macon Negro high schools has been announced.

The Macon Red Cross chapter's home nursing department and Dr. Mark Smith, Bibb County school superintendent, have worked for weeks in completing plans and arrangements, chapter officials revealed yesterday.

Louis Collins, a Negro registered nurse, has been chosen as the instructor. The local Red Cross chapter will pay the cost of instruction in the course, which will run for 30 hours for each of the groups of senior girls enroled. Students receive the course free.

Dr. Smith estimates that as many as 200 girls will complete the course during the school term and become qualified in home nursing.

Home nursing in both white and Negro families has been one of the main activities of the Red Cross in recent months, especially during the doctor-nurse shortage.

Addition of the course to the Negro High schools will prove a valuable asset in the community's public health program, leaders believe.

Dr. Smith is a member of the Red Cross chapter's executive commitee an ddetails were worked out through the Junior Red Cross department, headed by Mrs. Henry Slocumb. The high school home nursing course is a project of Junior Red Cross, it was explained.

David T. Howard Adds New Guidance Program

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 9-17-46

Approximately 3,800 of the 4,000 students enrolled at the David T. Howard Junior High School will participate in a new Guidance Program, which has been set in operation at the school. Miss Effie McGhee, a member of the faculty at Howard who received the Master of Arts degree at Atlanta University, will head up the Guidance Program, Prof. Charles L. Gideons Principal, announced. Miss McGhee did her thesis in Guidance at the University, and her knowledge and fitness for this work fits her to care for the heavy enrollment of young freshmen and 7 low children coming into the school. Special emphasis, Mr. Gideons said will be placed on guidance for these students to make them useful citizens to the community, home, church and school.

For the first semester 1946-47 a committee on Guidance was appointed by our principal, C. L. Gideons, who is intensely interested in a school program of adjustment to meet the needs of all the pupils, particularly the 7th grade pupils who are just entering high school.

This committee is composed of the seventh low home room teachers and a special committee of five members of the faculty who have special interest in guidance.

The proposed plan calls for:

A series of lessosn to be presented to the seventh grade pupils.

The lessons are as follows:

1 Developing the proper teacher-pupil relationship.

2 Teaching the pupils the uses they make of the building, the grounds, and corridors.

3 Improving the attendance.

4 Developing the proper health habits.

5 Improving discipline.

6 Developing the proper study habits.

There will be a professional meeting of the faculty on Monday, Sept 16, at which time the faculty will be acquainted with the guidance program outlined by the committee.

An assembly of all 7 low pupils will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 18, to acquaint the new pupils with some facts about the school and the purposes of the junior high school.

Books and pamphlets and other necessary materials will be made available to the teachers and pupils to further advance the guidance program.

The Committee on Guidance will hold regular monthly meetings, at which time the seventh grade home room teachers will make a report stating whether progress has been made in achieving the objectives desired.

1. The attendance teacher will be asked to meet with the Guidance Committee, as well as the chairman of the Discipline Committee. These two teachers will be asked to give data on attendance and disciplinary cases. A comparison of the data will be made each month to note whether progress has been made in attendance and discipline.

2. At the end of the first quarter the Guidance Committee will meet and check the scholarship records of the pupils as shown by circulation sheet covering marks for the quarter.

3. The committee will collect and file all data and reports relating to the achievement of the objectives outlined for the semester.

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This program will be administered each semester as new pupils enter the school. When it is thought expedient, necessary changes will be made to help us reach our goals. 9-17-46

Miss E. E. McGhee, Chairman
Mr. W. J. Rowe
Mr. W. S. Banks
Mr. P. E. Johnson
Miss V. Smith
Miss M. A. Gay

Students Strike Over Dismissal Of Two Teachers

Madison School Is Scene of Action

Students were back in their classes Tuesday at Dunbar High School, Madison, Ill., after demonstrations Saturday and Monday over announcement that two teachers were to be dismissed at the end of May.

Saturday a group of students marched around the school carrying banners. Monday about seventy of the school's 200 students staged a half-day strike. The strike was called off after Principal George L. Smith explained the cause of the dismissals which he said were enacted by the school board, of which George P. Wilkins is superintendent.

The teachers whom the board failed to recommend for reappointment are Miss Ella B Silance and B. T. Blackwell. Miss Silance is being released because she holds the place of a returning veteran and Blackwell because he failed to make up deficiencies in academic requirements in his branch of education, Mr. Smith said.

Girl, 15 Wins Top Honors As Vocalist

Emerging victorious in a seven-week contest conducted throughout all city high schools by the Chicago Herald-American-Phil Regan "Search for Talent," two South side youths, Dolores Bell and William Green are the rage of critics and talent scouts, who are predicting bright futures for them as a result of stellar performances on the Chicago theatre stage, Saturday.

Capturing top honors over 13 other finalists, Miss Bell, 4414 Vincennes ave., 15-year-old DuSable sophomore, swept judges and audience off their feet with the first notes of "Embraceable You." In a voice reminiscent of Ella Fitzgerald, yet containing a new beauty, Miss Bell sang her way to first place, and a week-long engagement at the Chicago theatre.

honors were awarded Dorothy Tyrrell of Calumet, who sang the same selection.



Dolores Bell

As modest as she is talented, Miss Bell was more surprised by her final victory than she was by her selection as winner from DuSable, a school which has developed many famous stage names. Critics in the audience, more sure of her ability said, "there it goes," when they first heard Miss Bell's voice.

Praised by Alan Ladd

The promising young singer who is as pretty as her voice, was presented with a $500 model Majestic radio and a day's stay in a suite at the Blackstone hotel as part of her prize. As soon as she was selected by contest judges, Miss Bell was given a phone, and Alan Ladd who was waiting in Hollywood for final word on the contest, warmly congratulated her.

Second place honors went to William Green, 3123 Indiana ave., 18-year-old Wendell Phillips student, whose voice had the Frank Sinatra swooning effect on adults as well as bobby soxers in the capacity audience. Green, representing the same school that produced King Cole, sang one of his popular recordings, "For Sentimental Reasons," to a background of "oohs" and "aahs."

Third, fourth and fifth places went to three promising white students. Burton Kaplan of Sullivan won the number three spot singing "Because." Fourth prize went to Labarose Schar, Hirsch student for "Begin the Beguine," while fifth

Indianapolis Girl Wins P.K. Award

Daily Ward
Atlanta, Ga.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—(ANP)—Winner of the $200 national Phi Delta Kappa scholarship award is Miss Winifred V. Parker, a 16-year-old graduate of Crispus Attucks High School here, who entered the contest by the local Tau Chapter of the Phi Delta Kappa.

Miss Parker, the daughter of Mrs. Frieda Campbell and Frederick A. Parker, was on the honor roll at Crispus Attucks High School for every report-card period since her entrance and was the number one student in a graduating class of 276. She hopes to study science at Cornell University where she has already applied for admission. Sat. 6-22-46

ACTIVE PARENTS

Miss Parker is one of a family of six. Her mother, a graduate of Wilberforce University, is employed as social worker at Marion County Welfare headquarters. Her father, a graduate of Amherst College, heads the mathematics department at Attucks High School.

Contestants who won honorable mention in the Phi Delta Kappa national contest, which attracted a total of 153 contestants in various parts of the country, were Olive Reach, Theta chapter, New York City; Sylvia Vincent, Theta chapter, New York City, and Anna Laws, Zeta chapter, of Philadelphia. Sat. 6-22-46

Twenty-three Phi Delta Kappa chapters participated in the scholarship contest. 6-22-46

Democracies Must Teach Responsibility, Central High Valedictorian Says

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

1-25-46

School Awards Diplomas to 77

Eleven of the 77 graduates in the midyear class at Central High School received medals last night at commencement exercises in Halleck High auditorium. The awards were presented by Atwood S. Wilson, principal of Central High, following the presentation of Diplomas by Omer Carmichael, superintendent of Louisville Public Schools.

Built around the theme of "Living Together in One World," the program consisted of addresses by the three top honor students — Robert Maupin, 3719 Greenwood, Grace Booker, 3018 Grand, and Virginia Wilson, 421 S. 10th—and several numbers by the school chorus.

Says U. S. Faces Challenge.

"In meeting the world situation during this transition period, the democracies, in order to survive, must instill in every individual the feeling of responsibility as a citizen of a democracy," valedictorian Maupin declared.

"This, then, is the challenge to America," he said, "and in doing our part in promoting world harmony each individual has a task to perform. Shall we answer this challenge?"

Later Maupin received the Alumni Scholarship Medal for scholastic achievement. The following awards, all of which were voted on by class members, were then presented:

The Louisville Defender Scholarship Medal, and American Legion Auxiliary Award, Miss Booker; Principal's Citizenship Medal, Sterling Holt, 606 W. Walnut; Louisville Leader Effort Medal, Walter A. Stokes, Jr., 3430½ Grand; Bausch & Lomb Honorary Science Award, Helen Mack, 539 E. Burnett; school service awards, Miss Wilson and Pearl Wayne, 715 E. Breckinridge, band awards, Samuel Clark, 613 W. Walnut; Maupin and Robert Hicks, 2547 Magazine, and Kiwanis Club Efficiency Awards, Charles Brown, 523 S. 15th, and Cruise Patterson, 1026 Hancock. 1-25-46

Other graduates were:

James Adams, Jr., William Clarence Adams III, Spencer William Alexander, Selenah Bell Anderson, Edward Anglin, Eva Mae Barnes, Vilma Lorenda Beard, Betty Ruth Belvin, Argenia Barbara Blakey, James Brooks, Nettie Mae Burton, Hazel Frances Carter, Gertrude Letitia Childress, Frances Edith Chandler, James Arthur Cunningham, John Lee Davis, Lucille Ditto, Donald Alexander Ellis, Austine Frierson, Mary Catherine Gardner, Mary Della Gray, John H. Green, Edmond Wood Halsell, Joseph L. Herndon, Lois Elizabeth Holt, Emma Elizabeth Houston, Ella Frances Johnson, Robert Lincoln Johnson, Till Owens Lecian, George Robert Lewis, Bertha Ann Long, Emma Mae Madison, Rosie Lee Malone, Elsie LaVerne Marshall, Irene Marvelle Marshall, Addie Gwendolyn Maxwell, Zelma Meek, Fred Emory Metcalf, James R. Miller, Gurley Odelle Moore, John R. Mosby, Joanna Elizabeth Moses, Tincie Lee Elizabeth McKenzie, Billy McNeal, Delores Jean Oates, Jimmie Lee Ransom, Mary Louise Robinson, George Schaefer, Oliver Phillip Sellers, Jr., Charlotte May Shafer, Dorothy Belle Simms, William S. Stringer, Mary Frances Stubbs, Ethel Mary Luevenia Taylor, Jessie Elizabeth Thomas, Lula Mae Trice, Juanita Wade, Horace Clinton Walker, Mae Elizabeth Walton, Thomas Washington, Marshall T. Weathers, Louis Nathaniel Willis, Rosa Lee Etta Williams, Dorothy Marie Willis, Preston LaVerne Wise and Charles Harrison Woolridge.



Courier-Journal Photo.

TOP THREE graduates of Central High School, from left, Robert Maupin, Grace Booker, Virginia Wilson, confer with Principal Atwood S. Wilson, before commencement exercises.

Lincoln Institute Suffers Lack Of Housing As Fire Ruins Dorm

Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Shelbyville, Ky., March 6.—An acute housing shortage today confronted Lincoln Institute near Simpsonville after destruction by fire last night of a three-story dormitory.

Damage was estimated at around $90,000. Origin of the fire was undetermined. Starting in the basement, the flames soon enveloped the entire building, despite a 3-hour battle by Fire Departments from Middletown and Anchorage.

Thurs. 3-7-46

Clothing Is Lost.

None of the approximately 100 boys quartered in the dormitory was injured. However, about 70 of them lost all clothing except what they were wearing.

The Shelbyville Red Cross today supplied the institute, a State vocational high school for Negroes, with 100 Army cots and 200 blankets. They will be used in temporary quarters in the school's gymnasium. The Shelbyville Red Cross, assisted by a Louisville Red Cross chapter, also is seeking to obtain clothing for the boys who suffered losses.

The dormitory, one of the institute's original structures, also contained a few class rooms.

Ruling Discredits 3 Negro High Schools In Ky.

Chicago, Illinois Chicago Defender

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Three Negro high schools were among the 64 of Kentucky's 593 public high schools ruled out this week by the State Board of Education as "inefficient and unduly expensive."

The schools which will go out of existence June 30 fail to meet minimum requirements, according to the board officials, which are set at 60 pupils and three full-time teachers.

Sat. 7-27-46

Under State law local Boards of Education can merge the unaccredited high schools with the county high schools or can contract with any near-by accredited high school to take over their pupils.

Ruling Allows Negro School To Get Funds

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Sat. 11-16-46

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 15 (AP)—An opinion that Lincoln Institute in Shelby County is entitled to its annual $45,000 legislative appropriation and the special $30,000 appropriation without awaiting final action by the State in taking over the institution was given by the attorney general's office today.

The 1946 General Assembly, in addition to making its regular annual appropriation to help the Negro school, added $30,000 to help repair damage caused by fire at the place last winter. The Legislature also authorized the State to take over and operate the institute.

F. L. Phillips, State budget director in the Finance Department, and J. M. Tydings, business manager of the institute, had asked whether the funds could be paid to it prior to completion of the joint agreement for the State to take it over. Tydings added examination of titles was going on now.

The New Negro High School

The Courier-Journal

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

The following letter has been sent to Howard L. Van Arsdale, also to Atwood S. Wilson, principal of Central High School, to Mayor E. Leland Taylor and to Paul Downard: Louisville, Ky.

This letter is in reply to yours of September 16 with reference to Negro high school facilities in Louisville. Mon.

First, I wish to express my appreciation of your interest in the problem of Negro education. All too few of our thoughtful citizens take the time to help school authorities think through problems of this nature. 9-30-46

Before I came to Louisville in July, 1945, much study had already been given to the problem of the senior high school for Negroes. At that very time the Board of Education was beginning to purchase property for a new building. During last year, almost all of the property between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets and Chestnut and Esquire was purchased at a total cost of almost $300,000. Including Magazine Street between Eleventh and Twelfth, which it is our hope to close to throw the two blocks together, the area purchased will total about seven and a half acres. Its location near the present Central High School building would permit the continued use of the grounds there if they are needed for physical education or athletic purposes or both.

In regard to the program of studies for which the new building should be designed, I can comment only in general terms. It is my judgment and, I am sure, that of the Board of Education that the building should house all of the pupils enrolled in the senior high school years. In other words, it would be described as a comprehensive high school, in which would be offered trade and industrial courses and commercial courses for both boys and girls as well as the general courses giving preparation for home and community life, usually found in any good high school. Considerable study will be required to determine just what shops shall be provided in the school. The number of specific fields in which boys and girls may have vocational training must be properly related to the size of the school. The selection of the fields to be included is one of the difficult problems in planning a building for both present and future needs.

As I interpret your letter, your suggestions are in harmony with the general principles which are governing us in our planning for the school, except that we are planning for the entire senior high school program to be housed in a single building. It is quite possible that this is what you have intended also but were giving particular emphasis to trade and industrial subjects.

If there is any other information which you wish in connection with the program, I should be glad to try to answer specific questions.

OMER CARMICHAEL,
Superintendent of Louisville Public Schools
Louisville.

Plans for Central High School

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Thurs. 12-10-46

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

The following letter, somewhat condensed, is addressed to Howard L. Van Arsdale, Louisville:

I have read with interest your letter to Superintendent Omer Carmichael regarding increasing the opportunities for Negro youth to get more trade or vocational education. I have also carefully read the

wrote a master of arts thesis (1) carpentry, (2) bricklaying and concreting, (3) the following vocational or trade courses for boys: hicago titled, "The Educational electricity, (4) plumbing, (5) foundry (including ortunity of Colored Pupils in welding), (6) automobile mechanics, (7) chef study there was recommended cookery and (8) mechanical drawing and blueprint-

reply of Superintendent Carmichael to your communication. I should like for you to know that I, along with other citizens of the Negro population, at the University of Chicag am very appreciative of the very splendid attitude and Vocational Opportuni which you are reflecting in urging such a noteworthy Louisville." In that

Central High School Gives Diplomas to 186

The world today is leaning too much toward the material and not the spiritual, honor graduate Mary Ethel Lane, 1715 W. Ormsby, told 186 Central High School graduates at commencement exercises in Memorial Auditorium last night.

"Religion should have been the great unifying force among men, but instead is one of the most bitterly divisive forces in history," Miss Lane said. "If men would talk religion over, they would realize that they are dealing with something bigger than themselves, and for all their disagreeing and prejudices, all religions are fundamentally alike.

Urges Schools to Aid.

"Schools should teach more religion. We must not suffer a moral collapse but instead should re-establish moral and spiritual faith and strive for religious tolerance."

Second-honor student was Celesta Belle Willis, 1540 Garland, and third, Joseph McMillan, 620 W. M. Miss Lane and Miss Willis were given $50 each. Miss Lane also received the Alumni Scholarship Medal, Bausch & Lomb Honorary Science Award and the Pepsi-Cola Certificate of Merit. Miss Willis received The Louisville Defender Scholarship Medal and the Pepsi-Cola Merit Certificate.

Other graduates were:

Gwyndolyn Marcella Adams, Rudolph Adams, Charles Edward Anderson, Geneva Lee Anderson, Harrison A. Armstrong, Sarah Elizabeth Augustus, Erma Ballard, Clarence Thomas Bell, Cleo Mason Bennett, Charles J. Blue, Roland H. Brady, Rose Marie rady, Helen L. reckinridge, James Arthur Brewer, Pearlie V. Brewer, Rosie Mae Bridgeman, Felicia Bell Brooks.

Robert Thornton rown, Frank P. Burbridge, Theresa J. Burman, Thelma Lee Burnley, John Allen Burton, James Eugene Butcher, Ruth Carolina Calvin, Jennie Louise Carter, Jessie Mae Carter, Paul Carolina Calvin, Jennie Louise Carter, Jessie Mae Carter, Paul Cornelius Casey, George L. Clay, Clarence R. Clemens, Cecil J. Coleman, James McDowell Coleman, Anna Belle Coppedge, William Houston Crenshaw, Mildred Adlois Cross.

Fred Joseph Crumes, Mable Dix, Catherine Anne Douglas, Mary Louise Downs, Dolores Iona Dudley, Martin D. Dunbar, Jr., Carrie Mae W. Eaves, Warren H. Ebbs, Ben Louis Edwards, Charles S. Elder, Jr., Ruth I. Fields, Virginia Elizabeth Fields, Franklin S. Foreman, Vernelia M. Founder.

Others Are Listed.

Patrick Lee Gardner, Cleopatra Garnett, Callie Maxine Garr, Marguerite Gibson, William D. Gray, Dorothy Jean Gresham, Julia D. Griffith, Hardie Griggs, Harold Walter Haines, Rosalind Charlotte Haines, Laurence A. Hall, Doris J. Hamilton, Margaret A. Hamilton, Daniel M. Hamlock, Louise Harris, Marian Yvonne Harris.

Emmett Elton Hatch, Jr., Bertha Mae Hathaway, John B. Hayden, John Wells Hayden, Donald Q. Helm, Richard H. Hendricks, Clara Louise Holden, Clarence A. Holmes, oNra Belle Houston, Edward J. Hughes, Deloris J. Hyatt, Booker E. Jackson, Eleanor L. Jackson, Florence Marie Jackson, Frances Louise Jackson, Janet Jackson, Odessa James, Verna C. Jewell, Effie O. Johnson, John E. Johnson, William A. Johnson.

Clara M. Jones, Cora B. Jones, Edward Jones, Jr., Margaret Jones, Juanita Kellam, Isaiah L. Kendrick, Frances E. Lander, Charles Lane, Jr., Irene Lane, Agnes R. LaRue, Emma Matilda Lewis, Oswald B. Lewis, Carl C. Liggin, Roberta Locust, Mattie E. Lowe, Carlos A. Lynes III, Eva M. Magwood, Mary E. Majors, Helen L. Marshall, Helen M. Martin.

Marie L. Martin, Mary R. Martin, Lula M. Mason, Lizzie E. Massey, Edna F. Mattingly, Patsy E. Miller, Guthrie Mills, Jr., Jack R. Mills, Stephen A. Mimms, Lena M. Mitchell, Vivian F. Montgomery, Virginia L. Moore, Samuel S. Morris, Jr., Esther L. McAfee, Millard D. McAfee, Carl W. McCall.

Additional Graduates.

Charmaine McCoomer, Thomas R. McDonald, Bertha Mae McGruder, Joseph H. McMillan, Percy A. Newbrant, Frances L. Newton, Elziabeth C. Northington, Mary E. Northington, Bert W. Overstreet, Elsie O. Parker, Mary L. Pearson, Annie E. ePnebaker, Evelyn T. Perossier, Helen M. Powell, Sarah Powers, James Pride, Alma J. Prince, Clara Anna Mae ulliam, Sylvia Lee Radford, Robert W. Ratliff, William N. Rhodes.

Duwayne Rice, Evelyn Richardson, Frances E. Roberson, Alberta Robinson, Elsie J. Robinson, Ruby M. Royles, John W. Rucker, Clementine Scott, David C. Sharpe, Earline M. Simms, Zebedee S. Sloan, Harry F. Smiley, Annie L. Smith, Aumornia C. Smith, Charlene A. Smith, Charles E. Smith.

James A. Stockard, Mary L. Stokes, Dorothy P. Thomas, Obadiah Thompson, Emily L. Titus, Helene Romona Turner, Marjory Anita Wade, Minerva M. Wadley, Imogene W. Watkins, Florence E. Weber, John M. Wharton, Jr., Charles J. hite, Declondia White, Marian White, Mary Alice White, James E. Whitfield, Jr.

Fred D. Wilford, Roy E. Wiley, Jr., Charlene Wilkins, Charlotte A. Willimas, Deloris Costella Williams, Fred M. Williams, Jr., Eunice C. Wilson, Florastine Wilson and Mattie Belle Woods.



Courier-Journal Photo.

MARY ETHEL LANE.
Honor graduate speaks.

ing. For girls there was recommended: (1) cooking, (2) sewing, (3) dressmaking, (4) child care, (5) beauty culture and (6) handicraft. Several superintendents have read this study, including Superintendent Carmichael. I am pleased to say that each has been in favor of these recommendations and within the last few years, the Board of Education has made progress in carrying out these recommendations.

At present we offer to boys at Central High School (1) carpentry, (2) automobile mechanics, (3) tailoring, (4) foundry (including arc and acetylene welding), and (5) mechanical drawing and blueprinting. Before the war, when boys were in larger numbers, we also had classes in chef cookery. We now have for girls classes in (1) cooking, (2) laundry, (3) dressmaking and (4) all commercial subjects such as typewriting, bookkeeping, shorthand, economics, office practice, etc. All of our commercial graduates easily find jobs. We realize that much more is to be done, and would like to add the other courses recommended for our boys and girls as soon as practical.

In the $8,000,000 bond issue of November, a new Central High School is a top item. The school will cost around a million dollars; be coeducational; have courses that emphasize preparation for community living, and have special emphasis on trade and vocational education. We will probably have a program similar to that offered at Ahrens Trade School except that it will be a part of a comprehensive high school.

I have talked with Superintendent Carmichael along these lines, and I feel sure that he will do all he can to push the program herein outlined.

ATWOOD S. WILSON,
Louisville. Principal Central High School.

City Conditions at High School

Baltimore, Md.

Washington P-TA Complains to Board

SEEK IMPROVEMENTS

and - American

Filth, Overcrowding, Fire Hazards Listed

1-26-46

BALTIMORE

Painting a picture of filth, overcrowding, and health and fire hazards difficult to believe exist in a Baltimore City school, a committee from the Parent-Teacher Association of the Booker T. Washington Junior High School No. 130 asked the Board of School Commissioners for immediate relief, Thursday.

The committee, headed by the Rev. Hiram Smith, told the board that they had been sent by 1000 members, who, at a November meeting had voted that some remedy be sought to change conditions in the building.

Said their petition: 1-26-46

Capacity Doubled

"The board knows that this building designed for approximately 1,200 pupils, has almost twice this many in number, working in two shifts with all of its attendant shortcomings, inconveniences and trials.

"From our own experience and beliefs, we are of the opinion that students never react as readily in the late afternoon as they might in the earlier hours of the day. In like manner we believe that the teachers after their long and tedious tasks, are not nearly so fresh, efficient or pleasant. There are too many students located within this plant and the facilities are inadequate.

Deprived of Books

"There is a serious shortage of books and other supplies. Many of our children must have the use of certain books for two or three days a week, and then surrender these books for others to use on other days, doing without books during this period. In other cases, some pupils seldom have the use of books at all.

"The physical condition of this building is disgraceful. Here we send our children to learn and to study how to be tidy, clean and useful citizens and to develop habits as orderliness, when everything about them owing to the overcrowded condition, must be bustle, hurry, makeshift and unsanitary.

"Apparently the plant has not been painted in years and the windows have not been clean in ages. The whole sight is one of filth and dismal to behold. Some of the rooms are inadequately heated while there are an insufficient number of seats within several of the classes. Children were observed sitting two in seats designed for one.

Toilets Filthy

"The toilets are positively filthy and no doubt endanger the health of the pupils. The stench and odor announce their presence long before one gets to them. There are no 'fasteners' on the doors and with these partly open the inside may easily be observed by passing girls and others.

"The equipment in the shops and manual training rooms are antiquated and much of the equipment worn and of little practical use.

"The locker rooms, if they may be referred to as such, have in fact few usuable lockers at all. Those there are without locks and of no practical value. The pupils must accordingly carry wherever they go, their books and gym suits, rubbers and other things of value.

"Coats and hats put in these locker rooms, in most cases, must be piled on the rails and hung on hooks when such are available. These rooms when locked, are locked by pad-locks and unsightly hasps. The walls are marred and scarred, dingy and dirty.

"Floors in the showers are cracked and five out of eight showers leak continuously.

Teachers Rooms Deplorable

"One of the most disgraceful spots within the whole building, are the two rooms set aside as 'rest' rooms for the women teachers. These rooms are abandoned toilet rooms, which have in them, half a dozen toilets with ancient equipment running along one side of the building. Bunting has been stretched in front of all of these save one.

"Aside from a delapidated table and two or three uncomfortable chairs, there are no furnishings in sight. Here the teachers 'relax,' eat their lunches and if taken sick, must be carried. The curtains here are unbelieveably filthy.

"The room, used for safeguarding the wraps of the children on the fourth floor, is dangerous as well as dark and unsanitary and must be approached by a cat walk.

Auditorium No Better

"The auditorium offers no better appearance than the rest of the plant. The stage curtain is unsightly and full of holes. An assortment of chairs are in evidence. Dozens of these are broken and stool-chairs are placed in these broken places endangering the lives of the children in leaving the plant in case of emergency.

"The committee found no 'rest room' for men. We understand that the male teachers must use the facilities and toilets along with the boys. If they become ill, or wish to relax, they resort to the gymnasium in the basement.

"A most grievous complaint, and one typical of the whole plant, is the condition to be found within the nurses' quarters. Here two cots must take care of all illnesses of 2,200 or more pupils. The one of two chairs in the waiting room are uncomfortable, and if needed, as most times they are, to take care of the overflow from the two cots, they are of little use or value. There is no running water in this room.

"Should the nurse need water immediately, she must hurry away to some lavatory, or if the water must be hot, she must cover the several hundred feet to the cafeteria to secure a supply. Not even a stove for heating water has been provided.

Cafeteria Unsatisfactory

As deplorable as are all of these conditions, the most serious condition within this whole plant is the condition and circumstance surrounding the matter of feeding at the cafeteria. Here 2,200 pupils pass to lunch from about 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. They pass, we understand in relays of about 400 each. Within a small hall around 800 pupils crowd in and out at one end of the building. So many must be served that the first group starts approximately an hour and half after coming into the building. They must follow so rapidly that little is attempted in cleaning after each group.

Debris Filled Floor

"The paper and debris pile high and the crumbs and other matter which may fall to the floor must be milled into by other pupils rapidly following. The tables are too close together and the floors are disgraceful. There are three definite places that indicate that the rain and weather come in through the ceilings. The walls are diry and everything nonconducive to health, training of manners, or good behavior.

Building Fire Trap

"Aside from this, however, this corner and arrangement in the building present a veritable fire-trap. One may very easily imagine what could happen should an emergency alarm be given while these pupils are crowding into these tables, or while milling about in the corridor without. Members of the school board would do well to visit some day just after ten o'clock to appreciate the seriousness of this situation.

"Finally, the whole plant is grossly in need of overhauling, painting, washing and modernizing. The plant is to small to accommodate more than half of the pupils here and while we and you are finding excuses and reasons for these conditions, our children are being deprived and denied their proper training and care and are developing below standard high school training.

Relief Requested

"We respectfully petition this board, in the light of the findings here enumerated and which must be the knowledge of this honorable board:

"FIRST: The present structure be renovated thoroughly and all needed equipment be immediately installed.

"SECOND: The overcrowded conditions and the two sessions be disposed of immediately in order that the teachers and pupils may function normally.

"THIRD: That we may be assured a new junior high school building amply adequate to accommodate the children of this section of the city. That this be done at once.

"FOURTH: The parents of this school be reassured that starting immediately the building will be cleaned, overhauled and modernized and safeguards be given as to the protection against the hazard of panic and fire caused by the over-crowded conditions within and near the cafeteria."

Rosel Thomsen, president of the board, told the committee that similar reports have come in from other schools, but that evidently School No. 130 stood high on the list for early relief.

All the schools are in a poor state of repair because, at present, the budget allows only about $70 per $10,000 for maintenance of buildings. A conservative estimate would require $200 per $10,000.

Ball to Principal

A part of the blame he threw to the principal of the school, saying that if, for instance, sufficient books were not available, the principal should ask for them and they would be supplied.

Dr. Norman Cole, white, board member, and chairman of the committee on health and physical education, further asked that he be provided with a copy of the report principals are required to make on their buildings, yearly.

In the meantime, Mr. Thomsen ordered investigations by John R. Cherwood, white, chairman of the committee on buildings; Dr. Cole; and by Assistant Supts. John Lewis of business management, Elmer Henderson of colored schools and J. Carey Taylor of secondary schools.

The petition was read by Mrs. Janet Carmile. Others who spoke included the Rev. Mr. Smith, the Rev. Charles Harper, who represented the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance; the Rev. J. C. Reddie of the Baptist Ministers' Alliance; A. B. Koger of the American Legion; and Mrs. Adah K. Jenkins of the Interracial Fellowship.

Other members of the committee included: Mrs. A. B. Koger, Mrs. E. T. Douglass, Mrs. Lucille F. Thomas, Mrs. Laura Newton, Mrs. Bertha Seay, Joshua Maxwell and Addison V. Pinkney.

Status Advanced

Reuben F. Jones, acting principal of the General Vocational School No. 451, was advanced to principal, and Mrs. Mildred Seaborne, Samuel Taylor, Herbert M. Frisby, Mrs. Josie G. Smith and Houston Jackson, from acting supervisors and heads of departments to supervisors and heads.

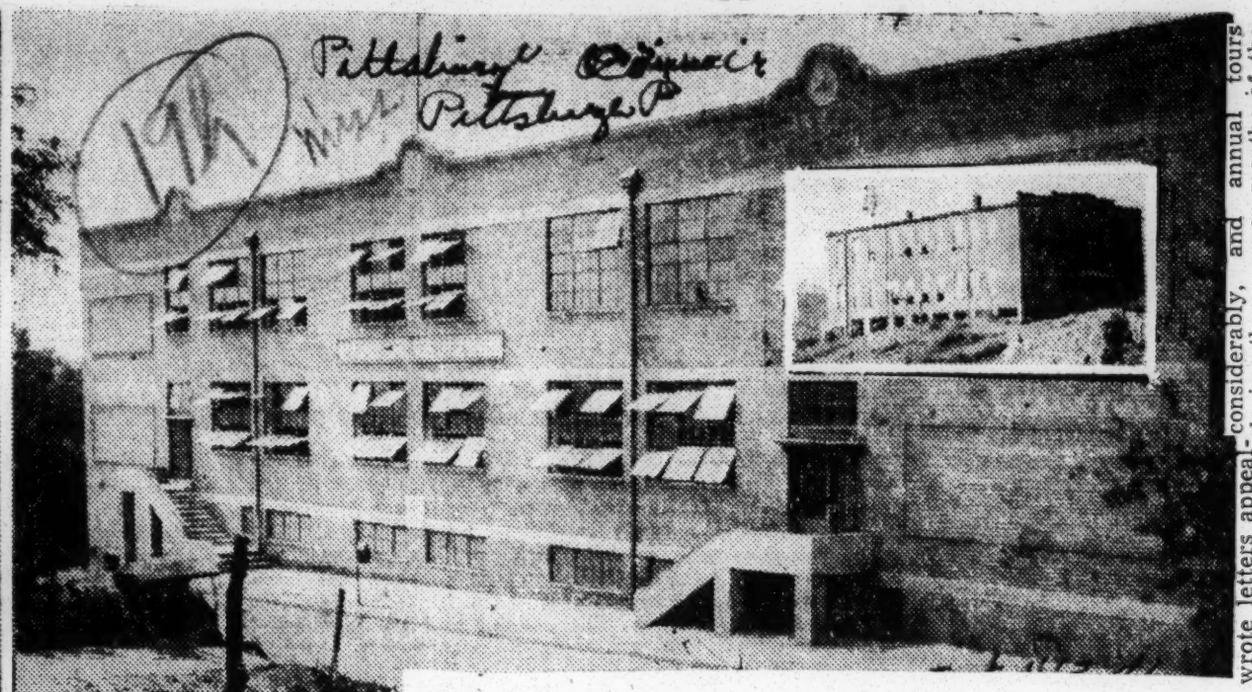
Miss Lillian Ross was assigned an acting demontration teacher at School 132, and Miss Elizabeth Allen, after-school demonstration teacher.

Four Appointed

Appointed to elementary posts were Miss Frances Cassell, Miss Frances Fauntleroy, Miss Jeanette Johnson and Miss Rosalie W. Kelly.

Miss Sarah Sampson was appointed a visiting teacher at $2600 per year





Sat 4-13-46

EDUCATOR'S SUCCESS STORY—Here's the modern Bowman High School, pride of Mississippi. Inset shows the small shack in which the school started. Also shown is the late Prof. J. G. H. Bowman whose life was devoted to the development of the school to its present high rating.

From a Shack to Class 'A' Building

Modern Bowman High School, Finest in Mississippi, Is Monument to Educator

Sat 4-13-46 Pittsburg Courier Pittsburg, Pa.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Standing as a monument to the late educator whose name it bears, the modern Bowman High School, located here, is not only the pride of the State of Mississippi, but also one of the finest high schools for colored students in the entire South.

Named in honor of Prof. J. G. H. Bowman, an able educator who virtually gave his life to the development of this school since its early, humble days, Bowman High has grown to a fully accredited high school with an enrollment of nearly 900 students. Sat. 4-13-46

STARTED IN 1872

Bowman was originally a Presbyterian Mission School, for Negroes, with white missionaries serving as teachers. It started back in 1872. The first building was a mere shack, a frame boxed six-room house. It was first called "Clay Street School for Negroes." In 1902 it was given the name of the avenue where it is located and called the Magnolia School. In November, 1945, the name was changed again and this time to the Bowman High School in honor of the man who had given forty-nine years of his seventy years of living to its development.

WAS MAN WITH AN IDEAL

Beginning at the time of his first employment by the school board, when he was only twenty-one years of age, Professor Bowman lived with one ideal in mind. That was to help develop others of his race and to give them every opportunity for the development of their highest potentialities.

It was an ideal he lived with and bent every effort toward its fulfillment, as evidenced by the growth of the school and of the fine influences that grew from his personal contacts with both races.

Today its present ample brick building contains seventeen class rooms, a science laboratory, library, domestic science kitchen, cafeteria, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 700 and all the accessories of a modern school building. Sat 4-13-46

MADE RAPID PROGRESS

In spite of a modest beginning and the lack of needed school funds in the early days, the school had an unusually rapid growth. As early as 1926 the school had an orchestra, a glee club, an athletic club, Girls Reserve, a Latin club and a Parent-Teacher Association.

During forty-nine years — from 1895 through 1945—the school grew steadily in enrollment and extra-curricular activities. There were only eleven graduates from the institution in 1894 as compared to fifty-two in 1945.

SAUNDERS NOW PRINCIPAL

Even though Professor Bowman has passed on, his fine work continues under the capable direction of the present principal, Prof. O. W. Saunders, a graduate of Alcorn College at Alcorn, Miss. Professor Saunders also holds an M.S. degree from Iowa State College.

One of the latest programs of the school is "Thrift Day" and Bowman has saved large sums for the purchase of War Bonds and thus earned the Minute Man pennant.

Among the famous graduates of Bowman High are Dr. Edward P. Crump, Professor of Pediatrics at Meharry College; Hyman Mills, a radio talent scout for WLS in Chicago, and Catherine Smith of Livingstone College.

LAUDED BY SUPERINTENDENT

"The late Professor Bowman's usefulness as a citizen was generally recognized by white and colored alike. He did much to help promote the good will between the races and to avert needless irritations and clashes. I have a keen feeling of personal loss and there is no way of assaying the loss the community has sustained." This was the comment made on the occasion of Professor Bowman's death by H. V. Cooper, Superintendent of Schools.

PRAISED BY VICKSBURG DAILY

Adding their tribute to Professor Bowman's fine work, the Vicksburg Evening Post commented editorially as follows on his death:

"The Negro race in Vicksburg has suffered a distinct loss in the death of Prof. J. G. H. Bowman, who for many years exerted an influence for good and for advancement among his fellow colored people.

"In his quiet, courteous manner Professor Bowman contributed immeasurably to the harmony that has existeed between the races in Vicksburg. He was a practical man, blessed with an abundance of common sense. He was proud of his race and his life was dedicated to its advancement.

Magnolia Avenue High School second to no Negro high school in the South, stands as a monument to his efforts. It speaks in loudest praise to his record and stands as a true challenge to future leaders of the Negro race in Vicksburg."

Jackson, Miss. News Aug. 6, 1946

Tate School Board Approves Negro Schools

SENATOBIA, — (Special) — In keeping with recommendations adopted by a mass meeting of citizens here several weeks ago the Tate county school board has approved the establishment of a county agricultural high school for negroes. The school will be located in Senatobia and will be financed jointly by the county, through a small tax levy, and the Mississippi Building Commission.

At its session the school board also authorized the building of eight new school buildings for negroes; these will be at Bowman, Crawford, Mt. Pleasant, Mt. Zion, Salem, Pilgrim's Rest, Powells and Studdard. Provisions was also made for repairs on a number of other negro schools.

Pioneer Educator Tells Of Piney Woods' Birth

The Chronicle Detroit, Mich. Sat. 10-12-46

By NOAMI WITHERSPOON

The life and accomplishments of Laurence Clifton Jones, founder and principal of Piney Woods School in Piney Woods, Miss., as told to The Chronicle this week during his brief visit here, are of unsurpassed interest and servicefulness.

Raised in a town in Iowa whose Negro population was so small that he was the first Negro to be graduated from his high school, Jones is a graduate of the University of Iowa with a major in education.

The first seeds of Piney Woods School were sown when Jones, still a junior in college, participated in a graduate course on the industrial arts movement. A project on

Booker T. Washington's contributions to this field awakened his interest in the needs of the South.

Goes South

So, without forethought, Jones went South for the first time after his graduation 30 years ago and his career got off to an accidental start. The Southeastern section of Mississippi, the Piney Woods section, is the poorest in the state, no high schools for colored in the section, he started teaching Jones explained. However, the pupil. Other children places and the golden yellow sweet attracted and his first "class" pine knots burning in open fire- whom the idea of a school was potatoes attracted him and he decided to stay a while.

Seated one day beneath a large tree on an abandoned plantation where only an old deserted slave cabin, then occupied by sheep, remained, Jones became acquainted with a young boy of about 15 years. Discovering that the boy

Many Friends Contribute

The able founder and principal has made many friends for the school whose contributions have helped it to grow. Among these friends are three generations of Henry Wallaces, including the present one; A. A. Hyde, originator and maker of Mentholatum, who contributed the first vehicles which carried the singers on their annual tours; Maj. George W. Dulany, and C. W. Winn, publisher of the Brandon (Miss.) News.

This school which, like Topsy, "just grew," does not neglect academic education for industrial. Among other interesting facts, Piney Woods owns its own post office, has its own railway stop, its own water works system and its own electric light plant, and was the first school to have its semi-professional baseball team travel during the summer.

Boasts Of Graduates

Piney Woods School boasts of a number of graduates who have made outstanding contributions to a wide variety of fields, including business, social work, journalism

Jones then wrote letters appealing for aid. Capt. Asa Turner, who had headed a colored company in the Civil War, contributed money. The grandfather of Henry Wallace gave a typewriter. People in the community gave whatever they could in money, labor and livestock. One woman's contribution was two geese. This was the beginning of Piney Woods School.

Today the school, located 22 miles from Jackson, has a faculty of about 37, including a few white teachers from the North and South. The school owns 1600 acres of land on which are five large brick buildings and about 20 frame buildings which the students themselves constructed. They made even the bricks themselves. About 335 boarding students and 150-day students attend the school which has never swerved from the idea of accommodating all interested students, regardless of their ability to pay. The boys work an old-fashioned way through in the garden and on the farm. The girls work in the dining room, laundry and kitchen. Appeals for clothing all over the country help the students

and higher education. Some are in Detroit.

Jones, who stopped in Detroit on his way back to Mississippi after participating in Marshaltown, Iowa's centennial, is the author of "Piney Woods In A Story," which went into six editions, "The Spirit Of Piney Woods" and "The Bottom Rail."

Kansas City Girl Wins Essay Prize

Four judges in widely separated cities selected the essay written by Miss Gwendolyn Hill, junior at Lincoln high school in Kansas City, as the best submitted in the national contest sponsored by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association.

The contest was sponsored as one of the features of National Negro Newspaper Week which this year commemorated the 119th anniversary of the Negro press. The decision of the judges was made public this week.

Miss Hill's essay was chosen as the best of the 36 which were entered in the national contest by sponsoring newspapers in 14 cities. All of the essays were written on the subject, "The Importance of the Negro Newspaper in Post-War America."

Miss Hill will receive a $100 United States Savings bond as first prize. Other national prizes and their winners are:

Second prize, $50 savings bond, Miss Gwendolyn McEwen, Hamilton high school, Memphis, Tennessee, sponsored by the Memphis World.

Third prize, $25 savings bond, Miss Mary Alice Brown, Dunbar high school, Washington, D. C., sponsored by the Afro-American.

Special honorable mention was awarded to: Ida Pearl Govan, Kansas City, Mo.; Jeanette M. Conliffe, Cardoza high school, Washington, D. C.; Mamie Lee Byers, Norfolk, Virginia, and Sam Ross, Norfolk, Va.

Honorable mention was awarded to: Maurice Waugh Jr., Little Rock; Henry T. Benson, Miami, Florida, and Mary Ruth Patton, Birmingham.

During Newspaper Week, newspapers in various cities sponsored local contest in which prizes in war bonds were awarded. The three best essays from each local contest were eligible to compete in the national contest. Miss Hill, who won the national first prize, also won first prize in the local contest sponsored by THE CALL which was open to all high school students in THE CALL'S reading area.

Judges in the national contest were: Miss Elsie Van Ness, dramatics instructor, LeMoyne college, Memphis, Tennessee; G. Blyden Jackson, English Professor, Fisk university; Myles C. Stevens, attorney, Kansas City, Kansas, and Dr. Lyman D. Brooks, director, Norfolk division, Virginia State college.

St. Louis U. High School Admits Negro

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Admittance of John Carter to the second year class of the St. Louis University High school last week marked the first time a Negro student ever was enrolled in that institution.

Carter was accepted on the basis of the university's non-discriminatory policy of 1944, the Rev. Richard R. Rooney, S. J., head of the high school, announced. No racial restrictions are placed on the student body, he said, and the requirements of character and scholastic standing are the same for students of whatever race.

Carter, the son of John H. Carter, a teacher in Stowe Teachers college, was a student last year in St. Thomas Military academy in St. Paul.

Epithets Hurled, Players Spat Upon in New Jersey High School Cage Game

afro American Baltimore, Md. 2-9-46

By JOHN ROBINSON
AFRO Staff Writer

NEWARK, N.J.—Colored participants may always be seen in all departments of sports in New Jersey, primarily because the integrated high schools offer opportunity to play side by side with teammates of all nationalities and creeds.

This is true even when elementary schools are segregated.

The Jersey region then is a testing ground for democracy, and sometimes the trial sequence is not pleasing.

Test at Benefit

An example of such a test was displayed in a polio-benefit game at Seton Hall on Jan. 19 when two Newark basketball teams sported colored and Jewish players.

Dr. Henry F. Donn, white, basketball coach at Weequahic High School, Newark, summed it up in a letter to the Jersey AFRO sports department last week in which he wrote:

"My purpose in writing to the sports department is not to apologize for or justify the strategy used by the players or myself in that game, but to present a problem whose solution is essential if basketball is to survive in our high school, namely—the lack of the display of good sportsmanship on the part of the spectators.

"At Saturday night's contest, a Central (Newark) High School player was subjected to merciful abuse and foul-name calling because he was colored.

"A Weequahic player continually was kicked and spat upon whenever he approached a certain section of the spectators, and foul-name calling was the usual rather than an unusual occurrence.

"Why should a boy, because he is of a different religious faith, be subjected to these vile insults?

There are very few problems of poor sportsmanship among the players and coaches of teams in the Newark area where there is a cross section of seven high schools, Mr. Donn continues.

Usually Under Control

Many times games are hard-played, rivalries are keen, and at times tempers may flare but the situation is under control, because they understand that a breach of conduct would reflect upon the school in general and the player in particular.

This is punishable by instant dismissal from the sport.

The spectators, on the other hand, present a real problem and, he stated: 2-9-46

"There are some who believe that the price of admission gives them the prerogative of insulting anyone who does not adhere to their way of thinking."

Another category is the cheap gambler who, because of a wager on the game, wants his champion to win regardless of the cost. If the team he choses loses, either the player is a "bum" or the coach should have his head examined.

High school and sports authorities welcome that part of the public who behave like ladies and gentlemen should, and emphasize that the cheap gambler, the ill-bred boa, the poor sportsman and the bigoted thug, have no place in any American sporting event.

May Bar Public

Dr. Donn warned that if rowdyism and poor sportsmanship persist, it may be necessary to bar the general public from admittance to high school games.

"It is our fervent wish that spectators accept defeat and victory like true sportsmen, and that they practice one of the principles of American Democracy so gallantly fought for in World War II, namely—to respect a person for his true worth, regardless of race, color or creed."

Our School Must Abide by Slogan

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-2-46

High School Junior Berates Mixed Classes

PLEASANTVILLE, N.J. — An oral declamation on "Our School," in which she denounced discrimination and un-democratic practices in Pleasantville High School on Oct. 21, won an "A Plus" mark from her teacher for Alberta J. Cowan, 16-year-old junior, daughter of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Cowan.

The militant pupil said in her preface:

"This speech is to benefit my mark, but also to help race relations in Pleasantville High School.

Slogan Ignored

"First, I think this school should at least abide by the slogan engraved on the outside of the building which reads: 'With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, devoted to the purpose of benefitting the students of Pleasantville High School.'

"But this isn't carried out within the school."

Quotes Lincoln

Miss Cowan opened her declamation by quoting two famous Americans. She said:

"Daniel Webster said 'our' is anything belonging to or pertaining to 'us.' Abraham Lincoln said: 'All men are created equal.' 'God says 'In unity there is strength.' "

Disunity Scored

"Here we have no unity and where strength is concerned you are weak.

"This is your school not ours, because in this school there is no US, there is no equality, and there is no unity. Why?

"Because you have innumerable teachers in this school and we have none in OUR SCHOOL.

Prejudice Among Pupils

"Because you have a so-called democratic student government where democracy isn't even expressed, simply because your form of government is prejudice—in OUR SCHOOL.

"Because the colored children can go in your cafeteria and wash your dishes, along with you, but you can stand behind the counter and take in the money and we can't— in **our school.**

Unsung Grid Hero

"Because the colored boys that do participate in the athletic sports do not get the praise that the other boys do.

"In he last football game you had Ben Glover, a colored player, made three touchdowns but there were no cheers for him from your cheerleaders nor from **our school.**

"Because there are so few of us here we have been taking these things, but now we feel that you will soon learn that—Together we stand, divided we fall—in **our school.**

19h 1946 New York

'Poison' Book Withdrawn From Morris High School After Protest

the Daily Worker New York N.Y.
1-15-46

The Yearling, Marjorie Rawlings' best seller novel of a few years back, was withdrawn this week as a "poison" book from required English reading at Morris High School. The novel, slandering the Negroes, was removed from the school's mandatory reading list by Arthur Klein, principal, who also removed Booth Tarkington's **The Turmoil** "for similar reasons."

Morris High School, 166th St. and Boston Road, the Bronx, is in the heart of a Negro community. Original protest against **The Yearling** came from a Negro student who took his complaint to the National Equal Rights League at 217 W. 125 St. The student complained that he had to read the book or flunk his English class.

Nathan Copeland, attorney for the League, promptly took the matter up with Principal Klein who replied: 1-15-46

"I have examined Marjorie Rawlings' novel, The Yearling, and find that the selections to which your organization has objected appear on the pages that you have indicated.

"I have instructed the chairman of the English Department to remove this book from the classes in which it is used at the present time, and this will be done at once. Incidentally, we have arranged for the removal from classroom use of Booth Tarkington's The Turmoil for similar reasons."

Objectionable passages from the Rawlings' novel, written by a typical white chauvinist writer, include: 1-15-46

Page 51: "A black nose protruded between narrow slats. A tiny black paw, like a n . . . . a baby's hand, reached out. Fodder-wing lifted a slat and brought out the coon. It clung to his arm and gave a strange chirring cry."

Page 31: "He's got a foot like a Georgia n . . . r,' Penny said."

Brooklynite Captures High Honors Here

New York N.Y.
Amsterdam News

Samuel Welcome, brother of Charles L. Kellar, was graduated from Boy's High School this week with "Summa Cum Laude" honors. He received many awards but the most prized one was the Norman F. Hirsh Memorial Trophy which was presented to him because he was chosen as "the athlete who best displayed scholastic abilities, gentlemanly conduct and athletic prowess." He was the center of the football team for two years and was selected for the city-wide all scholastic squad. 2-16-46

During his stay at Boy's High he was elected to the Arista, served on the program committee, was the recipient of the highest Latin scholarship certificate, and awards for excellence in French, and European History in addition. He was on the Dean's tutorial staff in Mathematics, French and Latin. He found time to edit the Latin magazine and to be an officer of the Latin Classical Club. Needless to say, he received both minor and major letters in football. He was a candidate for secretary of the general organization in his senior year.

In the community he plays an active part in the popular Brooklyn Bears Social Athletic Club of which he is vice-president. He was offered a four-year scholarship to Howard University but has decided to attend City College. He is six feet, one inch in height and weighs 220 pounds although he has barely reached his seventeenth birthday.

Winners of B'na' Brith $100 Awards

New York Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.
Sat. 7-6-46



AMONG RECIPIENTS OF $100 awards given by the B'nai Brith for having made the greatest contribution to interracial relationships during the year were Ashton Springer of Evander Childs High School, Kenneth Lowry of Alexander Hamilton Vocational High School, Peggy Amiger of Junior High School 136, Manhattan, and Floyd Clark of Junior High School 120, Manhattan. The awards were made last Friday in the office of John E. Wade, New York City Superintendent of Schools by K. B. Weissman, chairman of the administrative board of the Metropolitan Star, Metropolitan Council of B'nai Brith newspaper. In above photo are (seated) Marion Malavaise, Vivian Kronenberg, Pauline Todres, Violet Comins, Peggy Amiger, and (standing) Floyd Clark, Kenneth Lowry, Superintendent John E. Wade Frank Siragusa, Fred Stern, and Ashton Springer. Sat. 7-6-46

1946 19h

North Carolina

SCHOOLBOY



Julius Caesar Falkener, 65 year-old naval veteran of World War I and II, who is enrolled in the Washington High School, Raleigh, N. C. He is taking an academic course under the GI Bill of Rights and plans to enter the real estate business when he graduates. (NNPA-Veterans Administration Photo).

N.C. Pupils of Two Schools Strike for Improved Buildings

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-19-46

LUMBERTON, N.C. — After the National Youth Council, NAACP, voted that "classes be suspended at Thompson Institute and Redstone Academy until building conditions are rectified," on Oct. 7, the 400 pupils of both schools went on strike and displayed placards which read "D Day" and "V for Victory," then poured into the Robeson Theatre as guests of the management to observe the film, "Wild Geese Calling."

David Mitchell, NAACP president, stated that "the strike is not designed to promote disunity among the races, but to carry to the public the condition of the two schools." He declared that "it has been stated and is true that the county has never built a high school for colored pupils in the history of Lumberton."

The Robeson County commissioners met on the same day, but failed to take official action on the improvement of the two schools, which were described last week as "deplorable and not worthy for human beings." E. K. Butler, county manager of the schools, stated that the matter is "being given serious consideration, and that plans to relieve the situation are being perfected."

Hillside School Defender In Press Group

Paper Wins 'A' Rate In First Year's Try

Chicago, Ill.

DURHAM, N. C.—For the first time in its history Hillside High School of this city was represented at the convention of the National Scholastic Press Association which was held this year in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 28-30. Sat. 12-14-46

Nathan Garrett, co-editor of the Hillside Chronicle, was elected to attend the convention by staff members of the school publication.

The Hillside Chronicle was rated first class by the National Scholastic Press Association which means that it ranks among the best school papers in the United States. This honor was achieved after years of careful supervision by Mrs. M. P. Turner.

The Hillside Chronicle is an eight page monthly publication, in its fifteenth year of publication. The journalism class at Hillside High School has the Chronicle as its practical project.

A record attendance is expected at the convention, with delegates from as far west as Hawaii. Meetings will be held in the Hotel Schroeder. Outstanding speakers in the journalistic field will give valuable information beneficial to school publications.

1946 19h

Oregon

PRINCIPAL RESIGNS AFTER BOOK BANNING

PORTLAND, Ore. — (ANP) — Colin McEwen, principal of Nehalem Valley Union high school, announced his resignation recently because he said the school's directors banned two novels, "The Grapes of Wrath" and "Strange Fruit" from the school library.

19h 1946

Pennsylvania

Philly Names First Senior High Teacher

PHILADELPHIA. — (ANP) — Apointment of Mrs. Ruth Wright Hayre, recently as Philadelphia's first Negro regular senior high school teacher, has been announced by the school board here. Mrs. Hayre will teach English at William Penn High school where she will have classes of both white and Negro students. Until now, this school, as well as other Philadelphia senior high schools, has had only one or two temporary colored substitute teachers. Mrs. Hayre's appointment comes as a result of high standing in competitive examinations.

The daughter of Bishop R. R. Wright Jr., and granddaughter of Maj. R. R. Wright Sr., Philadelphia banker, Mrs. Hayre hails from a family background of teaching tradition. Both her mother and father were teachers of languages and her paternal grandfather, Maj. Wright taught 50 years, 30 of which he was president of Georgia State college. Her maternal grandfather taught more than 45 years, seven of which he was president of Clark college, Atlanta.

Mrs. Hayre won many honors during her school career, including membership in a national honor society, and has taught in Arkansas, Ohio, Washington, D. C., and at Sulzberger Junior high, Philadelphia. The wife of T. B. Hayre, professor of chemistry at Pennsylvania State Teachers' college, she is the mother of a daughter, five. Mrs. Hayre is active in church work and is basileus of Philadelphia's graduate chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

High Schools in South Reported as Progressing

Afro. American Baltimore Md.

Survey of 11 States Still Reveals Vast Discrepancies in Accredited Institutions

CONCORD, N.C. —(ANP)— Attempts to obtain regional accreditment are raising the standards of colored high schools in the South, a recent report of the commission of secondary schools of the Association of Colored Colleges and Secondary Schools reveals.

The report, compiled by L. S. Cozart, secretary of the commission, is the result of a study of high schools in 11 Southern States on the following three propositions: 3-30-46

1. What are the regional standards most difficult to meet in your State?

2. What efforts to stimulate the progress of schools toward regional accreditment are being made through State principals' conferences, State teachers' associations, colleges, or other agencies?

3. Toward what other kinds of progress, aside from accreditment, do high schools in the State need stimulus, and from what sources is this stimulation being provided in the State?

High schools studied include those in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. 3-30-46

Basis of regional accreditment, the report indicated, is school term, training, teacher load, pupil-teacher ratio and maximum size of class, salaries, books, periodicals, library, science equipment and school plant.

No Texas School Accredited

Texas holds the record up to 1938-1939 of being the only one of the 11 States without any accredited high schools, the report showed. A clearer picture of jim-crow inequalities was painted by the report.

The proportion of accredited high schools is about average in Alabama, which has 20 colored as against 352 white ones, or one in every 17. Figures for the other States are as follows:

Florida, 20-215; Georgia, 52-448; Kentucky, 60-543; Louisiana, 35-380; Mississippi, 15-391; North Carolina, 156-715; South Carolina, 31-322; Tennessee, 57-375; Virginia, 60-435. 3-30-46

Movement To Raise Standard Of Southern Negro High Schools

Atlanta Daily World. Atlanta Ga.

Commission Report Issued Through Secretary Cozart

Sat. 3-30-46

CONCORD, N. C. (ANP) — A movement to raise the standard of southern Negro high schools through regional accreditment is revealed in the report of the commission on secondary schools of the Association of Colleges and Secondary schools for Negroes, of which L. S. Cozart, a faculty member of Barber Scotia college here, is secretary.

The report is the result of a study of Negro high schools in 11 southern states by the commission on the following three propositions:

1. What are the regional standards most difficult to meet in your state?

2. What efforts to stimulate the progress of schools toward regional accreditment are being made through state principals' conferences, state teachers' associations, colleges, or other agencies?

3. Toward what other kinds of progress, aside from accreditment, do high schools in the state need stimulus, and from what sources is this stimulation being provided in the state?

Basis Listed

Negro high schools studied included the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississipi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Basis of regional accreditment, the report indicated, is school term, training, teacher load, pupil-teacher ratio and maximum size of class, salaries, training and service time of librarians, books, newspapers, and periodicals, annual appropriations for library, equipment and seating capacity of libraries, science equipment and school plant. Sat. 3-30-46

Texas holds the record up to 1938-1939 of being the only one of the 11 states without accredited white or Negro high schools, the report showed. A clearer picture of Jim crow inequalities was painted by the report.

Accredited Schools

Alabama lists 352 accredited white schools, 20 for Negroes; Florida, 215 white accredited high schools, Negroes 20; Georgia, 448 accredited white high schools, Negroes, 52; Kentucky, 543 accredited schools for whites, 60 for Negroes; Louisiana, 380 white accredited high schools, Negroes 35; Mississippi, 391 accredited high school for whites, 15 for Negroes; North Carolina, 715 accredited high schools for white, 156 for Negroes; South Carolina, 322 white accredited high schools, 31 Negro accredited schools; Tennessee, 375 accredited schools, Negroes 57; Virginia, 435 white accredited high schools, Negroes 60.

South Carolina

19h 1946

S. C. Teachers Hit Transportation Bias

CLINTON, S. C. — (ANP) — Pointing out that South Carolina spent $687,642 to haul 27,028 white high school students during 1944 and but $2,045 to transport only 343 Negro high school students for three-tenths of one percent of the total expenditures, the committeeon transportation of the Palmetto State Teachers' association Monday called on law makers to correct the disparity.

While about 44 percent of the state's population is colored, the state spends $40 to educate white students in high school to every $1 spent to train Negroes in high school, the committee observed. Furthermore, it said, "a large percent of Negro pupils never enroll in high school because of lack of adequate transportation facilities." Ten of the state's 46 counties have no high school facilities for Negroes at all.

19h 1946

Tennessee

50 Denied Higher Education

No High School for Negroes In Prosperous Tenn. County

the Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. 1-12-46

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is one in a series of articles comparing educational opportunities offered colored and white students in Middle Tennessee.

HARTSVILLE, Tenn.—There are at least fifty colored children in Trousdale County who are ready for a high school education and who will have to forego that opportunity just because their skins are not white. They have been told they can get to Gallatin in Sumner County—some twenty-two miles away—if they want to continue in school be-yond the eighth grade. But the majority of these children can't afford the daily trip back and forth, nor can they afford the tuition charge that would be made against them by the Sumner County Board of Education.

"ATHENS OF THE SOUTH"

Trousdale County, the smallest in Tennessee, is just fifty miles from Nashville, which delights in calling itself the "Athens of the South." This title has been adopted because of the number of colleges in the Tennessee capital.

Little Trousdale, the smallest county in area in the State, was one of the original settlements here and the town of Hartsville was founded by pioneers who pressed here from England, seeking religious freedom and the right to educate their children in the way they deemed fitting.

OPPORTUNITY FOR WHITES

Income in the county has always been good. As a matter of record, it was the only county in the entire State that did not operate a WPA or any type of relief project during the depression years of the last decade. 1-13-46

But opportunity for this type of living evidently is available only to the white residents.

County Superintendent of Schools Brown Draper, who has just returned from service with the United States Marines, confesses he is a little bit worried about the matter.

"Before I left, we had a colored high school in Hartsville that taught the same courses as the white school and was approved under the State's eight-point program," he said. "I don't know what happened in the meantime."

WAITING FOR OPPORTUNITY

Draper's office supplied figures to show there are approximately 200 colored children attending the five one-room school houses maintained for these racials in the county. He added that there were at least fifty students who had completed this eighth grade course and were ready for high school, when and if the opportunity would become available. 1-12-46

"The county court may do something about it, but I haven't heard," he said. "They are pretty close with their money and it is hard to talk these magistrates into spending money for schools."

It is a matter of record that the October session of County Court voted to double Draper's salary for the fiscal year.

Draper said that teachers in the county were paid on the same scale, with no discrimination shown because of race.

"An elementary school teacher in a one-room school draws a fixed wage, whether she is white or colored," he continued. "The same thing continues all through the teacher setup."

On the other side of the ledger, there are 900 white grammar school children who attend the nine schools in the county. When these children are ready for high school, there is the fine Trousdale County High School, with its elegant system of school uses, providing free transportation; a fine library and an excellent gymnasium.

Graduates of this school, Draper will assure you, have made very excellent records in the colleges they have attended and the school is well recognized throughout the State. 1-12-46

BACK TO THE FIELDS

But for the colored student, it is back to the tobacco and corn fields just as soon as they complete the eighth grade. That is enough education for a colored child, believe most of the squires who make the appropriations in Trousdale.

Trousdale County cannot excuse its neglect of equal educational opportunities for the races on the ground of poverty. Its financial standing is considered to be in the upper 10 per cent in the State of Tennessee.

The income here is constant from farm sources such as milk, corn, hogs, tobacco and other agricultural products which have sold at very high prices in the past six years. The county farmers will take in well over $1,000,000 from tobacco this year and the tax value of lands farmed is high.

SENTIMENT APATHETIC

Local sentiment on the colored high school here is more or less apathetic. As one resident commented:

"If a colored boy or girl wants an education, he or she will get out and get it. If they don't want it bad enough to work for it, they're not entitled to it."

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
Aug. 4, 1946

Maryville Negro School To Continue

MARYVILLE, Aug. 3 — Maryville's Negro population is happy today to know that Hale High School will be continued at least through the coming year.

The announcement was made today by School Board Chairman A. L. Alexander.

Attendance at Hale has been very low and the school board had considered sending the students to Alcoa by bus. The Negroes had protested the idea since last spring.

The city of Maryville will provide for the school's operation with the county paying a small sum for students living outside the city limits. There will be no aid from the state since a daily attendance of 75 must be maintained

Rice

Urges Grads To Become Cooks, Maids

Informer

HOUSTON. — Urging the graduates to become cooks and maids C. W. Rice, editor and publisher of the Labor News, created resentment and indignation among the capacity audience attending the graduating services of the George Washington Carver High school in Acreage Home, Thursday night.

While the white members of the county school board smiled approvingly, Mr. Rice proceeded to tell the graduates that there was nothing shameful in common labor and that he thought that their teaching and training would enable them to make better cooks, maids and porters. "It is no good to know the chemistry of foods and the value of nutrition when you are in the white folks' kitchen, and how to make up your grocery list." the speaker related.

Sat 6-15-46

He went on to tell the graduates that they could not expect anything on a silver platter, but had to work for what they got. "Everybody can't be doctors, lawyers, teachers and so on, somebody has got to work and I want to tell you—try and make good workers. Give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay," added the speaker.

Houston, Tex

A commotion was started on the outside of the school when the pro-Rice faction and the patrons of the school clashed in heated arguments over the merit of the speaker's advice to the students. A fight was started on the campus and special deputies were forced to draw their pistols to subdue persons disturbing the peace of the meeting. Efforts to ascertain whether the fight was a result of Mr. Rice's address were futile as the arresting special officers whisked the offenders away.

Dr. L. C. Phillips, chaplain of Prairie View university, delivered the commencement address, speaking on "The Atomic Faith in an Atomic Age." His address was considered a masterpiece by all who heard him. He gave many encouraging thoughts to the graduates and held the audience spellbound during his brief sermon.

Sat. 6-8-46

Patrons Leave

After Mr. Rice began his address, starting off congratulating the school board for constructing such a fine building for the students, and then began encouraging the graduates to be educated cooks, maids, and porters, several of the patrons of the school, along with Dr. Phillips, left the building.

Sat 6-8-46

Houston, Texas

Speaking on low wages, Mr. Rice told the graduates that too many domestic workers expected high salaries when they weren't qualified for it. He went on to tell of his printing shop where he said he has had trouble with his employees who wanted more pay when they were just "learning." "You can't expect white people to pay you a whole lot of money when they have to train you. It takes years to learn things as they should be done," Mr. Rice stated.

Sat 6-8-46 Informer

Continuing to put over his point of being good servants. Mr. Rice said: "The old folks used to say that they didn't want their children to be like them and wanted to educate them, but I want to tell you I'd rather be like my dad because he had his own farm and a nice living. What we need to be is like our parents--good workers who can save and build for their future."

Houston, Texas

After Mr. Rice's address, the white members of the school board crowded around, all expressing the fact that they thought it was the best "commencement address" they had ever heard. Negro patrons, however, avoided the speaker after the address with the exception of the principal, Archibald B. Anderson, who later was criticized for his selection of Mr. Rice as a speaker. One of the foremost opponents of Mr. Anderson's selection was Mrs. Mattye Hilliard, prominent business woman of Acreage Home and one of its most influential citizens.

Sat 6-8-46

Houston, Texas

Education Board Approves 5 County Negro High Schools

The State Board of Education meeting here yesterday approved a 500-pupil comprehensive Negro high school sought jointly by five counties and "favored as liberal an appropriation for it as is consistent with needs of similar projects in other sections of the State."

Counties requesting the school are Orange, Madison, Green, Culpeper and Rappahanock. Seeking joint erection and operation of the school, representatives of the county estimated the cost at $350,000 and asked the State for $75,000. While the board expressed approval of the project, it would not set the amount for appropriation.

The five counties have small Negro populations and the furtherest trip to the proposed school would be 25 or 30 miles, it was pointed out.

The board also heard the request of a Northern Virginia delegation that the State take over Prince William County's interest in the Manassas Vocational School at a cost of $50,000 and that the vocational education program there be greatly expanded.

The delegation representing nine counties and a city asked that the school curriculum be broadened to include courses in dietetics, refrigeration, air conditioning, sheet metal, radio and radar, television, masonry and plumbing, and that additional buildings be erected to house shops for the new courses.

Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, State superintendent of public instruction, was instructed to ask General Assembly to reappropriate the unexpended balance of the vocational education capital outlay fund for 1946-48. The 1944 Assembly appropriated $2,200,000 for this purpose and Dr. Lancaster pointed out that only a small portion of the fund will be spent by June.

An advisory committee to secure surplus supplies from the Federal government for educational purposes was approved, and Linscott Valentine, assistant supervisor of trade and industrial education was named chairman for the State Board of Education. Other representatives will come from the public high and elementary schools, vocational agriculture, distributive education, home economics, business or commercial education departments, VMI, VPI, William and Mary and the University of Virginia, private supported colleges and preparatory schools, public and school libraries. Committee members will find out the needs of the various groups and keep in touch with agencies handling surplus properties.

Although consideration of a continuing contract for teachers was on the board docket, discussion was deferred until the February meeting.

Permission was granted the Virginia State College for Negroes in Petersburg to seek housing units for 100 veterans from the Federal government.

Two names were added to the eligible list for superintendents of State divisions: R. O. Edgerton, of Portsmouth, and William F. Taylor, of Dravosburg, Pa. Both have BA and MA degrees in education.

Ill Health Causes Rux Retirement.

Journal-Guide

KEYSVILLE, Va.—Dr. Marcellus Carlyle Rux, noted religious leader and educator for more than 35 years in Virginia, has retired from active service.

His retirement came as a result of ill health during the current month.

For the past 46 years he has served in a number of official capacities. His last two charges in the Baptist ministry were: Mt. Ellis, Keysville; and Mt. Olive, South Boston.

Norfolk, Va.

SERVED WIDELY

He was statistician for the Baptist General Association of Virginia and the Lott Carey Convention, moderator of the Bluestone Baptist Association and Harmony Association, and treasurer of the Bluestone Association. In addition he was affiliated with five other district associations and with five Sunday school conventions.

For 33 years he served Bluestone-Harmony Academic & Industrial Institute—28 years in the capacity of principal. During this period, the institution, formerly Keysville Mission, expanded under his leadership. 1-19-46

INSTITUTE IMPROVED

Plots of land were cleared and cultivated, buildings erected, water and lights installed, and the curriculum improved. After meeting other necessary requirements, the institution became one of the first private senior high schools accredited by the state board of education.

Later, a ministers' study course was integrated for the benefit of more mature students, many of whom already held charges.

Eventually, through the cooperation of the late Dr. George Rice and Dr. J. W. Barco, a branch of the National Ministers' Institute began functioning at the school.

TRAINED WELL

This institute has served as a medium through which many pastors and religious workers have been able to prepare for more efficient leadership. Twenty graduates are pastors of churches in Virginia and other states.

Rev. Mr. Rux received his normal training at Virginia State College. At Virginia Union University he received his A. B., 1908; B. D., 1912; and D. D., 1925.

He served later at Virginia Union as a resident faculty member for one year, and for several years as instructor of ministers in extension classes.

Virginia Educator Retired; Honored

Journal-Guide

KEYSVILLE, Va.—The alumni and staff of Bluestone Harmony Institute and friends doubly feted Dr. Marcellus Carlyle Rux, prominent educator and religious leader upon his retirement recently. The amount of $600 in gifts was presented. 1-19-46

The ministers of the institute sponsored a "friendship shower" in appreciation of Dr. Rux's excellent services as director and instructor. A committee composed of the Rev. A. C. Watkins, chairman, Meherrin; Mrs. Ellen D. Wilson, secretary, Chase City; and five other ministers planned the appreciation gesture.

Greetings and gifts were sent directly to Dr. Rux during the holiday season. Confined to bed, the eminent leader was cheered by the messages and gifts.

CASH GIFTS AND GREETINGS

One group of the institute sent a sum totaling $51.50. Of the 25 ministers accepting the invitation to mail presents, eight were out of the state at the time. However, they responded by posting personal letters.



DR. M. C. RUX

Dr. J. W. Tynes, of Greensboro, N. C., sent an original poem which was so impressive that it was re-read by request.

After an official report by clergymen at Dr. Rux's bedside, he was presented $100.

Other special friends and organized groups responded in a whole-hearted manner, presenting gifts totaling $155. Several thought of physical necessities, and sent articles for personal use. A friendship scroll, in which were inscribed the names of all who helped to make the occasion a success, was tendered the esteemed leader. Norfolk, Va.

"BIRTHDAY PARTY"

The alumni of Bluestone Harmony registered their appreciation for Dr. Rux's services in a "birthday party held on January 8.

The committee sponsoring the idea was composed of Rev. A. B. Whitlock, chairman, Milton, N. C.; Miss Emma G. Fowlkes, secretary, Keysville, Va.; Madams Lillian M. Miles, Eva E. Lewis, Geraldine B. Crowder, Lillian B. Winston, Miss Veta M. Dodson, and Kermit Wilson.

The widespread response was spontaneous, with guests speaking from eight different states, certifying the fact that they had received great benefit from the religious training at Harmony Institute.

MESSAGES READ

Among the nearby graduates who shared in the reading of the many greetings at the retired leader's bedside were: Miss E. G. Fowlkes, Mrs. Ruth Smith Blue, Mrs. Violet Hamlet Willis, Mrs. Wendell Wilson, and Harry A. Rux. Telegrams and specials were read by Mrs. Mattie E. Rux. The Revs. S. F. Harris and Joe Taylor expressed gratitude in behalf of the "preacher graduates."

Manifestations of appreciation from student groups showed that ex-students gave $65.50 and graduates, $140.50.

SPOKESMAN FOR TEACHERS

C. P. Franklin served as spokesman for eight teachers. Mr. Franklin lauded Dr. Rux for the indelible impression he had made on their lives. This group of instructors presented a combined gift of $100. One teacher, Miss Laura McPhail, submitted an original poem written in tribute to Dr. Rux.

These friends in a final gesture presented a memo containing the names of all who assisted in making possible the $300 purse on Dr. Rux's birthday.

Negroes in the Color Guard

Richmond Times-Dispatch Wed. 3-27-46

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

The passing brown faces of the Maggie Walker High School cadets were a sight to gladden the hearts of the bystanders as the cadets proudly marched in their practice drill over the cobblestone streets of Richmond recently. A few of them were without uniform, a few of them had tattered clothing, but all of them were marching with shoulders erect and heads high.

Va.

The thought came to the writer of the State events and national events which have taken place in Richmond recently, and it was with regret the fact was noticed that there were no black and brown passing faces to grace the color guard of the Governor of Virginia or Winston Churchill on his recent visit to this city.

The question was silently asked, Where were the Negro cadets? Where are their places, those youths who form an integral part of this Commonwealth? Negro youth needs inspiration. It pleads for recognition. Let Virginia do its share. M. C. J. SANDS.

Richmond. Richmond, Va.

Armstrong's Weakness

Richmond, Va.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

After reading an article in The Richmond News Leader (March 26) on Negro elementary schools, I should like to voice an opinion about Armstrong High School.

The building is disgracefully dirty. During the Winter the rooms are too chilly to permit classes. They usually assemble in the auditorium. The seats are too small for the average-sized student. Textbooks are not the most recent that can be obtained. Lack of a gymnasium prevents exercise programs. The serious lack of vitally needed classes prevents us from entering accredited colleges, such as Yale, the University of Pittsburgh and other Northern colleges which some of us would like to enter. Cafeteria space is inadequate for the students who buy hot lunches. Incompetent teachers who attained their jobs through certain "recommendations" should be replaced. A school health system should be adhered to. Even here some students must go to the cafeteria in lines and return to classrooms to eat their lunches.

MIRIAM SIMONS.

Richmond.,



Tues 4-2-46

—Staff Photos

Dramatics, knitting, glass painting, embroidering and sewing are some of the activities of the members of the Girl Reserve Club at Maggie Walker High School. Shown here, left to right, are Miss Laura Belle Manning, Miss Marie Spurlock, Miss Eloise Taylor and Miss Gladys Claxton, who are members of the club.

Five-County Negro School Is Endorsed

Richmond Times-Dispatch

ORANGE, June 3—Action by the Orange County Board of Supervisors, which on Friday approved construction of the proposed five-county consolidated Negro high school, has brought endorsement of the plan by almost all the county boards involved, Supervisor D. N. Davidson said today. 6-4-46 Tues.

After favorable statements had been made by Dr. Fred M. Alexander, of Richmond, State director of secondary education; Paul Hounshell, superintendent of Culpeper County schools; Orange County Treasurer C. B. Watson; Delegate N. C. Bailey, and others attending the board's meeting Friday, the proposal was unanimously approved Friday.

Present plans call for a $350,000 structure to be built by four counties—Madison, Culpeper, Orange and Rappahannock—and Mr. Davidson said that only the school board of one county remains to approve the project. Four boards of supervisors and three school boards have acted favorably on it.

Richmond

Greene to Participate

Greene County is not expected to engage in any capital outlay for the structure, Mr. Davidson said, but will send students to the completed school on a per capita charge basis.

A large delegation of Negro citizens of Orange County, led by Ben Bowler, attended Friday's meeting to voice approval of the plan.

Orange County's part in the project would amount to approximately $100,000.

The proposed school would be centrally located for the area it serves, at a point in Culpeper County 12 miles from Orange.

Ask U.S. Court Restraint of Virginia School Board

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Charge Whites Have Modern School, Studies Not Given Other Children

Sat. 10-26-46

RICHMOND — Suit was filed in U.S. District Court here Monday asking a permanent injunction against the King George County school board to restrain it from "wilful discrimination" against colored children in the provision of high school facilities.

In the bill of complaint, plaintiffs charge that the board provides modern high school facilities for white children, ample facilities and space for recreation, but has refused to provide comparable facilities for colored children.

The school board has established and maintains an accredited high school for the "education, convenience and the use of white children in King George County, at which said school the following courses are taught," the bill of complaint adds:

Courses for Whites

Shorthand and typing for 2 years, physic, geometry, chemistry and biology for one or more years. There is also provided an adequate library in which books are catalogued by a certified librarian and which contains at least 3,000 volumes of books, 5 magazines and 2 newspaper subscriptions.

A great amount of physical and laboratory equipment is maintained on the premises for courses in physics, chemistry, science, home economics, agriculture, and biology and a large space is further maintained for the department of physical education.

While maintaining these facilities for white pupils, the petition charges, the board, acting by, through and with the division superintendent, fails and refuses to equip or maintain any of such facilities for use of other pupils.

Their School Unaccredited

The only high school which the board has provided for colored children, the bill points out, is a school which is unaccredited by the State Board of Education and which has none of the above-mentioned advantages; the buildings being old, worn out and dilapidated.

The county school board and T. Benton Gayle, white, are made defendants in the suit which was filed by nine adult citizens and 13 children eligible to attend school in the county, who charge that they are being deprived of their rights.

Charging that the actions of the board and superintendent are in violation of both the U. S. Constitution and that of Virginia, they ask the court to:

Ask Permanent Relief

"Enter a judgment enjoining the defendants from denying on account of race and color equal courses of study, facilities, adequate bus transportation and opportunity for physical and cultural development;

"Issue a permanent injunction forever restraining and enjoining the defendants from making any distinction on account of race and color in providing for the public education of children of King George County."

Counsel for the plaintiffs are members of the Richmond law firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson, NAACP attorneys, the suit being filed personally by Martin A. Martin, of counsel for plaintiffs.

Adult plaintiffs in the suit are Henry Smith, the Rev. L. B. Smith, Matthew L. Bumbry, Irene Dunlop, Eva Maiden, Addie Scranage, Eunice Parker, Mrs. James M. Beverly and George A. Smith.

White Teen-Agers Bust Jimcrow

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
Wed 3-13-46

H. S. Students Force Retraction of Ban on Negro Teacher

Special to the Daily Worker

MILWAUKEE, Wisc., March 12. — Students of the Shorewood High School, with the support of local citizens struck a resounding blow against Jimcrow when they recently forced Homer S. Hemenway, Superintendent of Schools, to withdraw his policy of refusal to hire Negro teachers.

Shorewood, is a "gold coast" suburb of Milwaukee. It has a population of 15,000. There is known to be only one Negro family there. There are no Negro students in the high school. Yet 90 percent of the student body voted in favor of a Negro teacher despite the obvious opposition of the prejudiced school board.

Hemenway first attempted to put over his jimcrow policy last year, when John H. Jackson, Negro graduate of Milwaukee State Teachers college served as substitute in social sciences while he was a senior at the college. Jackson was recommended by the college as the best qualified person available to teach the subject.

At that time a poll conducted in Jackson's class of 50 students, revealed that only 5 voiced objections to having a Negro teacher.

Hemenway then attempted, early this year, to persuade the Shorewood School Board to adopt his policy, but was unsuccessful. He announced last week that he would personally take responsibility for the ban on Negro teachers.

The protest from the student body was immediate and swept throughout the school. The Milwaukee American Youth for Democracy issued a leaflet to all the students, followed by a petition circulated throughout the school demanding the rescinding of the jimcrow edict. The student council conducted a poll among the students on Wednesday, March 6, which resulted in a 90 percent vote in opposition to Hemenway's attempt to foist jimcrow upon the high school.

The following morning, Hemenway issued a statement withdrawing his ban on Negro teachers, giving as his reason that he had just discovered his ruling was a violation of the Fair Employment Practices Act of Wisconsin, and paying tribute to Jackson as a competent and efficient teacher. wed 3-13-46

H. Harmon Rauch, director of the Fair Employment Division of Wisconsin Industrial Commission, announced that Hemenway's action would be investigated and a report made to Gov. Goodland.

Other developments which opened up a big discussion among students and citizens in Shorewood is the resignation of Grant Rahn, principal of Shorewood High School for 16 years in protest against the Board of Education's interference with the Schools. In this letter of resignation, Mr. Rahn cited as one of his reasons, an order given to him never to employ a Negro as a substitute teacher.

19i 1946

A Drive Against Illiteracy

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

The launching last week by the Institute of Adult Education at Hampton Institute of an intensive campaign to eradicate illiteracy brings sharply to our attention the fact that there are still far too many of our people who have never learned how to read and write, or do so very badly. Sat 9-28-46

Veterans learned in the Army's war-time method of eliminating illiteracy joined with educators, social workers and college administrators in preparing a course to teach teachers, prepare experimental teaching materials and test them in demonstration classes of illiterates.

A group of thirty persons was selected to become the nucleus for carrying the new technique to the entire South and wherever else there is much illiteracy.

It would seem that here is a program in which the Church could effectively participate because it reaches so many people in the most remote and poorly served areas.

The ministers, in conjunction with the teachers, should be able within a very short time to begin making great inroads on illiteracy.

In the world as it is today, illiteracy is a tremendous handicap to individuals and groups, and there can be no real progress in this civilization so long as this condition obtains.

Our communities should take as much pride in getting rid of illiteracy as they do in more and better schools, cleaner streets and better police protection.

Nowadays there is no excuse for illiteracy, and while the amount is steadily declining, we must not be satisfied until every person capable of reading and writing is able to do so.

All progress in the contemporary world is contingent upon literacy, for without that how can we hope to measure up to the standards of our time?

CHART DRIVE TO CUT NEGRO ILLITERACY

The Journal New York, N.Y. Mon.

HAMPTON, Va., Sept. 15—The first step in an intensive program to combat illiteracy among Negroes has been taken here at the Institute on the Adult Education which has just ended its sessions.

Veterans who took part in the Army's wartime program for eliminating illiteracy joined with a group of educators, social workers and college administrators in a course to "teach teachers," prepare experimental teaching materials and test them in demonstration classes of Negro illiterates.

This group of thirty will become the nucleus for carrying the new techniques and materials to the educational front of the South and eventually, they hope, to the entire country. The broad program will be developed through and in close cooperation with established educational institutions rather than as a separate and unrelated operation. Several Negro educational centers in the South will cooperate.

The institute was jointly sponsored by the United States Office of Education, the American Association for Adult Education and the National Conference on Adult Education, and was financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist for the higher education of Negroes, United States Office of Education, was director of the institute. 9-16-46

Paul A. Witty, former major in charge of the Army program for illiterates and now Professor of Education at Northwestern University, demonstrated the methods by which the three "R's" were taught illiterate service men in eight weeks.

"We spend more for chewing gum in the United States than we do for education," he commented.

Of the estimated 10,000,000 adults whose illiteracy handicaps them as workers, heads of families and as citizens, 3,000,000 are Negroes.

Richmond, Va. Times Dispatch
Aug. 30, 1946

Adult Negro Education Methods Emphasized

HAMPTON, Aug. 29— (AP) — Focusing on illiteracy among Southern Negroes, which it blames for racial maladjustment and discrimination, an experimental four-week institute on the adult education of Negroes is providing instruction in the Army's new teaching techniques for teachers of adult Negroes.

Army representatives are serving as supervisors for the institute, based on the theory that illiteracy of approximately 3,000,000 adult Negroes may be blamed for racial difficulties. Use of the Army techniques in the instruction of adult Negroes is a main feature of the institute.

1946 19j

Appeal for Aid in Negro Training Program

Daily Worker

Rocky Mt., Va.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Last week I witnessed the unveiling of the bust of Booker T. Washington in the Library of New York University, and saw it placed in the Hall of Fame among America's immortals. The selection of the name of Booker T. Washington was made by 100 outstanding nation-wide electors who reviewed carefully, 30 years after his death, his contributions to the nation in general, and to the Southland in particular.

A few days before the election of Booker T. Washington to the Hall of Fame, the plantation on which he was born was acquired by a group of people who believe strongly in his philosophy. This group of individuals has organized the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, with headquarters at Rocky Mount, Virginia, to establish a program of service based on today's needs and in keeping with the ideals and teachings of Booker T. Washington.

In trying to take care of the many problems that arose in connection with war's emergencies, the country found that one of the greatest handicaps was the lack of industrial training. It was Booker T. Washington's idea to help the "man farthest down." There are thousands of Negro veterans and civilians who cannot meet the requirements of regularly established high schools and colleges because of the lack of opportunities afforded Negro people.

Because of this great need, we are desirous of establishing a National Industrial Training School at the birthplace of Booker T. Wahington in Franklin County, Virginia. It is thought fitting to establish this school at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington because he, possibly more than any other person in the nation, advocated the cause of industrial training for the masses.

The individuals who are behind this program of service will be greatly encouraged to receive comments and help from the American public. Please address all communications to the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, Inc., Rocky Mount, Virginia.

Harlem Library to Present Series on Human Relations

The New York Public Library announces that on Jan. 10 it will begin a series of 20 public lectures by scholars and experts on "Human Relations in Ne wYork Citv." "This is an effort to marshal the best available thought in the nation on city planning for better inter-group relations," said Dr. L. D. Reddick, Curator of the Schomburg Collection, who will direct the course.

The course is particularly designed for public officials and community leaders though it is free to the general public.

The meetings will be held on successive Thursday evenings at 8:00 p. m. in the Schomburg Collection of the Library, 104 West 136th Street.

The twenty lectures will be organized under three large topics: I—Man and the City, II—Minorities and the Process of Acculturation, III—Resources and Programs for Better Human Relations.

Under topic I lecturers such as Dr. A. M. Schlesinger, Jr., author of the best-seller, Age of Jackson, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier of Howard University, New York City Planning Commissioner Cleveland Rodgers and Dr. Neva R. Deardoff of the New York City Welfare Council will discuss patterns of living in cities, the rise of the city in the United States and the origins and composition of the people of New York City.

Under topic II equally eminent authorities will compare, historically, the attitudes toward the Irish, Italian, Jewish, Negro and Oriental newcomers to New York and describe the way in which each "minority" moved toward integration into the general life of the city.

Under topic III a survey of the resources of business, labor, government, social service agencies, social action organizations, religious, educational and cultural institutions will be made for the purpose of effecting the maximum mobilization of these resources for bettering human relations.

Both the Mayor's Committee on Unity and the Citywide Citizens' Committee on Harlem are sponsoring the series with the New York Public Library.

LIBRARY TO OFFER RACIAL LECTURES

The New York Public Library announced yesterday the first of a series of twenty lectures for 8 P. M. next Thursday at the 104 West 135th Street branch, under the direction of Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomberg collection.

The series is designed to marshal thought on city planning for better inter-group relations. The other lectures will be held on subsequent Thursday evenings.

The twenty lectures are grouped under three topics, Man and the City, Minorities and the Process of Acculturation, and Resources and Programs for Better Relations. Under the first topic the lecturers will be Dr. A. M. Schlesinger Jr., author of "Age of Jackson; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University; Cleveland Rodgers of the New York City Planning Committee and Dr. Neva Deardoff, New York City Welfare Council. The discussions will explore the rise and patterns of cities, with especial attention to New York.

Other speakers will discuss the historical community attitudes toward the Irish, Italian, Jewish, Negro and Oriental newcomers to New York and will describe the process of integration into the general life of the city. These lectures have been assigned to Henry S. Churchill, author; Dr. Homer C. Loh, general secretary of Chinese Students Christian Association in North America; Lester B. Granger, National Urban League; Dr. David Petegorsky American Jewish Congress; Dr. E. C. Lindeman, New York School of Social Work; Dr. Dan Dodson, Mayor's Committee on Unity; Elmer Carter, State Commission Against Discrimination; Dr. Leonard Covello, principal, Benjamin Franklin High School, and Dr. Algernon Black, City-wide Citizens Committee on Harlem.

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
Sept. 15, 1946

NEGRO LIBARY

New, Bern, Sept. 14. — A total of $1,476.70 has been raised from voluntary contributions through the city and state for the local Negro library building, reports Charlotte Rhone, Negro president of the library association. She says that about $3,000 more is needed to complete the building and equip it.

Race Not Responsible for Drop in Library Patronage

By RICHARD R. DIER

NEW YORK — Reports that whenever large numbers of colored persons move into a community, the circulation of the library serving the area takes a sharp drop, were denied last week by Miss Esther Johnston, supervisor of branch libraries.

Branding the statement, as "unfounded and untrue," Miss Johnson said: "I don't know how that rumor started. I can assure you, however, that there is no foundation for such a report."

Temporary Phase

She pointed out that where there is a population shift in any neighborhood, the general tendency is for circulation to fall off in the particular branch library servicing the community until the new residents acquaint themselves with the library's location. This takes time.

"Such falling off has nothing to do whatsoever with racial origins,"," Miss Johnson asserted. "It happens in all-white neighborhoods, too."

She explained that neighborhoods in New York change very rapidly, and cited the lower East Side which used to be teeming with many immigrants and their families.

Drop on East Side

This section has now become sparse in population because most of the older residents have moved to other parts of the city, like Brooklyn, the Bronx and Long Island where housing conditions are better.

Shifts in library personnel are made along with shifts in population, and many workers were transferred from East Side libraries to branches which needed them because of the population influx in other neighborhoods.

Naturally, the drop in circulation at East Side branches cannot be attributed to the presence of colored people, since very few ever lived there in the past or do now.

Year's Drop 2%

"The N.Y. Public Library System sends out its personnel to better acquaint the new population of a community with the branch library facilities," Miss Johnston added, "and efforts are made to build up the circulation which has fallen off.

"Circulation drops have nothing to do with race, religion or nationality." She pointed out that during 1945, the circulation of all branch libraries which services the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, showed only a decrease of 2 per cent from the previous year.

In view of the fact that the greatest influx of colored people in recent years has been in the Bronx, this figure bears up well.

Library Opens New Negro Unit

The second public library agency for Negroes in New Orleans will open today at the Valena C. Jones school, 2121 Annette street, John Hall Jacobs, librarian, announced Tuesday.

Supplementing the work of the Dryades branch, the new agency will be open Monday through Friday from 2 to 4 p. m. and 6 to 9 p. m. for all Negro residents of Orleans parish.

"The public library administration has long wanted to expand its services to the downtown Negro population," Mr. Jacobs said. "This year the communitywide summer reading program has made it particularly urgent that an agency be established. While we are unable to build a branch at the present time, the Orleans parish school board has offered to lend us a room at the Valena C. Jones school for the summer to begin book service. It is anticipated that by September other arrangements will be made in the same general neighborhood."

NEW BERN TO BUILD LIBRARY FOR NEGROES

New Bern, July 19.—Construction has been started on a new local library for Negro residents of the county. E. C. Etheridge of this city has the contract. The lot for the purpose was bought by the library directors several years ago. It is well-situated, just across the street from the Good Shepherd Hospital for Negroes.

Through the years both the white and the Negro members of the library board have been trying to raise funds for erection of the modern new building. The present library is only a tiny alcove in the high school building.

Campaigns in the city and throughout the State are being started now to endeavor to complete the $8,000 fund needed for the new structure.

NEGRO LIBRARY

PLAYS ROLE IN COMMUNITY LIFE

Collection, Associated With Pack, Serves Many Needs

Some years ago, a library for the Negroes of Asheville was started in one room in the Y.M.I. building under the direction of Mrs. Irene Hendrick as librarian. There were some books, mostly donated, and some furniture.

From this beginning, the Asheville Colored library, still at the same location, has grown into the life of the community. Clubs arrange to meet there. School children are brought by their teachers to have special study. And there are always, while schools are in session, high school students who have research to do and papers to prepare.

Knows Her Subject

The librarian is able to assist in these projects because she knows her subjects, and is vitally interested in the matter of helping the persons who come to the library. Mrs. Hendrick has studied at Greensboro, Spellman institute, Atlanta, and at Columbia university.

The library is associated with Pack Memorial library and monthly reports of the work done are submitted to the city and to Miss Margaret Ligon, librarian in charge. Yearly reports are sent to the state.

The library operates on a budget, from which new books are bought and which provides for current magazines.

To add to the attractiveness of the library and to its capacity for service, every year Mrs. Hendrick has set for herself a project—acquisition of something needed by the library.

As a result of this system, the walls have been painted an attractive and restful green, the floor is covered with marble linoleum; there is an electric clock so the young people won't be late getting back to school.

Room For Children

Another project was the Children's room. The back room of the library, formerly used for storage of back issues of periodicals and reference works, has been turned over to the children. Lining the walls are lwo shelves for the favorite books and stories, there is a large low table, one which Mrs. Hendrick had cut down to size for the young readers, and around it a number of child-sized chairs. This room is gay with plants and framed pictures.

The North Carolina corner was the result of another need of the all way from cotton boll to finished school children, but it has been of cloth."

Project Is Continued

During the w
and friends eith
library or teleph
formation regard
hy helping with the purchase of
the clock and floor coverings. Oth-
ers brought interesting exhibits of
their own. Six Negro business men
bought the little chairs for the chil-

The library hours are: Monday through Friday, 9 a. m. till noon and 2 p. m. till 6 p. m.; Saturday morning, 9 o'clock till noon.

Teacher Colleges' Bond Issues Given Okeh

Birmingham, Alabama News 2-12-46

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 12 — (AP)—The State Board of Education tooay approved bond issues totaling $125,000 for construction at teachers colleges in Troy and Montgomery.

The board met to discuss the schools' part in Alabama's multi-million-dollar building program, and to approve local boards' allotments of State Building Commission funds.

Biggest item acted on this morning was a $75,000 bond issue to build a dormitory at the Troy State Teachers College. President C. B. Smith said that, added to $116,000 from the Building Commission, was expected to complete the institution's dormitory construction plans.

The board also approved a $50,000 bond issue for a library at the Negro Teachers College at Montgomery. State Supt. E. B. Norton said that with this money and grants from the General Education Board and Building Commission funds, he hoped to have a $244,000 expansion program at the institution.

Size of College Libraries Is Revealed by Dr. Patterson

Journal & Guide Sat 5-4-46 Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK—Asking for contributions in the United College Fund campaign, Dr. F. D. Patterson, fund president, pointed out that one large white university alone, has more books than all 33 of the member institutions which reported on this phase of their educational equipment.

The figures, he said, show that these colleges have a total of 966,502 volumes, while Princeton University has over a million volumes. Dr. Patterson advised that 72,117 of the books owned by the 33 colleges were added during the last two years.

Colleges with the largest libraries were: Howard, with 217,547 books; Atlanta University, with 76,971; Xavier University, with 44,701; Tuskegee, with 42,587, and Talledega, with 40,222. Dr. Patterson pointed out that a portion of the funds from the campaign would go to purchase library facilities.

North Carolina Librarians Convene

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 1-23-46

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.—The North Carolina Negro Library Association closed its annual meeting Saturday in Winston-Salem with reports of all general committees and officials and with the election of officers. Miss Thelma C. Nelson, Raleigh, librarian of Shaw University, was elected president succeeding Mrs. Beatrice Riggs Hall of Salisbury, librarian of Price High School. Miss Nelson was executive secretary of the organization during the past year.

Other officers elected include: Miss Fannie White, Williston Industrial School, Wilmington, vice president; Miss Martha Riddick, West Charlotte High School, Charlotte, recording secretary; and Mrs. Ann Robinson, Richard B. Harrison Library, Raleigh, treasurer.

During the two-day session more than 200 members of the association who were in attendance heard addresses by outstanding educators and specialists on books and libraries.

Convention highlights were addresses by Dr. Rayford W. Logan, head of the department of history of Howard University, on the subject "Education for Citizenship"; a dinner meeting talk by Mrs. Virginia Lacy Jones, head of the Atlanta University School of Library Service, on the need for trained librarians; and an address by Miss Elizabeth Tarry of Harper and Brothers Publishers on an Approach to Understanding through Children's Books.

Other addresses included remarks of welcome by President F. L. Atkins of Winston-Salem Teachers College where meetings of the convention were held and by Mrs. Belle McCorkle, president, Winston-Salem Negro Teachers Association, and Librarian, Columbian Heights Primary School.

Warren Candler Memorial Library Cornerstone Laid

The cornerstone for the Warren Candler Memorial Library now under construction at Paine College, was laid by Bishop Arthur Moore, of Atlanta, in appropriate ceremonies Wednesday morning.

President E. C. Peters and other Paine officials participated in the exercises which took place at 11 o'clock.

The new building which will house a 60,000 library is being paid for out of a $150,000 fund which was raised by public subscription by the college from its friends matched dollar for dollar by the General Education Board of New York.

The raising of the funds was begun about five years ago. But after the money was in hand the war prevented construction and it was not until recently that the work got underway.

At first it was estimated that the building would cost $100,000, but the advance in building materials and labor costs will bring the expense to approximately $150,000.

Bishop Moore flew into Augusta Wednesday morning for the exercises.

19L 1946

Charleston, S. C., Messenger
Sept. 6, 1946

Negro Baptists Raise $60,000 For 5 Colleges

Columbia, Sept. 5.—(AP): More than a thousand delegates from 32 states to the 66th annual meeting of the National Baptist Convention of America, Inc., of negro churches today heard Convention President Dr. G. L. Prince, of Galveston, Tex., deliver his annual address.

Prince said state conventions had raised $60,000 to support five colleges, Morris at Sumter, Georgia Baptist at Macon, Lynchburg Theological seminary at Lynchburg, Va. Quadalupe at Sequin, Tex., and Mary Allen at Crockett, Tex.

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist publising board at Nashville, Tenn., reported on the board's work.

The women's auxiliary, young peoples' convention and the brotherhood held separate meetings.

The Rev. William Downs, pastor of the East Mt. Zion church at Cleveland, O., a native of Spartanburg and former pastor of the Nazareth church here, addressed the brotherhood last night.

LAUDED

The Defender



Chicago, Ill.

DR. H. H. WALKER

First and only member of the Tennessee chapter, Meharry Alumni Association, who has the distinction of making an individual contribution of $1,000 to the association's student building fund. Dr. Walker, who donated $1,025, and pledged an additional $250, is a member of Meharry's faculty and chairman of the constitution committee of the national alumni association. Sat 7-13-46

19L 1946

EXPENDITURE FOR SCHOOLS IN THE U. S., 1939-40

How Hard Each State Tries and What the Average Classroom Gets



How States Pay for Education

New Yor spends $4,150 a year for an average classroom in its public schools. New Jersey spends $3,281 for the average classroom; Connecticut, $2,535; Illinois, $2,271; Delaware, $2,248; Pennsylvania, $2,056; Maryland, $1,595.

Maryland stands 24th among the 48 States in the amount of money spent on the average classroom. Below it are States like Texas ($1396), West Virginia ($1316), South Carolina ($1046), North Carolina ($922), Virginia ($862). Mississippi is last with $448.

This mean that the child born in Maryland or in any of those States of the lower brackets has not nearly the chance for a first-class education as one born to parents in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey or New York.

The table above shows the expenditure for schools in the U.S., 1939-40, what the average classroom gets.

Effort Made by States

It shows also how hard each State tries. New York is so big and so rich that it needs to spend only about 2½% of its income for education; i.e., it has enough to give each classroom over $4,000.

Mississippi is so poor and so backward that it spends nearly 3½% of its income for education and the result is only $448 or about 1-10 of what an average class would get in New York.

The moral for this would seem to be that the poorer one is the larger percentage of his income he has to spend for your education.

Eight Schools Receive Aid from State Board Moneys

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 11. — The state building commission today allocated five Negro schools and three white schools funds out of the $3,000,000 authorized at the 1946 legislative session to aid the public schools where the needs were acute.

Before adjourning, members of the commission said at the next meeting they proposed to select the sites for the $1,000,000 blind school and the $1,000,000 deaf school, which were authorized at the last session of the Legislature. The board also proposes to take action on a 30-acre site of state lands here, probably in North Jackson, for a war memorial stadium.

Negro schools that were recipients of funds were the Eudora Bates school in Amite county, $6000; Lawrence County training school, $24,000 (24); New Hymn school, Simpson county, $3500; Sallis school, Attala county, $2000, and the Union Negro Training school, Union county, $2200.

White schools that received funds were the East Fork, Amite county, $14,000; Myrtle Vocational school, Union county, $6000, and the Lauderdale County Consolidated school, $16,000.

HELP FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS IS SEEN

BY ROD SPARROW
(The Associated Press)

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 19.—When the nation's school builders assemble here Tuesday to revamp their standards for schools over the nation, they will find Mississippi, backward in many things, is forging ahead in the school construction picture.

And particularly will they find the state is going ahead rapidly with improving its school plants for Negroes.

The last Legislature, which seemed conscious of a need to do many things to improve the lot of the 50 per cent of Mississippians who are Negroes, appropriated $3,000,000 to aid poor localities in school construction. Much of this, probably more than half, will be utilized to build small but good rural schools for Negroes.

Bolivar county is planning to expend $88,000 for Negro schools, Sunflower $75,000 and Yazoo county $90,000. Tunica, Washington, Issaquena, Humphreys, Coahoma, De Soto, Adams and Claiborne counties, accounting for much of the state's Negro population, are making similar plans.

In all the state building commission has received 177 applications for aid in school construction. Allocations to date have been few, totalling only $432,000, all of them "emergencies" such as the need for immediate replacement of a school which has been destroyed by storm or fire.

Of the first 169 applications, 77 were for white schools and 92 for Negro schools. However, while only $526,800 has been requested for Negro schools, $1,193,900 has been requested for white schools, indicating that school builders over the state want more and less expensive schools for Negroes and fewer and more spacious white schools.

SELMA BACKS NEGRO EDUCATION

Over in Selma the four civic clubs, The Selma Times-Journal, and the citizens of that fine old Black Belt city generally are going seriously about the task of raising $25,000 for Negro education.

That ought to be news for those Northern friends who have the idea that every Southerner's prime interest in life is the oppression of the Negro race. This idea is just as mistaken as the one held by a good many Southerners, white and black, that all people in the North are models of racial tolerance and fair-dealing. The truth is that racial and religious prejudice is a national—not a Southern—issue.

The campaign in Selma is for $25,000 to aid the Street Manual Training School, at Minter, in Dallas County. Headed by Emmanuel Street, who during 40 years of struggle has gained the respect and confidence of leaders in both races, this school is devoted to the development of skills and sound character in Negro youth. Although his institution has suffered two disastrous fires in recent years, Street is convinced the Lord is with him in his work and he has been so devoted and persuasive about it that a lot of his white friends over the State are pitching in to help the Lord in this matter.

When Emmanuel Street succeeds in raising $25,000, the Waterman Steamship Corporation has promised to match that sum to get that money. With so much good will for so good a cause, who can doubt that the Street School will have its needed money, and that the much-in the long run, the chief beneficiaries!

With $50,000 the little Mrs. Mary H. Raiford, publisher of The school at Minter will be able to go along. Times-Journal, says of this project—"Hungivers and the whole State of Alabama will long ago of Street—"Some day he is going educated, will help to bring about the r

Plight of Church Schools

The Afro-American

More and more the question comes to the front as to the plight of our denominational colleges.

The problem confronting them is created largely by tendencies in the field of higher education that are squeezing these colleges out. A look at these tendencies will give a fair picture of the situation the colleges are facing.

The first is the steady and vast increase in financial support granted to the State colleges. Some of these institutions receive today annual appropriations of as much as a half million dollars or more, just for running expenses; and their plants have become large and magnificent in appointment.

With their vast incomes, these institutions can expand their educational services to cover wide fields. In the near future some of them will add professional schools, making of themselves universities.

In addition to State support, many of our colleges are supported by large gifts from the great boards, such as the Rosenwald Foundation and the General Education Board. Together with these they receive gifts from a few wealthy persons who are most generous to them.

Colleges which receive such gifts have a tendency to withdraw from denominational connection and become independent colleges, retaining no tie with the church or only a nominal tie. The resulting effects on the strictly denominational colleges are striking and worthy of serious study.

Chief result is the restriction in number. Our church colleges are becoming fewer and must continue to do so. More and more of the field of college education will be preempted by the State-supported and foundation-supported colleges. Many of the church colleges will be consolidated, not just for survival, but in order to serve their restricted fields.

Baltimore, Md.

For a time yet, however, it must be borne in mind that there is a field, steadily restricted, but yet existing, not covered by the great and rich colleges. It is that of the large group of persons unable to obtain a grade A education, and who must and should have a grade B education rather than no education at all. The elementary and high schools in many sections of the South are poor indeed; but they are better than no schools at all.

Sat. 11-30-46

So likewise the colleges; many of them are poor and of second grade; but to thousands of our people they are the alternative to no type of college study at all. So, for some time to come, many of these poor church colleges will have the function to perform of giving some sort of education to those who otherwise would have none at all.

But for a larger future, the churches will have to specialize in a type of education that cannot be offered in the richer and larger colleges. Few if any denominations, other than the Catholic Church, have as yet carefully formulated the principles and programs of such a specialized type of education.

We can here mention only a few points that would naturally be a part of this education: pre-ministerial study, preparation for religious-social work by laymen, individual personal guidance, specialization in character development, and such fields.

In some such program as this lies the hope of the denominational college, a hope that can be fulfilled only if the churches will do much readjusting to create and support such a college program.

Jesse Jones Gives Texas School $25,000 Ag. Fund

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 12-14-46

HOUSTON, Tex.—Jesse L. Jones, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in President Roosevelt's cabinet and one of the South's lumber multi-millionaires, has presented a second gift of $25,000 to Prairie View University for an agricultural scholarship fund.

The first gift of $25,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Jones made available funds for the education of Negro girls in home economics.

Accepted recently by Dr. E. B. Evans, principal of Prairie View, from Houston Endowment, Inc., organized by Mr. and Mrs. Jones, the agricultural fund will be used for Negro boys preparing for a farming career at the school, a branch of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Concurring in the belief of the heads of many great agricultural schools of the country that farm boys are being educated away from agriculture, Jones hopes by his gift to foster a wide interest in scientific farming in the South. A $50,000 agricultural scholarship given to Texas A. and M. aimed at the same ideal.

Recipients of the Mary Gibbs Jones scholarships in home economics for the first semester at Prairie View this fall are Onis Fox, Denton; Vander Caldwell, Hitchcock; Essie Malone, Calvert; R. C., Fielder, Washington; Ruth Dawson, Wortham; Ernestine Law, Bay City; Lounvenia Bell, Mount Pleasant; Freddie James, Melissa Lindsey and Rosie L. Williams.

The scholarship committee at Prairie View is headed by W. R. Hilliard, chairman.

19L 1946

THANKS FOR THE MONEY; NO THANKS FOR THE OPINIONS

The Informer

AN EDITORIAL 1-19-46

The Negroes of Houston are grateful for the gift of $100,000 made to Houston College for Negroes by H. R. Cullen. The college needs it. Houston, Texas

Along with his check Mr. Cullen offered his personal philosophy on race relations. We don't need that. We are not grateful for it. We don't accept it. White friends had given $90,000; Negroes had raised $93,000, Mr. Cullen gives $100,000 to prove the southern white man is the friend of the Negro.

We remember Mr. Cullen's gifts of millions to Houston institutions prior to this modest donation to those with the sorest need. The money is his to do with as he chooses. But, Mr. Cullen is not only a capricious millionaire— he is Chairman of the University of Houston Board of Regents. Another way Mr. Cullen could show the friendship of southern whites for the Negro would be by preventing such disparities as the payment of teachers holding the Ph.D. degree $5,000 at the university and $2,500 at the college. When he argues for separation he perhaps fails to see that separate always means unequal. 1-19-46

We thank the millionaire oil magnate for his gift. We hold the Chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Houston accountable for the use of his public trust, sacred to us because it can make or mar our children.

Houston College Building Fund Mounts; Cullen Donates $100,000

The Informer — Houston Texas

(Reprinted From City Edition)

HOUSTON — Donations to Houston College for Negroes now total $283,000. The latest donor, H. R. Cullen, white, chairman of University of Houston Board of regents, gave $100,000 Wednesday. 1-19-46

In a letter to Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, president of the University of Houston, Mr. Cullen enclosed his check for $100,000, made payable to the University of Houston to be applied to the fund being raised for the building at the Houston College for Negroes. Mr. Cullen sent a carbon copy of the letter to Carter Wesley president of the Informer Publishing company. 1-19-46

The copy of the letter from Mr. Cullen to Dr. Oberholtzer stated "In keeping with my promise to the Board of Regents of the University of Houston, I enclose my check for $100,000 made payable to the University of Houston to be applied to the fund being raised for the building at the Houston College for Negroes. I agreed to give as much money as might be collected by the Negro Committee ,with a limitation of $100,000. You have sent me a statement showing that the Negro Committee has collected some $93,000 in cash and has additional pledges which I hope will bring the total for the Negro Committee to $100,000.'

"I note that you have received special gifts from two of the University of Houston Regents amounting to $50,000. Also, that the Board of Regents' Mail Campaign Committee has collected some $40,000. So, the white people of Houston have raised $190,000 and the Negro Committee has raised $93,000. I make this comparison because I should like for these facts to be made known to the public, so that every Negro man and woman in this city will realize that the people of Houston and of the entire South are their friends. Two generations ago the Negro race came out of slavery, and the people of the South taxed themselves to build schools and colleges for them. And they have continued this until now I think it can be said without exaggeration that the Negro race has progressed faster during this short period than has any other race in a comparable length of time. There are now many Negro bankers, lawyers, teachers, doctors and businessmen throughout the South, and it gives us southerners much happiness that this has come about."

The letter continued, "God created the white, the black, and the yellow races; and I think history shows that each race is much stronger when it has retained its individuality and has not mixed with any other race. Each should be as proud of his race as the other; and each should work toward building his race to the highest standard possible under this great democracy. has any other race in a comparable length of time."

He urged in race relations that "each should be as proud of his race as the other; and each should work toward building his race to the highest standard possible under his great democracy." Sat 3-2-46

HAILED AS GOOD SIGN

The donation was hailed as an evidence of more widespread approval of efforts to provide first class institutions of higher learning in the state for Negro students.

It was also felt that the spirit prompting the contribution, if evidenced by more white philanthropists in the South, would go a long way toward improving friendship between the races and of preventing racial clashes which now seem to be threatening good relations between the races.

Bishop College Given $12,000

The Informer

MARSHALL, Tex.—(ANP)—President Joseph J. Rhoads of Bishop college announced Friday that year-end gifts to the emergency building fund of the institution amounted to $12,000. A check for $10,000 from the Baptist General convention of Texas topped the list of donations from numbers of individuals and business enterprises it was said. 1-19-46 Houston, Texas

A friend, whose identity President Rhoads did not disclose, directed that her gift be dedicated to the memory of the renowned agricultural chemist, George Washington Carver. The suggestion is being considered in the light of the possibility of establishing a research laboratory in agriculture on Bishop's recently acquired Sabine farms project in Harrison county, President Rhoads stated. 1-19-46

The donations were received in time to qualify the college for a conditional grant of $61,000 from the General Education board and to bring the institution's total campaign receipts for 1945 to $156,000 Dr. Rhoads said.

Emergency building improvements, which are now underway at the college, will require a minimum of $200,000, therefore the present campaign will be continued until that objective is realized.

Allot $677,100 To Va. State

Pittsburg Courier, Pa.

RICHMOND, Va. (NNPA)—The 1946-'48 budget sent to the General Assembly last Monday by Governor Colgate W. Darden Jr., calls for appropriations totaling $677,100 for buildings and grounds for Virginia State College. 1-26-46

This amount covers $427,100 for land, womens dormitory, home economics building, infirmary, heating plant facilities, laboratory equipment, home for teachers, and classroom and activities building and $250,000 for classroom and laboratory building.

Other items carried in the budget include the following:

Virginia School for Negro Deaf and Blind, $316,500 for dormitory, gymnasium and recreation building, renovations of infirmary and main building, powerhouse expansion, dining hall and superintendent's residence.

Virginia Industrial School for Negro Girls—$315,850 for two fireproof dormitories, water and sewer extensions, school and vocational building, infirmary, staff quarters and practice cottage, central heating plant.

Virginia Manual Labor School for Negro Boys—$399,500 for sewage disposal system, trade school building, central heating plant, two dormitory units, other equipment.

Virginia State College also would receive $211,400 for operating expenses in the biennium.

FLORIDA A & M COLLEGE GRANTED $45,000 FUND

The Afro-American Baltimore Md

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The Florida A & M College has been given a special grant of $45,000 to introduce work in aircraft mechanics and employ additional faculty and staff members to care for their expected enrollment increase, according to an announcement, last week. Sat 8-19-46

Florida A. & M. Gets $500,000 To Build

Sat. 2-16-46

Chicago Defender

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—One half million dollars was provided here last Tuesday by the state of Florida for the immediate construction of buildings at Florida A. and M. College after hearing an appeal from Dr. William H. Gray Jr., president of the school.

The sum will go toward providing for emergency building needs to meet the demands of a postwar educational program. Fla.

The special appropriation made last week provides for the erection of a $300,000 physical education building and gymnasium; a $150,000 dormitory for women; and $50,000 for enlargement and renovation of the college dining room into a modern cafeteria.

Since Oct. 12, the state has provided for the construction of over a million dollars worth of buildings at Florida A. and M.

Texan Gives $1,00,000 To College

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

HOUSTON, Texas — A donation of $100,000 has been made to Houston College for Negroes here by H. R. Cullen, president of the Quintana Petroleum Corporation, it was announced last week by Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer president of the college.

This donation matches an equal sum raised by the Negro committee for the building fund drive. The committee raised $93,000 in cash and holds pledges for the balance.

In addition to Cullen's contribution, white citizens of Houston have given $50,000 in two contributions from University of Houston regents and $40,000 from a mail campaign. The total for the building fund thus stands at $290,000.

SENDS LETTER

In a letter transmitting his check, Cullen declared that "it can now be said without exaggeration that the Negro race has progressed faster . . . than

Talladega Negro School To Get New Buildings

Birmingham News Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 24—(AP)—A $270,000 building program, calling for one new school building and two small dormitories, will result in a more efficient handling of Negro students at the Talladega State School for the Deaf and Blind, officials say.

Dr. H. G. Dowling, state revenue commissioner, said yesterday that when the new building for deaf pupils was completed, it would then be possible to segregate the blind and deaf, a policy followed in such schools for white pupils. Wed 4-24-46

Dr. Dowling will take over as president and superintendent of the institution on July 1.

$250,000 for Alcorn College

Pittsburgh Courier Mississippi

ALCORN, Miss.—(ANP)—Funds totaling a quarter of a million dollars for a general improvement program to include erection of new structures, building of a road to the school, and expansion of departments, was announced by Alcorn College here last week. Sat

The Mississippi Legislature, which voted $275,000 for a hard-surfaced road from Highway 61 to the school, also appropriated funds for extension of the division of home economics, installation of fire equipment, and a housing project for veteran-students. A gymnasium, new agriculture and mechanical arts buildings also will be built, according to the school's board.

Five Negro Colleges Have Endowments of 2 Million Or More

Globe Nashville Tenn

NEW YORK—According to the

First Baptist Church of Charlottesville, Nov. 1, each was bequeathed to a brother, Dr. Frederick S. Porter, of Columbus, Ga., a sister, Mrs. Margaret Morgan, of San Jose, Calif., and the bulk of the estate of the late Dr. Henry Alford Porter. The will directed that all his property be sold and that after another brother, Arthur C. Porter, baptist minister, will be payment of special bequests the trust for his widow and death go to the Negro Baptist preacher, Elizabeth Brathour Porter, the residue be placed in trust for Mrs who apparently is deceased. Under ia Union University, a widow. At her death the estate terms of the will, dated May 30 l, under provisions of his will serve as an endowment, or1944, the latter portion will be itted to probate here to addition to existing endowments. ments are as follows: Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., $6,928,149; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, $3,905,836; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., $3,011,933 and Dillard Uni- $3,011 CHARLOTTE, La., —(AP)—The bu added to the trust fund for the education of Negro ministers, widow. The estate of Dr. Porter, wh at Virginia Union. The sum of one thousand dollars for many years was pastor o Miss Myrtle Irene Affelder, the

Will Provides Virginia Union Endowment

World Almanac for 1946, there 3 versity. New Orleans. 933. 2-19-46 tive Negro colleges that have be er than $2,000,000 endowments Leading (the list is Hampton Insti- tute in Virginia, with $9,741,196 The others, in the size of endow-

minister's secretary, was bequeathed 10 thousand dollars, to be paid at the death of Mrs. Porter, and Miss Affelder was requested to remain with Mrs. Porter at a salary of $75 a month. Dr. Porter's library, with exception of 100 volumes to be selected by Mrs. Porter, also will go to Virginia Union University.

To be sold with the other property are "Rock Hill," the home in Charlottesville, and another residence at Martha's Vineyard Mass.

The Peoples National Bank of Charlottesville and C. Armonde Paxon, Charlottesville attorney were named coexecutors and trustees.

Jessie Jones Gives Prairie View $25,000

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

HOUSTON— (ANP) —A $25,000 gift to Prairie View University was made here last week by Jesse Jones, former secretary of commerce, for the purpose of establishing the Mary Gibbs Jones scholarship for deserving colored girls specializing in home economics. Sat. 6-29-46

Announcement of the gift was made here following a conference between the donor, Dr. W. R. Banks, school president, and three officers of the Houston Endowment, Inc., a Jones foundation.

Dr. Banks received a letter from Jones announcing authorization to establish the scholarship fund at $2,500 a year for ten years for "girls who want to major in home economics, and who otherwise would not be able to do so."

For Scholarship

The Courier

Howard 'U' Gets $2,000 From GIs

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard University last week announced the receipt of $2,000 from the officers and members of the Enlisted Men's Club of the 387th Engineers Combat Battalion, as a four-year scholarship fund for a student at Howard University.

This gift was made through Master Sergeant James F. Jenkins, Technical Sergeant Donald J. Singleton and Supply Sergeant George L. Carter representing this distinguished unit, most of whom have been discharged but some of whom still remain in the Army of Occupation in Germany. The scholarship is to be known as the "387th Engineer Combat Battalion All-Expense Four-Year Scholarship."

$70,000 ADDED TO FLA. A. AND M. BUILDING FUND

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—An additional $70,000 appropriation for Florida A. and M. College's building program was announced last week by W. H. Gray, president.

Singer, Doctor Give $1000 Each to Hampton Alumni

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 11-9-46

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Dorothy Maynor, concert artist; Dr. B. M. Rhetta, Baltimore physician; and State Senator Robert L. Brokenburr, Indianapolis attorney, head the list of initial contributors in the National Hampton Alumni Association's drive to complete its $50,000 Development Fund by Mar. 15, 1947.

Contributions reported by Lorenzo C. White, national executive secretary, at the third quarterly executive committee's session in Richmond on Oct. 20, were:

$1000 Donations

Miss Maynor and Dr. Rhetta, $1000 each; Mr. Brokenburr, $300 in cash toward a larger sum; Mrs. Mary C. Holliday (president, secretary, treasurer and sole member, Statesville (N.C.) chapter), $100; President Ralph P. Bridgman, $50; Hugh V. Brown of Goldsboro (N.C.), executive committee chairman, $50 on $100 pledged;

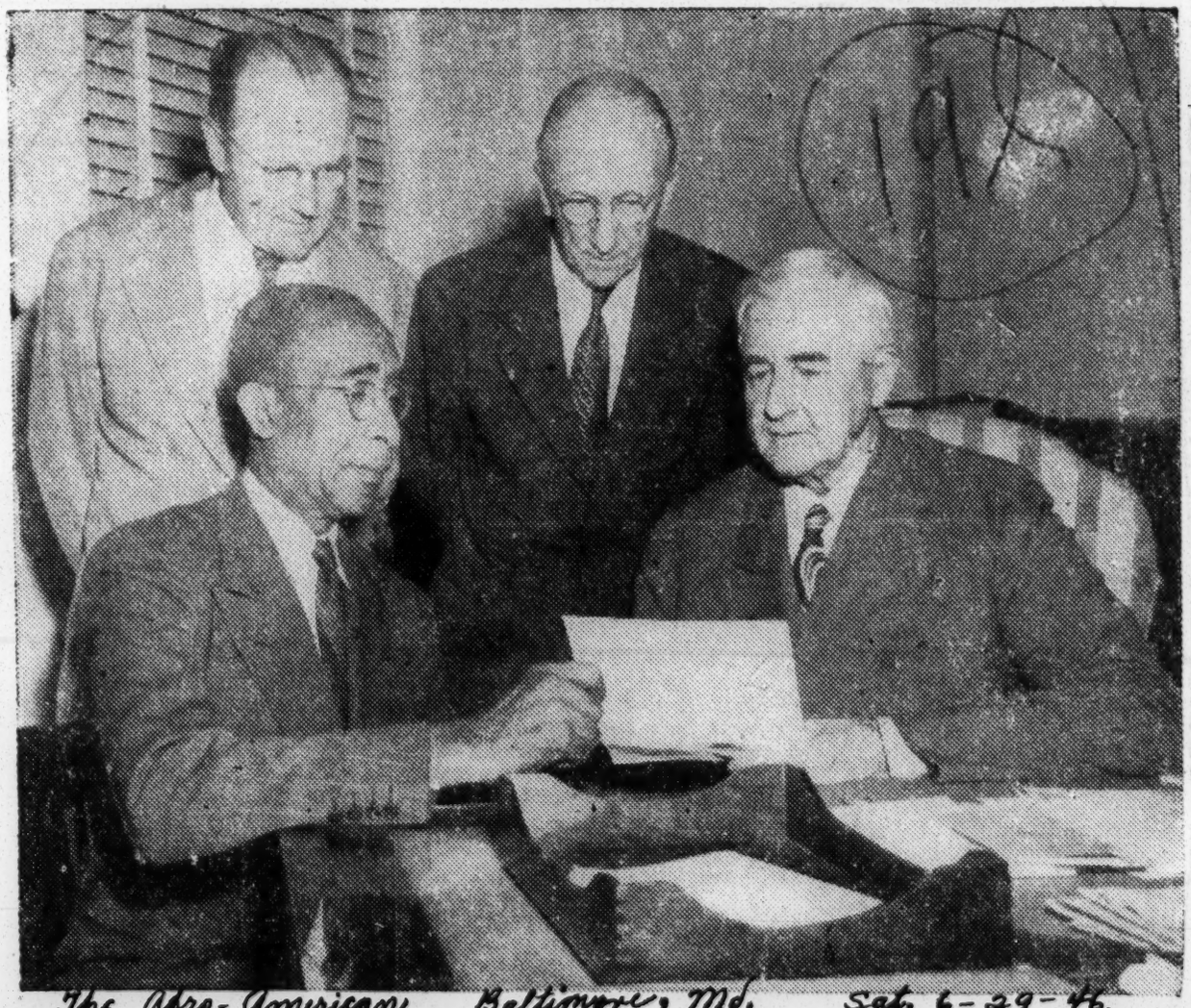
Token cash contributions from chapters: New York, $100; Virginia-Norfolk-Portsmouth, $50; Northern Neck. $50; Lawrenceville, $16; North Carolina—Coastal Plains, $20 on $100 pledged; New Bern, $23.33 on $70 pledged; Washington, $30.

Classes to Aid

Leaders heading up the drive in their respective classes include:

Mrs. Sarah C. Fernandis Baltimore, Class of 1882; Mrs. Gertrude P. Anderson, Hampton, Va., Class of 1892; Dr. J. M. G. Ramsey, Richmond, Class of 1902; Lewis H. Lively, Hampton, Va., Class of 1907; Samuel L. Burleigh, Richmond, Class of 1917; W. N. Hubbard, Norfolk, Va., Class of 1922; Oscar A. Pindle, Hampton Institute, Class of 1932; Woodrow Odom, Smithfield, Va., Class of 1937; and James J. Pittman Seattle, Wash. Class of 1942.

Prairie View Gets $25,000 for Scholarships



The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-29-46

Jesse Jones, former Secretary of Commerce, gives Prairie View College, in Texas, $25,000 for scholarships. Standing left to right: Milton Backlund, trustee for Houston Endowment Inc., Fred J. Heyne, president of the Houston Endowment Inc. Seated: Dr. W. R. Banks and Mr. Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Jones gave 10 scholarships of $250 each per year for 10 years for young ladies taking Home Economics.

S.C. Ministers Raise $50,000 for Claflin

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

ORANGEBURG, S.C. — Ministers and members of the South Carolina Conference raised $50,000 for Claflin College during the conference year, according to a recent announcement by J. J. Seabrook, president.

The Christmas Present Drive for $30,000, which was launched by President Seabrook at the recent reunion banquet, is now under way and is scheduled to close Dec. 16. A generous friend is giving one dollar for every two raised by alumni and friends by Dec. 16. Sat. 11-23-46

$12,000 Given To Bishop College

Savannah, Ga. Tribune

1-17-46

Marshall, Tex. (ANP) President Joseph J. Rhoads of Bishop College announced Friday that year end gifts to the emergency building fund of the institution amounted to $12,000. A check for $10,000 from the Baptist General convention of Texas topped the list of donations from numbers of individuals and business enterprises, it was said.

A friend, whose identity President Rhoads did not disclose, directed that her gift be dedicated to the memory of the renowned agricultural chemist, George Washington Carver. The suggestion is being considered in the light of the possibility of establishing a research laboratory in agriculture on Bishop's recently acquired Sabine farms project in Harrison county, President Rhoads stated. 1-17-46

The donations were recieved in time to qualify the college for a conditional grant of $61,000 from the General Education Board and to bring the institution's total campaign receipts for 1945 to $156,000, Dr. Rhoads said.

Emergency building improvements, which are now under way at the college, will require

Jacksonville, Ala., News Oct. 17, 1946

COLORED SCHOOL SHOWS SIGNS OF PROGRESS

The first month's work was closed at the Jacksonville Colored School on Friday, October 4. The enrollment for the first month was the same as at the close of the spring term; 109 in the elementary department; 42 in the junior high, and 19 in the senior high. The work was carried on in a very satisfactory manner with the same number of teachers, according to W. D. Moore, principal.

The school has placed orders for $350.00 worth of science equipment, and $200.00 worth of physical education equipment. The funds to pay the school indebtedness will be raised by school and community effort.

The entire faculty saw the need to continue their study and attended summer school during the vacation period. They are moving forward with a much improved program in each department, Principal Moore stated.

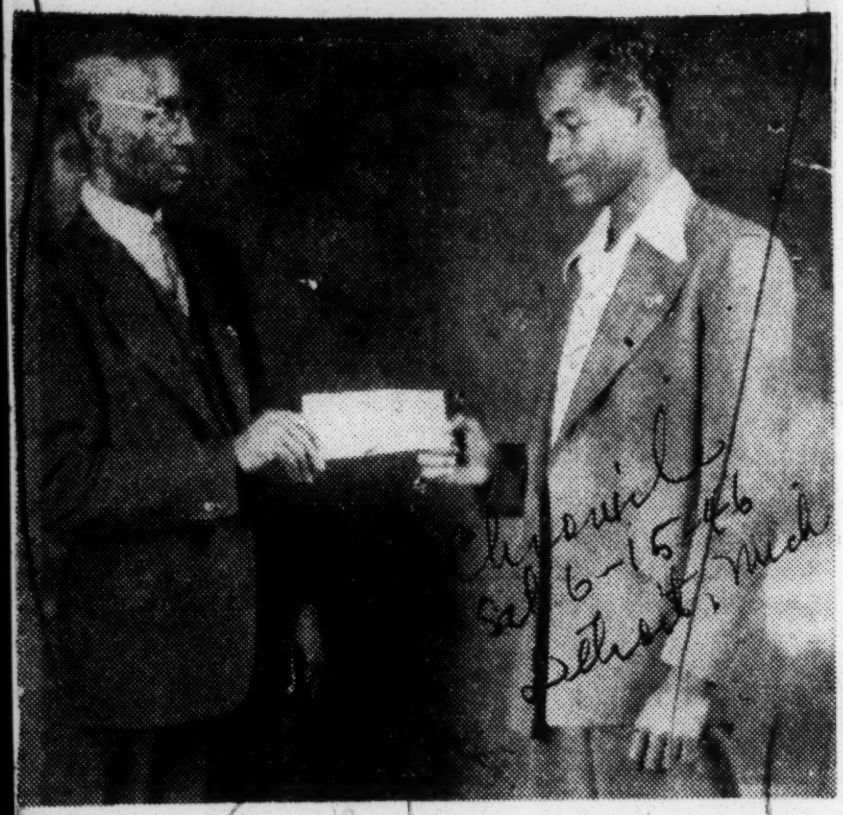
GREENSBORO, N.C.—Completing their annual food and cash drive is making two-four in 1950. They will be in 1948; six rally for Bennett College, minis-Recipients will be ence of the Methodist Church re-$908; Western, $800; and Laurin-Gladewater High ported a sum of $3,354 during a burg, $525. water, Texas. The meeting of the group here last nown as the Sultan week. Sat. 12-14-46 rships. The Greensboro district, of which Rev. J. E. Brower is district superintendent, outstripped the three other districts with a total of $1,121. Reports from other

Raise $3,354 For Bennett College

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas—A new set of scholarships will be put into effect in September, 1947 at Prairie View College here, according to

Prairie View Receives Additional Scholarships 12-28-46

FOR COLLEGE FUND



J. Will Cooper, supreme keeper of records and seal of the Knights Knights of Pythias of the state of Michigan, is seen handing Ernest B. Kahn, co-worker of the United Negro College Fund campaign, a check for $100 from that organization. Kahn is a veteran of World War II and is trying to get in one of the 33 Negro colleges.

Big money' college fund contributors listed

Tribune Los Angeles Calif
Saturday 7-13-46

NEW YORK—Contributions and commitments have brought the third annual nationwide appeal of the United Negro College fund beyond the $850,000 mark, Frank M. Totton, national chairman and vice president of the Chase National bank, announced today in the first progress report of the campaign which seeks to raise $1,300,000 to meet operation costs of 33 Negro private colleges and universities.

Among contributions announced by the Fund's national treasurer, Winthrop W. Aldrich, are three of $25,000, donated by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the General Education Board, and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. One of $25,000 has been received from the Rockefeller Bros. Fund. Five thousand-dollar contributors include: Swift & Co., Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co., Pennsylvania Railroad, the Earhart Foundation, the Davella Mills foundation, the Grant foundation, the Lessing J. Rosenwald foundation and Stephen Clark. 7-13-46

One donation of $3500 has been received from the Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. Four donations, ranging from $500 to $1,000 have been received from Negro business firms, including the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Co., of California, Illinois and Texas, which gave $1,000; the Great Lakes Mutual Insurance Co., of Detroit, $1,000; North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., $500; and Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., Chicago, $500. 7-13-46

Other contributors include: Commonwealth Edison co., Chicago, $1,000; First National bank, Chicago, $500; Armour & co., $2,500; Quaker Oats co., $2,000; Swift & co., $5,000; Marshall Field, $2,500; Insurance co. of North America, $2,000; Horn & Hardart Baking co., $1,750; The Great Atlantic & Pacific Sea co., $2,000; Philadelphia Electric co., $2,000 Atlantic Refining co., $2,000; Pierre S. DuPont, $500; North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance co., $500; Parker Pen co., $500; Moore & Munger, $1,000; Johns-Manville co., $500; Reader's Digest, $2,500; Warner Brothers pictures, $2,500; Felix & Frieda Warburg foundation, $2,000; Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, $1,000; Hugh D. Rose, $1,000; United Cigar-Whelan Stores corp., $500; Reeves Bros. foundation, $500; The Teagle foundation, $1,000; Ittleson Family foundation, $750; New York Foundation, $2,000; Radio Corporation of America, $500; American Philanthropic, $2,500; Sperry Gyroscope corp., $750; Albert & Mary Lasker foundation, $2,000; Marion R. Ascoli fund, $2,000; The Davella Mills foundation, $5,000; The Grant foundation, $5,000; Sidney Schwab Estate foundation, $2,500.

Distribute $300,000 From College Fund

NEW YORK, July 8—A first distribution of $300,000 is being made to the 33 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund out of the proceeds of the 1946 campaign, according to an announcement by W. J. Trent, Jr., Executive Director of the Fund.

"This money," said Mr. Trent, "is sent to the member colleges prior to the close of their fiscal year in order that they might be able to close the year either without deficit or with a reduced deficit. The manner of distribution is based upon a formula which the colleges themselves have worked out and consider fair and equitable."

The 1946 campaign to raise $1,300,000 is still under way in practically all of the major campaign cities. As of July 1, the Fund had received through contributions or commitments a total of $850,000. 7-13-46

College Fund In Distribution

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK—The third distribution of proceeds of the 1946 campaign of the United Negro College Fund was made among its 33 member colleges this week, W. J. Trent, Jr., Executive Director of the Fund, announced. This distribution of $350,00 makes an aggregate of $700,000 allocated to the member colleges since June. The final distribution from the 1946 campaign will be made in February. Thurs. 11-21-46

"Coming at a time when the resources of the member institutions are being taxed to the utmost by the largest enrollment ever, these funds will assist the colleges in providing the needed additional services and staff," Mr. Trent said.

The Fund conducts an annual appeal to meet current expenses for the 33 Negro private colleges.

More Than $1700 Reported In Fifth Meeting Of United College Fund 1946 Campaign

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 8-3-46

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) By NAT D. WILLIAMS

The fifth report meeting for local workers in the United Negro College Fund of 1946, was held at LeMoyne College's Brownlee Hall Monday night at 8 p. m.

A total of $1704 was reported raised during the previous week of the campaign. The amount raised in Memphis previous to last Monday night's report was $13,101.83. The next meeting will be held Monday night, August 5th at the college.

It was disclosed that the campaign has already passed the two-thirds mark with only a comparatively small number of the subscription pledges so far contacted. Thousands of prospect cards are still out.

Last year, Memphis led all other cities in the South in contributions to the fund. This year's workers have set their goal to exceed last year's record.

Local campaign leaders include C. Arthur Bruce, chairman, M. A. Lightman, co-chairman, A. W. Willis, chairman, Rev. S. A. Owen co-chairman, J. A Swayze, treasurer and J. A. Beaucham,p executive secretary.

Headquarters for the fund in Memphis is located at 173 South 3rd St., phone 8-2313.

The United Negro College Fund is now in a campaign to raise $1,300,00 toward the current operating expenses of the member colleges, numbering 33 institutions for higher learning among Negroes. The campaign is being actively conducted in 54 major cities in the United States.

41 Million Endowed to 33 Colleges

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6-15-46

NEW YORK—Endowments aggregating nearly $41,000,000 are held by the thirty-three member institutions affiliated with the United Negro College Fund, F. D. Patterson, president, announced this week. The figure, which just about equals the endowment of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is taken from a study covering endowments, plant size and campus structures, apart from residences, made early this year.

As many as eleven colleges have less than $100,000 in endowments and two have none at all. Twelve now have endowments varying from $100,000 to $1,000,000 each.

Hampton Institute with $10,226,491 led the group in endowments, with Tuskegee Institute's $7,101,324 and Atlanta University's $4,036,968 following in that order. Rounding out the top ten were Fisk University, $3,584,957; Spelman College, $3,178,445; Dillard University, $1,617,641; Morehouse College, $1,487,625; Talladega College, $1,136,636; Lincoln University, $910,960; and Clark College, $676,456.

COLLEGE FUND DRIVE REACHES $850,000 MARK

Courier Detroit

NEW YORK—Contributions and commitments have brought the third annual nation-wide appeal of the United Negro College Fund beyond the $850,000 mark, Frank M. Totton, national chairman and vice president of the Chase National Bank, announced this week.

This is the first progress report made by the fund during the campaign which seeks to raise $1,300,000 to meet current operation costs of 33 Negro private colleges and universities. Sat. 7-13-46

The "intensive phase" of the drive ended July 4, although a number of campaign cities which did not start until late will continue for a few more weeks, Totton announced. Alson, a few cities which for various reasons could not solicit earlier will start in the fall.

With such communities still to be heard from and the New York City campaign now in active progress, there is every liklihood of exceeding last year's results of nearly $1,100,000, the chairman said.

The fund, a voluntary association of accredited colleges, annually conducts a financial campaign. Its appeal this year has been directed to foundations and business corporations in 54 cities and increasingly to individual givers in an effort to broaden the base of support. Especially is this latter true with regard to Negroes who contributed over $160,000 to the 1945 campaign, and have been asked with even greater success this year to help support the colleges.

current operating expenses of 33 splendid manner in which, on the Negro private colleges. whole, it supported our Nation Editorials, news items, and fea- wide campaign in behalf of Negro ture articles appeared in in thirty-one higher education," Mr. Trent said. 13,208 inches, distributed over 2,153 States and the District of Columbia. individual items, to the 1946 appeal- ers. There were seventy-four edi- of the United Negro College Fund torials in the daily press alone. The announced today in a statement total space devoted to the cam- W. J. Trent Jr., executive director, paign this year represented an in- appreciation. crease of roughly 500 inches over Close to $905,000 had been re- last year. ceived as of Nov. 15, Mr. Trent "The College Fund is grateful said. This money goes to meet the American press for the

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 12-21-46

Big Help:

College Fund Thanks Press

The Courier

Truman Asked To Place Negro On Board Of Foreign Scholarships

The Informer Houston, Texas Sat. 10-5-46

NEW YORK — President Truman has been asked by the United Negro College Fund to give assurances that a Negro will be named to the Board of Foreign Scholarships, and that "safeguards" against discrimination will be established in carrying out the terms of the Fulbright bill, which makes possible the award of overseas scholarships under a student exchange program to be financed from the sale of surplus property abroad.



DR. F. D. PATTERSON

The attitude of the Chief Executive was sought in a letter from Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Fund, and released here on Monday. Dr. Patterson recommended to Mr. Truman that a Negro be appointed to the ten-man Board of Foreign Scholarships, and that "specific stipulation" be made in the governing rules "that will eliminate race, color or creed as a condition of qualification."

"My experience and that of my colleagues in the field of Negro education would indicate that if this bill is to be fully effective in securing adequate participation on the part of all American citizens, safeguard to insure such provision must be taken," Dr. Patterson wrote the President.

The program contemplated under the Fulbright bill allows American students grants of foreign currencies to be used to pay the cost of higher education or research in foreign countries; enable American professors to give lectures in foreign institutions of higher learning; allows foreign students to study at American nondenominational institutions abroad; and provides travel costs for foreign students who wish to study in America.

Dr. Patterson Reelected Negro College Fund Head

The Informer Houston, Tex.
Sat. 11-1-46

NEW YORK. — Presidents of 33 educational institutions affiliated with the United Negro College Fund re-elected Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee institute president of the fund recently. They also named Miss Florence Read of Spelman college their vice president, succeeding Thomas Elsa Jones, formerly of Fisk university. President Robert P. Daniels of Shaw university, was elect secretary, the position formerly held by Miss Read.

The presidents held their annual meeting in Atlanta, and heard their executive director, W. J. Trent, Jr., report that "the public accepts the United Negro College fund as an important recurring campaign that has importance" for the colleges themselves and "for the general welfare of the nation." He declared that fund officials have been "gratified at the increased support Negroes have given to each successive campaign."

The group voted to hold their annual fund raising institute on January 20-21 in New York. At these institutes, it is the custom for the presidents to exchange ideas and to make preliminary preparation for their annual financial campaign, which takes place in the spring.

Churches Cooperate In United College Fund Drive

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sunday 7-28-46

With only a few more days to go, a large number of ministers and churchs in Atlanta are cooperating today in helping The United Negro College Fund go beyond its quota of $15,000, it was reported by C R. Yates, Campaign Chairman. Speakers will visit some of the church groups, and ministers will make the appeal in other churches for contributions to this worthy cause.

Among the churches and ministers who have signified their intention of cooperating in today's special church effort are:

Rev. L. A. Pinkston, Travelers Rest Baptist.

Rev. J. T. Dorsey, Mt. Zion Baptist.

7-28-46

Rev. R. H. Porter, St. Paul AME.

Rev. M. L. King, Ebenezer Baptist.

Rev. W. H. Borders, Wheat St Baptist.

Rev. D. T. George, Antioch Baptist.

Rev. J. R. Barnett, Butler Street Baptist.

Rev. L. J. Burt, Beulah Baptist.

Rev. R. H. Milner, Brown Ave. Baptist.

Rev. J. H Sanders, Corinth Baptist.

Rev. M. W. Jackson, Friendship Baptist.

Rev. B. J. Johnson, Greater Mt. Calvary.

Rev. D. A. Dixon, Iconium Baptist.

Rev. B. L. Davis, Liberty Baptist.

Rev. W. W. Weatherspool, Mt. Olive Baptist .

Rev. C H. Holland, Mt. Moriah Baptist.

7-28-46

Rev. E. M. Johnson, Mt. Vernon Baptist.

Rev. P. R. Geer, Providence Baptist.

Rev. C. N. Ellis, Reed Street Baptist.

Rev. W. P. King, Shiloh Baptist.

Rev. S. P. Pettagrue, West Hunter Baptist.

Rev. L M. Terrill, Zion Hill Baptist.

Rev. W. R. Wilkes, Allen Temple AME.

Rev. D. T. Babcock, Big Bethel AME.

Rev. E. W. McMillan, Central, M E.

Rev. A. A. Hightower, Cosmopolitan AME .

Rev. L. J. Baptiste, Shaw AME Zion.

7-28-46

Rev. J. W. Thomas, Warren M. E

Rev. J. E. Garnett, Radcliffe Memorial Presbyterian.

Father F. J. Hunter, St. Paul's Episcopal

Atlanta, Ga.

West Mitchell CME.

First Congregational Church.

The Cleanup Division will hold its next report meeting on Monday at 6 p. m. At Friday night's report special honors went to Mrs. Callie Montgomery and Mrs. A. A. McPheeters. Cited to the Royal Order of Producers for exceptional cash production to date were Drs. Talbert, Kelsey and Chivers, Miss Shannell, and Mesdames Akridge, Dennis, McPheeters and Montgomery.

Over $12,000 Raised For College Fund

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
8-1-46

Atlanta citizens raised better than $12,000 for the United Negro College Fund Campaign it was announced Saturday by C. R. Yates, General Chairman. In the clean up of the drive the last two weeks, workers produced about $2500 and the Advanced Gifts Commitee reported the balance. Outstanding work was done by Campaigners Mrs. J. J. Dennis, Mrs. A. A. McPheeters, Miss Lithangia Shannell Dr. C. A. Tolbert, Dr. George Kelsey, Dr. E. B. Williams, Mrs. Callie Montgomery, Mrs. V. H. Arkridge, Miss Helen Barnett and Mr. W. L. James.

Sunday

"A number of churches contributed to this effort, said Mr. Yates and we wish to thank personally the Pastors and churches who cooperated in this effort as well as the citizenry in general who participated." Mr. Yates also expressed his appreciation to the men and women who composed the Campaign organization for the fine job they did.

8-11-46

Atlanta Colleges will receive from the United Negro College Fund many times the amount donated by Atlanta citizens. Gifts may still be sent to the Fund either through the College Presidents or Mr. Yates.

College Fund Raises $905,000

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK—The United Negro College Fund in its third annual nationwide campaign in 45 communities, has raised nearly $905,000 for the furtherance of higher education among Negroes in thirty-three colleges, it was announced today by Frank M. Totton, National Campaign Chairman and Vice-President of the Chase National Bank. Fri. 12-6-46

"These funds," said Mr. Totton, "which are used for current purposes, will aid these Negro colleges to strengthtn their facilities, improve the maintenance of their plants and offer additional scholar-

by Atlanta citizens. Gifts may still be sent to the Fund either through the College Presidents or Mr. Yates.

their support, many labor unions contributed, and Negroes themselves gave a substantial amount towards the total, he added.

The 1946 national campaign officers in addition to Mr. Totton were: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Chairman, National Advisory Committee; Thomas A. Morgan, Chairman, Executive Committee; W. Alexander, Treasurer; Frank W. Aldrich, Chairman, Foundations Committee. President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute is President of the Fund.

The campaign was conducted in cities listed below. Southern cities under the individuals named. The amounts indicated:

Atlanta, Ga., Clayton R. Yates $12,215.51.

Birmingham, Ala., A. D. Shores $11,200.

Dallas, Texas, Nathan Adams $11,565.

Memphis, Tenn., C. Arthur

INCREASE SUPPORT

Birmingham, Ala., Co-Chairman, Dallas, Texas, Co-Chairman, Memphis, Tenn., Co-Chairman, Industries and businesses contributed over $246,000 to this cooperative undertaking in behalf of Negro education, according to Mr. Totton. Foundations increased

opportunity."

19L 1946

United Negro College Fund

Its our job too

Tribune Los Angeles Calif

An announcement by Chase National bank vice-president Frank M. Totten this week said the "intensive phase" of the United College Fund drive had ended on July 4 with only $850,000 either paid or pledged, out of the $1,300,000 the 33 colleges and universities estimate they'll need to meet their expenses in the coming year.

Saturday 7-6-46

With brave optimism, chairman Totten said there is "every likelihood" that the next few months of small scale campaigning will bring the total equal to nearly $1,100,000 amassed last year.

No doubt chairman Totten's optimism is well founded. He is in a position to vindicate it if need be, but we don't feel as happy about the college fund drive as we might, judging from the chairman's words, neither about the two to three hundred thousand dollars the colleges will have to do without, nor about the part Negroes have played in this most important of all the pressing matters on the racial agenda.

Negroes in the 1945 campaign contributed what is described as over $160,000 to the campaign, we are told. In a list of large scale contributors to the present campaign, ranging from donators of $500 to $25,000, only four Negro concerns were listed among the wealthy individuals and corporations, trusts and foundations which contributed.

The whole thing leaves a bad taste in our mouths. It is alright for wealthy whites to contribute to Negro causes. It is especially fitting that large industrial and manufacturing concerns, who are at least partially responsible for maintaining the Negro in the pseudo citizenship which is his lot in the South, should donate to the education which will be the means of someday setting the Negro free. But it is unfortunate that the Negro masses have had no larger responsibility for the support of their schools than this campaign would evidence.

7-6-46 Saturday

Of course local committees are seeking donations from individuals, among whom are many Negroes capable of giving from twenty-five to five hundred dollars. But what about the Negro man-in-the-street, the dollar-a-year-man with a dollar for the NAACP, the Urban League and other advancement groups?

Los Angeles Calif

The Negro college fund drive has from the beginning been drafted incorrectly. It contributes to the very cause the colleges, themselves, are dedicated to uprooting, racial condescension based on inferiority. It does this by sending representatives to wheedle alms from men who respect equals only.

Tribune

The Negro can use the help of the great financiers of the country. They have built their fortunes, many of them, on Negro labor and consumption. But the Negro can help in equal measure to support his own institutions and to pay for his own education.

The college fund drive would do better to take this campaign to the people, who want to help, in wistful hope that education will make the way easier for some youngster than it was for them.

7-6-46

We propose that the little people rally to the flagging United College Fund campaign and do what they can to make up the expected deficit. And we would advise the college fund drive leaders to draft a different campaign next year, taking the drive directly to the people who will be benefitted most. Let the Negro at least divide the support of his schools with the whites, eventually taking the whole job over and thus robbing the white man of one unguent with which to salve his burning sense of guilt for the injuries he has done and permitted to be done fellow citizens and human beings.

United College Fund

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Submits 1946 Report

NEW YORK—Despite a drop below the amount raised in 1945, reflecting a general trend for all fund raising projects in the nation since the war's close, 1946 contributions to the United Negro College Fund totalled $904,372, a fact which brought satisfaction here last week to fund officials.

Sat. 12-14-46

Reporting the total, Frank M. Totten, vice president of the Chase National Bank and the Fund's national chairman, said that the joint college appeal had fared very favorably in comparison with other fund raising projects.

Substantial decreases were seen in contributions of industry and corporations. Last year 2,236 firms contributed, while this year only 1,617 were donors. The difference represented a drop of $133,538, which represented a good portion of the total drop of $164,628 for the year.

The decrease in funds received from overseas service men was caused by a return of most of them to civilian life. Another difference between the 1945 and 1946 totals is $50,000 in gifts made last year directly to colleges and included in the 1945 report, but not in the total 1946 figure.

Unions, many of them on strike this year as living costs rose, lowered their contribution from $10,558 to $8,257.

12-14-46

William E. Cotter, of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, who directed the New York City drive, reported $284,866 collected, $18,000 of it representing Harlem contributions. While 29 cities showed decreases this year, 20 others, including Newark and Buffalo, increased their donations.

The fund covers the deficit represented by the difference in student fees and actual college operation costs. Most of the schools benefitted are in the South.

College Fund

Defender

Gains $10,000

Chicago, Ill.

Whites Help Drive, Double Area Quota

Sat. 12-28-46

WEIRTON, W. Va.—In one of the most successful local fund campaigns since the end of World War II, the United Negro College drive in Weirton, W. Va., Steubenville, Ohio, and Hancock county, W. Va., towns more than doubled its designated quota of $5,000, as generous contributions poured into the campaign's headquarters during the month-long drive.

The record-breaking collection of $10,000 cash, no pledges were taken, will help provide benefits of higher education for Negro youth in America. The Weirton campaign was directed by the capable Dr. Anthony J. Major, principal of Dunbar Negro High School in this city, while Royal Mayo, steward-manager of the Williams Country Club, served as associate chairman for the Steubenville area.

Thomas E. Millsop, president of the Weirton Steel Company, acted as honorary chairman of the drive.

One of the major contributions to the drive was a donation of $2,500 by the National Steel Corp. and Weirton Steel Company. Most of the donations, however, were in the $1 and $10 class.

E. T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation, of which Weirton Steel is a subsidiary, is one of the national directors of the United Negro College Fund.

There are 33 participating colleges in the United Negro College Fund and from these schools come the doctors, nurses, ministers, teachers and businessmen on whom 13,000,000 Negro American citizens largely depend.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
NEWS
Circ. D. 116,398

MAY 15 1946

Negro Colleges to Honor Educator

Thirty-three member schools of the United Negro College Fund will celebrate Brooker T. Washington Day May 23 when a bust of the Negro educator will be added to the New York University Hall of Fame, it was announced today.

Frank M. Totton, national fund chairman, said Booker T. Washington Day will be part of Go To College Week which is designed to acquaint Negro Youth with the benefits of higher education. Exercises honoring the founder of Tuskegee Institute will be held by the college fund committees in 37 cities throughout the country.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
WORLD-TELEGRAM
Circ. D. 389,257 - S. 304,015

JUN 12 1946

33 Negro Colleges Have $41,000,000

The United Negro College Fund, 38 E. 57th St., announced yesterday that 33 colleges serving 25,000 students partly supported by the Fund had an endowment total of $41,000,000.

Leading the group in endowments was Hampden Institute, with $10,226,491. Tuskegee followed with an endowment of $7,101,324.



"Show Boat" gratefully receives a donation for the United Negro College Fund from Charles Frederics, also a star of the Jerome Kern musical, while a Calvin's News Service reporter looks on. "Thank you, Mr. Frederics, this will go a long way towards breaking down more barriers between our fellow men," comments Kenneth Spencer. Mr. Frederics replies: "I've always been brought up in racial tolerance and in the South where there are so many obstacles to overcome. The sooner we all understand what the causes are, the sooner we will overcome them. If this check can account for even one enlightened American, I am satisfied." Mr. Frederics' father is a minister in Alabama and has often spoken at Tuskegee Institute.

Endowments of 33 Negro colleges only equal 1 white

NEW YORK—Endowments aggregating nearly $41,000,000 held by the 33 member institutions of the United Negro College Fund, just about equals the endowment of one "white" school, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it was pointed out by the committee in charge of the college fund drive this week.

As many as 11 of the colleges have less than $100,000 in endowments, and two have none at all. Twelve now have endowments varying from $100,000 to $1,000,000 each.

Hampton Institute with $10,226,491 led the group in endowments, with Tuskegee Institute's $7,101,324 and Atlanta university's $4,036,968 following in that order. Rounding out the top ten are Fisk university, $3,584,957; Spelman college, $3,178,445; Dillard university, $1,517,641; Morehouse college, $1,487,625; Talladega college, $1,136,636; Lincoln university, $910,960; and Clark college, $676,456.

Lincoln university boasted 275 acres of campus although it was outranked by Tougaloo college with 500 acres. This latter figure, however, included large farm and forest areas in Mississippi where the school is located. Tuskegee has 110 acres and Talledega, 100 acres. There were 1956 acres in the aggregate.

Hampton led in number of buildings. There were 142 structures on the campus. Tuskegee is the only institution which approximates it, having 131 buildings. There are only 26 buildings at Howard, and Fisk reported 15.

"The very smallness of the endowments with their concurrently small incomes, make it imperative to raise money to help maintain these buildings," Dr. J. D. Patterson, president of the Fund, said. "Such maintenance is one of the four things for which we may spend. If we are to keep the roofs over the 25,000 enrolled students in good repair, we must first raise this money in order to make it available."

The United Negro College Fund is now in a campaign to raise $1,300,000 toward the current operating expenses of the member colleges. The campaign is being actively conducted in 54 major cities.

The Fundless Campus

To the 3,000,000 of America's 13,000,000 Negroes who live in northern states, college education presents no problem besides the usual financial one. State-supported and private institutions are open to them regardless of color. But for the 10,000,000 Negroes living in the South, a college degree cannot be had so easily. Here segregation of races has kept them out of schools where taxes and rich endowments foot the bill. At the same time, the low income of Negro families makes it difficult to send their children north for higher education.

These facts of life in America explain why 35 of 37 accredited Negro private colleges in this country are down in Dixie. They also helped point up last week an appeal by 33 of these colleges (all but one in the South) for public help in meeting current operating expenses. Banded together in the United Negro College Fund, with headquarters in New York City, they are making their third annual joint financial campaign—this year for $1,300,000.

As the "intensive" phase of the three-month drive neared its June 30 closing date, $745,000 was already in the bank or promised. More than half a million dollars short, the member colleges were grimly prepared to prorate the deficit if the balance is not forthcoming.

The Negro colleges' total joint endowment of $41,000,000 yields only a small part of the income needed for annual expenses that last year amounted to $11,500,000. Their 25,000 students and 2,500 yearly graduates, coming from homes whose annual incomes average $1,300, can pay only a third of the cost of their education in tuition. Faculty pay is virtually standing still at about a $1,500 yearly average. Meanwhile, living costs and operating costs are going up. Added to all this, more Negroes want to go to college—according to Army estimates, 20,000 Negro veterans alone will seek a degree under the GI Bill of Rights.

The 1946 campaign goal, if reached, will not raise college training for Southern Negroes to a level with that for white students—or to a par with that of their Northern brothers. It will not even give member colleges the $535 per student required for minimum educational standards. Last year they had only $340 to spend per student; the $1,300,000 request is needed just to maintain that figure in the coming school year.

Negro Education

A portentous displaced persons problem is in the making for this Nation. Within the next decade between five and eight million Southerners, of whom the great majority are Negroes, will be driven off the land by the machanical cotton picker and the geographical shift of cotton farming. Even though the Government's plans to relocate a part of those dispossessed are carried out, there will remain a great surplus of population without livelihood. As Mr. Peter F. Drucker recently pointed out in *Harper's Magazine*, this will include the "unskilled, the untrained, the bewildered and the lost," a group that will be a "fertile field for demagoguery." Mr. Druker predicts that about four million Negroes will leave the South in the next 10 or 15 years in a forced migration to Northern industrial centers. He warns of the race bitterness likely to ensue, and of the peril this holds for the Nation's stability. He urges that a large scale training program be put into effect to educate and train these indigent, homeless people, and integrate them into the economy.

In view of this looming problem, this year's effort on behalf of the United Negro College Fund takes on special urgency. For the Negroes of the South in the great uprooting they face, need, above all, leaders and teachers to train and guide them. These must come in large measure in the future, as they have in the past, from the 33 private Negro colleges that share in the fund. These colleges, through the 2500 graduates they send out yearly, have contributed to the Nation not only many outstanding educators, scientists, ministers, physicians, writers and other leaders, but a great percentage of the teachers and welfare workers who reach neglected people in rural communities. The call for Negro teachers today is especially acute—42,000 are needed to give Negroes an equal educational opportunity with other citizens. At present they have only one fourth the chance at education that the rest of the populace has.

Aside from the principles of justice and democracy involved, better education for Negroes is a matter of insurance and investment for all Americans. It will help both races through the coming economic and social upheaval in the South. It will help one tenth of the population toward higher standards of living, and hence greater purchasing power. It will promote general health and harmony, and help build a peaceful and united Nation.



New York—RANDALL L. TYUS has been named field director of the United Negro College Fund. He joins the fund after devoting nearly 3 years as alumni secretary for Fisk University.

Ella a Super Radio Saleslady

Gifts Follow Airing Her Disc

NEW YORK—Enthusiastic reports from the offices of the United Negro College Fund here indicate that Ella Fitzgerald's plaintive interpretation of the popular song hits of the day is a real "sales" stimulant.

A few weeks ago she granted a request by the directors of the fund to record a transcription to be used on the radio. The record featured two of her best liked current efforts, "You Won't Be Satisfied Until You Break My Heart" and "Oh, Lady Be Good."

To date, in every area reached by a radio station on which the recordings for the fund raising record has been heard there has been unprecedented increases in contributions following the airings, which was the reason for the recordings in the first place.

Campaigners for Negro colleges, commercial radio officials see a deeper significance to this commendable response. They feel that this reaction proves their long-contended argument that the radio audience can be stimulated to active response no matter what the color of the artist.



New YORK — JACK BENNY, radio comedian who makes "not spending" a hobby, isn't certain how much he ought to give to the United Negro College Fund 1946 appeal, but apparently Eddie "Rochester" Anderson is getting away with a sizeable contribution, which folds. The fund seeks $1,300,000 this year to meet current operating expenses of 33 Negro private colleges.

The Call For Workers

C. R. Yates, Atlanta businessman and head of the Atlanta wing of the United Negro College Fund, indicated here Saturday night that the drive is not getting the support which it richly deserves because of a shortage of workers. And to meet this exigency, he has come forth with the suggestion that the graduates from the 33 participating colleges lend their influence by lining up as workers.

It is rather surprising and disappointing too, that such a situation should develop. Years ago, when there were few Negroes of financial influence and standing it was well that the masses could depend upon the philanthropy and industry of interested white people. They were not only content to teach the children of former slaves but they gave their financial means; their salaries and their time, in order that Negroes might have the privilege of learning—which in many states during slavery was unlawful.

Those dark days when Negro education was unpopular have gone. Also, many of our philanthropists have gone. It is therefore the move of the educated and financially capable Negroes to take the place of those who for nearly three generations, aided our emancipation. There is no need nor occasion for the college fund failing since we have not only an abundance of well educated Negroes, but likewise, Negroes who are financially capable of making a substantial success of such a drive. Let the graduates of these schools answer the call for service.

Golden State gives $1,000 to Negro College Fund

Sparked by a $1000 gift from the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance co., the local United Negro College Fund campaign got off to a flying start here Friday night of last week with co-chairman Loren Miller reported contributions of $1,700.

Announcement of results of the first week's campaign to raise $40,000 for the fund in the Los Angeles area was made at a meeting of the steering committee at the 28th street branch of the YMCA.

Attending was Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, Ga., and a member of the college fund board of directors, who formed the local campaign organization.

During the week Dr. Clement announced that Mrs. Julian Sieroty, of the Eastern-Columbia stores, is co-chairman of the local drive with Miller. She heads the Hollywood division.

Other contributors to the fund during the first week of the campaign here included Dr. P. Price Cobbs, $200; Miller, $100; Second Baptist church, $200; Dr. Leonard Stovall, $75; Clarence Smith, $50; Ivan J. Johnson III, $25; Mrs. Molly Lawson, $20; P. R. Smallwood, $15; and the Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, $10.

Radio Stars Sing For College Fund

NEW YORK—Stars of the stage, screen and radio, including Ella Fitzgerald, Josh White, the Mills Brothers and Kenneth Spencer, have backed the third annual drive of the United Negro College Fund, it was announced this week by Frank M. Totton, national campaign chairman.

These top-flight singers have made five-minute transcriptions which will be played over 85 radio stations throughout the country in connection with the drive for funds.

Ella, the "tisket-a-tasket" girl, recorded "You Won't Be Satisfied" and "Lady Be Good," while the four boys and a guitar did their latest hit, "Don't Be a Baby, Baby."

On the serious side, Spencer's baritone is heard in "Deep River," and "No. John, No." Josh White plays and sings "The House I Live In."

Concert artists Dorothy Maynor and Carol Brice have appeared at meetings that launched the drive in New York and Boston respectively.

White social leader heads Negro college drive here

Mrs. Julian Sieroty, prominent in social, civic and business circles of metropolitan Los Angeles, is serving as general chairman of the United Negro College Fund campaign in Los Angeles.

This announcement was made Saturday by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, member of the UNCF board of directors and president of Atlanta university, just before his departure for the South. Dr. Clement had been in the city three weeks, setting up the local campaign machinery.

Dr. Clement said comedian Bob Hope is co-chairman of the local drive, along with Attorney Loren Miller.

Further contributions to the local campaign to raise $40,000 were also revealed and included $125 from the First AME Zion church, $50 from Lucius Lomax, Jr., of the Los Angeles Tribune, and $50 from George A. Beavers, Jr.

The sponsoring committee for Los Angeles has been enlarged to include W. Bertrand Stevens, Episcopal Diocese; Bishop John J. Cantwell, Roman Catholic church; and Vern Wood, vice president of the Security First National bank, Dr. Clement stated.

Los Angeles area headquarters have been set up at 1105 E. Vernon ave., room 8.

24,437 Students Enrolled In 33 Institutions In United College Fund

NEW YORK—A total of 24,437 students were enrolled in the 33 institutions comprising the United Negro College Fund in the 1945-46 school year of which 90 percent came from southern states, according to F. D. Patterson, president of the Fund.

The State of Texas sent 2,235, by far the largest number of students from a single state to the various colleges, the study reveals. North Carolina with 1,927, Georgia's 1,894, Virginia's 1,444 and South Carolina's 1,091 followed in that order.

Students coming from 11 northern states numbered 2,010.

OUTSIDE UNITED STATES

There were 208 students from outside the United States attending these schools. The British West Indies provided the largest single group, followed by British Guinea, Panama and the Virgin Islands.

Howard University showed the largest enrollment of any of the colleges with 4,490 students.

"We can expect this trend in student enrollment to continue upwards in the years ahead," Dr. Patterson said. "The readiness of ex-servicemen to avail themselves of the educational provisions of the GI Bill of Rights is but one of the factors accounting for this trend.

"Another very significant reason is the fact that parents who earned good salaries as warworkers are sending their children to college. This conclusion is borne out in part by a study made last year by the Research Institute of America which shows that Negro families were using their war savings bonds for the education of the children more than for any single reason."

The Fund is in the midst of a campaign to raise $1,300,000 toward the current operating expenses of the 33 member colleges which are being burdened by the new demands being placed upon them by the increase in student bodies. Frank M. Totton, vice president of the Chase National Bank is national campaign chairman.

Tuskegee - Fund Officials Clash On Concert Site

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, this week faced bitter conflict with the United Negro college fund, which he heads, at his refusal to move the Tuskegee choir benefit concert June 3 from restricted

Constitution hall without charge for a concert to benefit the Negro college fund.

The agreement was negotiated after a sharp exchange of telegrams between Mrs. Julius Talmadge, DAR president, and Representative Clare Boothe Luce, (R. Conn.), who has consistently opposed the DAR policy of discrimination.

Urged Shift

Learning that the DAR meant to maintain their "white artist only" provision, despite the partial break, the Washington committee urged Dr. Patterson to shift the concert to the Watergate theatre.

The committee told Dr. Patterson that in view of the DAR ruling it could not participate in or benefit from the concert and still keep faith with its Washington supporters and the young people of the Negro colleges.

Stating that his refusal to comply with the committee's request was on "purely business grounds," Dr. Patterson argued that no "real gain" would result from cancellation adding, "I refuse to cancel an engagement made at my request

Polled Colleges

The committee reportedly polled by telegram the 33 Negro colleges participating in the United Negro college, found the colleges unanimous in their opinion that the concert should not be staged in Constitution hall.

In view of this attitude and in the face of Dr. Patterson's persistent attitude, the Washington committee withdrew its support from the concert.

The committee also recommended that the national organization also withdraw its support.

Pursuit of Democracy

DAR's Open Door to Tuskegee Choir Only Helps Perpetuate a Dual Society

Sat 5-4-46 Pittsburg Courier Ga.

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

I RESENT very much the implication of the white press that the grande dame gesture of the DAR which permits the free use of Constitution Hall by the Tuskegee Choir for a June concert is any sort of a racial victory. I hope the Negro press will not have either the bad taste or poor judgment to join in the discreet applause. Since when has it ceased to be a good old upper-class American custom to patronize Negroes acting out traditional Negro roles?



Sat 5-4-46
Miss McKenzie

The DAR's national president naturally considers it a "worthy undertaking" for an all-Negro choir from an all-Negro school to raise funds for an all-Negro college fund. Her organization would go wholeheartedly out of its way to insure the success of all undertakings which perpetuate a dual society. Let no one suspect that the Tuskegee Choir's appearance will prelude concerts by Marian Anderson and Hazel Scott. It is one thing to dispense largesse to people in need and another to be a mere paid convenience through which Washingtonians would pay reverent homage to the greatest voice of the century or come to hear a fresh young artist interpret music in new ways.

* * *

IF THESE remarks seem to place me afoul the objectives of the United Negro College Fund, perhaps I should make it clear that such is my position. How does one equivocate being opposed to segregation? In terms of time and space, perhaps, that is to say for a little while and in the South only on neo-southern islands in the North? Competent observers of the nature of the organization and motivation of big money in the United Negro College Fund drive assert that John D. Rockefeller, Jr. is calling the shots. Even if we assume that in zealously following in the philanthropic footsteps of his father he is in good faith and knows not what he does, is this the best use to which we can put his generosity and his power?

I should prefer to see our leadership guiding Rockefeller money into the fight against segregation rather than employing it to buttress the moral and economic bankruptcy of all-Negro institutions. My friends cry expediency on the problem of higher education for Negroes in the South and point out that thousands of our young people would be deprived of college training but for these private schools. Temporarily, there would be certain losses, I have no doubt. But education is a function of the State, primarily, and has been an integral part of the American creed for so long that one might predict quite safely that steps could and would be taken to provide for all if we would just stop making the solution so easy. Certainly little will be done toward integration as long as we assist in maintaining and improving upon special arrangements for Negro youth.

* * *

IT IS on such snags that the process of orderly social evolution can get hung up for decades. If the cultural snowball never gets going, then it doesn't roll up on anybody. At such moments in history, the revolutionary process appears to have much to commend it. I would suggest that those of us who are fearful of cutting ourselves off from the false security of the old forms read the proposed French constitution on which the French people will vote on May 5.

Here is a social document which distills out of the very air the slogans of World War II. It promises France the human, social and economic rights which many men the world over have earned but few will get because of the terrible pull of cultural lags in law and custom in their own lands. Here is basic law which would dispose of every social problem the American Negro has. Free and accessible education is recognized as the duty of the State, as is medical care from birth. The right to work, to just pay, to belong to labor unions, to strike, to resources necessary for worthy life are guaranteed. Women are given equal rights as citizens and workers, but special provisions are made for maternal care. "No one," states article 38 of section II, "must be placed in a position of economic, social or political inferiority contrary to his dignity or be allowed to be exploited by reason of sex, age, color, nationality, religion, opinions or racial or other origins." All of the freedoms of the American Bill of Rights are provided for, and, although recognition is given to the right of private ownership, industry affected with the public interest is nationalized.

Sat 5-4-46

THESE GAINS and others which the French people stand to win represent the top values of our age. They are not to be had by clinging to what we know is wrong in the past, but by a courageous bid for patterns of living which make sense in the atomic age. Yet even in this dim, late Nineteenth Century atmosphere in which I find myself, I hope I shall not have to read any more letters of gratitude to the DAR nor sit silent and amiable through many more campaigns to raise money for the miseducation of Negro youth.

United Negro
Daily World
College Fund
Atlanta, Ga.

The Twenty-five thousand Negro students from 41 states and the District of Columbia attended the United Negro College Fund member institutions in the school year 1944-45, according to a report from Dr. Ray E. Clarke, local chairman of the UNCF's Steering Committee in its Cincinnati campaign.

The 25,000 students, because of their economic background, could afford to pay only 32 percent of the cost of their education. The total cost was $7,150,596 and they paid $2,202,264, Dr. Clarke continued.

Fri 5-10-46

To aid worthy students, the members of the United Negro College Fund provided $200,000 in scholarships in 1946.

The UNCF is attempting to raise $15,000 in Cincinnati during the period between April 10th and May 5. The local campaign is a part of the national UNCF drive to raise a total of $1,300,000 to take care of the monetary requirements for the 35 colleges, universities and professional schools which are members of the organization.

Dr. Clarke pointed out that this is the second time UNCF has campaigned in Cincinnati for funds. In 1945 a total of $1,069,000 was raised by the Fund nationally, largely in the 57 communities throughout the country. Mail appeals were responsible for the contributions by other sections of the United States, he stated. Twenty-five thousand more persons gave to the UNCF in 1945 than in 1044 and approximately 90 percent of those people who contributed in 1944 repeated in 1945.

Negroes who gave $165,000 in 1945, increased their contribution by 50 percent over 1944. Negro servicemen overseas gave $10,000 more in 1945 than they gave in 1944.

The Steering Committee chairman stated that a contrbution to the drive for $15,000 in Cincinnati would be of tremendous aid in improving the financial stability of the Negro institutions. Stated aim of the UNCF is raising the level of the great mass of Negro people by providing them with men and women of integrity clear vision and a spirit of self help, Dr. Clarke concluded.

Fri 5-10-46

Mrs. William Henry Hays of New York, former president of the Women's National Republican Club, will serve as chairman of the national women's committee for the third annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund, according to a report received by William J. Shroder, chairman of the local UNCF committee.

Mrs. Hays was president of the Young Women's Christian Association of New York from 1928 to 1935. She is a member of both the Vassar and Colony Clubs.

"Women everywhere must dedicate themselves to the cause of a more intelligent and better informed citizenry if this great nation of ours is to continue to prosper," declared Mrs. Mays in accepting the assignment.

"If we accept this theory, we must know that 13 million Negroes, one-tenth of our total population, have talents to throw into this crucible. Their education and training, therefore, become the immediate concern of all of us who love America and want to see it continue to grow," she stated.

Fri 5-10-46

Mr. Shroder stated that the United Negro College Fund campaign in Cincinnati is attempting to raise 15 thousand dollars to add to the funds raised nationally for the 33 private Negro colges who are members of the UNCF. The funds will be used by the institutions to aid them in meeting current expenses. The local campaign which started April 10, will continue thru May 5, Mr. Shroder stated.

Local UNCF Headquarters have been established at 636 West 9th St., where Jno. W. Fleming campaign secretary, is in charge.

Riff Over Tuskegee, DAR Hall

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Will Not Accept Money From Concert In Jim Crow Place

Fri 6-7-46

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Washington Committee of the United Negro College Fund last Thursday withdrew its connections with the concert of the Tuskegee Institute choir which was given at Constitution hall on Monday night.

In a sharply worded statement, the committee said that the reaffirmation by the fifth annual Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, recently held in Atlantic City, of the "white artists only" clause in contracts for the use of Constitution Hall caused it "to feel that it cannot participate in and benefit from the concert and still keep faith" with its supporters and students in colored colleges."

The statement revealed that the committee had sought to persuade Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, to transfer the concert "to a suitable outdoor auditorium with a non-discrimination policy," but Dr. Patterson was unwilling to do so. 6-7-46

Won't Accept Funds

Besides withdrawing its local sponsorship of the concert, the committee informed the national organization of the United Negro College Fund that it will not accept any proceeds from the concert and recommended that the national organization also refuse to accept any of the proceeds.

Although arrangements for the use of Constitution Hall were made by Tuskegee Institute with the DAR, the United Negro College Fund was to be the beneficiary of the net proceeds and the Washington Committee was to be credited with the sum of the net proceeds towards its goal of $45,000 in the national drive for $1,300,000. To-date the local committee has raised about one-third of its quota.

Tues 6-11-46

Statements made by Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general of the DAR, in an address to the DAR congress were believed to be chiefly responsible for the action of the Washington Committee. She told the congress that the free and unconditional use of Constitution Hall had been granted to Tuskegee Institute for the concert, the entire proceeds of which were to be given to the United Negro College Fund, and added:

Rules Not Changed

"This action did not in any way change the rules governing the rental of Constitution Hall."

In a statement issued here also last Thursday, Dr. Patterson said that "the business arrangement" between Tuskegee Institute and the DAR was "not affected by any subsequent statement of opinion by Mrs. Talmadge."

He declared that "As the individual solely responsible for the arrangements made for the use of Constitution Hall, I therefore refuse to cancel an engagement made at my request and which had been granted without qualification."

6-7-46

The Washington Committee said it will continue to support the fund and intends to redouble its efforts to make its quota, and urged all Washingtonians to continue their support of the drive nationally and locally.

Committee Withdraws

The statement of the committee withdrawing its sponsorship of the concert was signed by Melvin D. Mildreth, committee chairman; Charles H. Houston, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Mrs. L. Corring Strong, Miss E. Pauline Myers, Mrs. Artie B. Fitzgerald, Mrs. A. Buel Trowbridge Jr., W. Spurgeon Burke, G. Frederick Stanton, Mrs. Ida S. Taylor, David Campbell, Right Rev. Angus Dun, Mrs. Alice B. Finlayson, Mrs. Felix Frankfurter, Mrs. John Hubbard, Mrs. Mordecai W. Johnson, Mrs. Pauline Massey, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Rev. W. Stuart Nelson, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Dr. Frederick E. Reissign, and Boris Shiskin.

Negro Fund Meetings

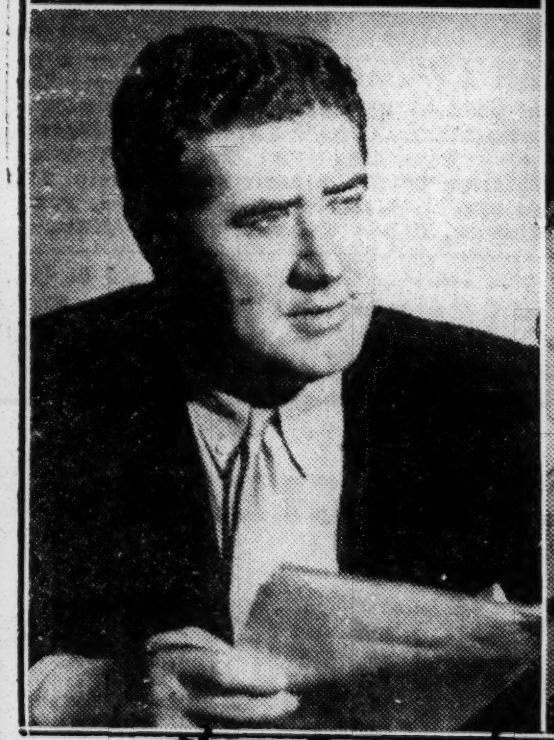
Final meetings in the drive of Northeast the United Negro College Fund beyond are scheduled for tomorrow and Saturday nights, it has been announced by C. R. Yates, Chairman of the drive for Atlanta. All campaigners, Advanced Gifts and college Committee members, have been urged to be present for these meetings. Campaign Headquarters is at the Butler Street YMCA, 22 Butler St., NEW YORK—Contributions and commitments have brought over $850,000 mark, Frank M. Tolten, national chairman, announced last week. Sat. 7-13-46

This is the first progress report made by the fund during the campaign which seeks to raise $1,300,000 to meet current operation costs of 33 colored private colleges and universities.













APPEALS FOR COLLEGE FUND: The third annual appeal of the United Negro College Fund was spurred last Wednesday in a gala all-star radio show aired over the American Broadcasting Company network as a public service. The artists who contributed their services to the effort to raise $1,300,000 for the 33 member private colleges were: (L. to R.) top—Miss Dorothy Maynor, Soprano; "Sugar Chile" Robinson, boogie prodigy; and the King Cole trio; bottom—Quentin Reynolds, noted author and correspondent, who performed as master of ceremonies; Art Tatum, blind pianist, and Miss Maxine Sullivan, singer of ballads. Not shown is the Tuskegee Institute Choir, in New York for the unveiling ceremonies of the Booker T. Washington bust in the Hall of Fame.

GRAPEVINE

By CHARLEY CHEROKEE

And We Do Mean You

STOP GETTING MAD, as Cong. Bill Dawson always says, and get smart. Only way to do this is to get an education. Now whether you like it or not, most Negroes still have to get educated in all-Negro colleges and high schools. So until the time when Negroes and citizens of other races all go to school together as they should, since they have to live together, only thing to do is to make the all-Negro schools as good as any other schools.

World War II Veteran Wins Symbol Contest For United College Fund

United Negro College Fund is in middle of its annual drive. Negro colleges are helping themselves by raising $1,300,000. When you give to this fund you join the company of a whole raft of Negro service and ex-service men who are giving more than they can afford. They found out the hard way what it means to be uneducated in this educated world. You will also join a company with a lot of plain white and colored folks—teachers, servants, laborers, mechanics, cooks, doctors—who are laying it on the line. They are just danged tired of standing 'round hollering about Negro kids are tough, loudmouth, no-goods, and are trying to make them some good by getting them educated.

Every dollar you give (send it to United Negro College Fund, 38 E. 57th st., New York) helps these schools turn out more graduates like Mrs. Emma Clement who was named the mother of the year. She graduated from Livingstone, and gosh knows we could use a few more mothers like her. If you're in Washington on June 3, you can give by buying a ticket to the Tuskegee Choir concert in Constitution Hall. We are told by those who should know that there will be no segregation, and the money goes to the fund.

NEW YORK—More than $6,200 was received last week from GI's and ex-GI's in all theatres of operations to help swell the United Negro College Fund, a special campaign conducted in the offices of the 349th Field Artillery Battalion, ETO; the 349th Field Artillery Battalion, in Germany, raised a total of $843.55; the 369th Infanty Regiment gave $450, while the 489th Port Battalion gave $413.

Other outfits which contributed substantial sums were Special Services of the 349th Field Artillery Battalion, $280.89; Headquarters Unit 761st Tank Battalion, $110; the 4124 QM Truck Company, $101.25; and the H & S Company, 822nd Engineer Aviation, $32.31.

Dent, president of the Fund, in announcing the contest last week. The presentation was made by President Dent in behalf of the fund.

In making its decision, a panel of distinguished artists said in the citation: "It is a design that can be used at any scale, either in button national campaign chairman, an-

Massey Decries Intolerance in College Fund Luncheon Talk

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—"A nation torn by intolerance, racial or religious discrimination cannot hope to be very influential, however big," declared Raymond Massey, actor-exponent of Abraham Lincoln, before a pre-campaign luncheon meeting sponsored by the New York City Women's Committee of the United College Fund at the Waldorf Astoria on Friday.

Massey stated further, that our constituents who plead "righteously in frock coats" for minorities abroad, yet give inadequate consideration to minorities at home, can only expect our world position to be weakened 4-20-46

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, field secretary of the National Council, YMCA, who was also on the program, in his talk cited the four types of minority group individuals, pointing out that the future depends on those who will denounce segregation, picture conditions as they are, co-operate for the betterment and represent the real hope for advancement as the type to aid in the combatting of minority group problems.

College Fund Drive Launched In N'York

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed 4-24-46

NEW YORK.—Brigadier General George A. Horkan, commanding general, Camp Lee, Virginia, called upon the nation to "build our manpower to win the peace just as we overcame manpower shortages to win the war."

He addressed 300 national leaders in business and education on Wednesday afternoon (April 17), at a meeting launching the third annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund, held in the Rainbow Room of Radio City. The Fund seeks $1,300,000 with which to aid the 33 affiliated Negro private colleges.

SEVERAL SPEAKERS

General Horkan appeared on a brief program that also heard Edwin Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; David D. Jones, president of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.; William E. Cotter, counsel for Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., and chairman of the Greater New York Committee for the Fund; and William W. Pierce, an ex-serviceman now attending Hampton Institute in Virginia. Frank M. Totten, vice president of the Chase National Bank and national campaign chairman for the 1946 appeal, presided.

Miss Dorothy Maynor, celebrated soprano, highlighted the musical portion of the program. Miss Gladys Childress, young Negro concert pianist, also appeared as soloist with the Sperry Orchestra under the direction of Norman Pickering.

Wed 4-24-46

General Horkan, a native of Georgia, was successful in building morale among Negro soldiers who were trained for the Army Service Forces at Camp Lee.

The 1946 appeal of the Fund is a nation-wide campaign, but is being focused upon more than 50 south. It is being spurred by a national advisory committee of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Ak- chairman. The vice-chairmen for the drive are: Nathan Adams, Dallas; Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., Columbus; Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Akron; Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, New York; William Jay Schieffelin, New York; Edgar B. Stern, New Orleans.

DRIVE ON TO HELP NEGRO COLLEGES

New York Times New York

Need for Education for All Is Stressed as $278,000 Goal Is Set for City

Thurs 4-28-46

QUICK SUCCESS FORECAST

Head of Notre Dame Alumni Pledges the Support of All Races and Creeds

Four hundred guests, most of them prominent in business and education, were present yesterday in the Rainbow Room of 30 Rockefeller Plaza at the opening of the third nation-wide campaign of the United Negro College Fund. Frank M. Totton, vice president of the Chase National Bank and national chairman of the fund, presided.

Many of those present have been supporters of Negro education, and they recalled with enthusiasm "the grand old days of Booker T. Washington, when education was a matter of character and preparation." Thirty-three institutions will share from the effort, it was announced, with all except one in the South and Southwest. The fund maintains headquarters at 38 East Fifty-seventh Street.

William E. Cotter, president of the Notre Dame Alumni Association and director of the commerce and industry division of the last four war drives, pledged the support of all races and creeds for the drive.

"In New York the people have the money and the brains, enough to do a great job for a great cause," he said. "We who have served Jewish relief and Catholic charities also have a stake in the Negro in America."

Goal Seen Met Quickly

The goal set for New York City was announced as $278,000, with the expectation of passing this figure "in short order." Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell reported that the women's commmittee would open headquarters at 212 West Fifty-seventh Street. She said that after talking with the officials of Howard University in Washington, she had concluded that the support of Negro colleges was " a part of our national duty, a responsibility that the nation can no longer take lightly."

Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., in illustrating how it was impossible for any college student to pay the full cost of his college education, said that the parental income of students in Negro colleges is "less than $1,300 a year." He said that in recent years large gifts from philanthropists, "once the mainstay of many Negro colleges," have fallen off, and income from endowments, which were never a large factor in most instances, have also declined.

Dr. Jones repeated a remark made by the late President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard that "some men are paid better to mind the train than to train the mind," and said that it was especially applicable to many teachers in Negro colleges "whose yearly incomes are less than those of Pullman porters." He said that financial aid realized from the Negro College Fund last year has assisted many schools to raise their salary levels. Thurs 4-28-46

Brig. Gen. George A. Horkan, a native of Georgia and commanding general of Camp Lee, Va., asked for the support of education for all races, colors and creeds. "In the fateful days ahead," he said, "we must build mind-power to win the peace." He urged that education be supported "even though my words might sound platitudinous to some who shrink from fundamental truth in search of a chromium-plated phrase."

Bruce Barton, advertising executive, and William W. Pierce, a Negro veteran studying at Hampton Institute, Va., also spoke. Dorothy Maynor sang a group of songs, including one composed by the late Nathaniel Dett, who was her music teacher at Hampton. Gladys Childress also sang to the accompaniment of the Sperry Orchestra, with Norman Pickering conducting.

Negro Race Honored

Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON — Selection of Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement, of Louisville, Ky., as the American Mother of 1946 was an honor for the Negro race, as she said, and as she also said, for her family and her church.

And, as she neglected modestly to say, for herself, the granddaughter of a slave.

It was, likewise, a tribute to education. Sun, 5-7-46

Mrs. Clement is a college graduate. She attended Livingstone College in Salisbury, N. C. Her seven children were graduated there. Her influence and their influence in behalf of opportunity for members of their race for education and improvement in living standards have spread far and wide.

ONE SON, Rufus E. Clement, is President of Atlanta University; another, Frederick A. Clement, professor of physics at West Virginia College; a third, Maj. James A. Clement, an Army chaplain on leave from Hood Theological Seminary; a fourth, George W. Clement, a Red Cross recreation director in Italy.

One daughter, Mrs. Abbie Jackson, is Executive Secretary of the Women's Home and Foreign Mission Society, AME Zion Church; another, Ruth G. Bond, the wife of the Director of the Inter-American Foundation in Haiti; the third, Emma C. Walker, professor of English at Tuskegee Institute.

The sons and daughters of this American mother have contributed much in the education and welfare fields. Sun 5-7-46

WHAT their mother and they have done with their lives in useful service is an example of the fine influence of our Negro colleges. From these go out leaders in all fields and professions, teaching, medicine, the law, social service, business and agriculture.

More trained leaders are needed in all lines for the 13,000,000 Negroes who live among us.

A campaign is now going on to raise funds for Negro colleges, the United Negro College Fund, Inc., which has headquarters at 38 East Fifty-Seventh St. in New York City. This is a joint effort on behalf of 33 Negro colleges, among which the funds will be distributed. This the third annual campaign in this united movement.

The goal this year is $1,300,000, not much when spread over the nation, when measured in individual contributions, but very essential to keep these colleges going and to improve their equipment and make necessary additions to their teaching staffs.

THE Negro colleges never have been strong financially. They have suffered along with all other colleges in recent years through decrease in income from private endowments and the falling off in outside support, including that of wealthy philanthropists whose fortunes are not what they once were.

The Negro colleges face an added responsibility due to the war. It is estimated that some 20,000 Negroes, out of the million in the service, will seek college educations under the GI Bill of Rights. This calls for more teachers and more facilities.

The yearning among Negroes for higher education to train them for leadership among their own people is shown by the sacrifices made by so many, and by their families, to send them to college. Many, too, are the stories of the valuable and courageous service of individual college graduates who have gone out to work among their people and, by their lone and valiant struggle, have helped to raise the standard of living in communities, improved health conditions, taught better methods in agriculture.

This campaign deserves a helping hand. Sun 5-7-46

Negro Colleges

Washington Post. Washington, D.C.

One of the more constructive efforts of the Nation's colleges to meet expansion problems is to be found in the United Negro College Fund, which is now conducting its third annual drive. This is the continuation of the move begun in 1944, when 27 of the country's Negro colleges joined in a sort of Community Chest campaign for funds to supplement their depleted financial backing. The number of institutions participating has now risen to 33, among them Washington's Howard University, which has performed valiant service in Negro education.

Negro colleges have never been lavishly endowed. They have been particularly vulnerable to the decline in philanthropic contributions in recent years. Hence they have had to appeal to the public in meeting rising costs. A total of $1,300,000 in public donations is sought this year to help purchase new equipment, maintain and expand buildings, supplement salaries to retain necessary instructors, and to assist needy students. A generous public response will help these institutions to accommodate some 20,000 war veterans who have signified their desire to attend college. In the long run, public support given the United Negro College Fund will be reflected in more Negro teachers, professional people and leaders.

Sat 5-4-46

$850,000 IN NEGRO FUND
New York Times, May 3, 1946
33 Colleges and Universities to Benefit From Campaign

Contributions and commitments of $850,000 have been received to date by the United Negro College Fund in its third annual nation-wide appeal, which was opened to end Thursday. Frank M. Totton, national chairman of the drive and vice president of the Chase National Bank, announced yesterday.

In making the first progress report for the fund, which seeks $1,300,000 to meet current operating costs of thirty-three Negro private colleges and universities, Mr. Totton said the "intensive phase" of the drive and 38 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Our guest column

Los Angeles Tribune, California Sat 4-27-46

In defense of the Negro College Fund

By Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president Atlanta university

A recent column written by Charles Jackson and entitled "Mr. Rockefeller and his Negro Colleges" appeared originally in THE MILITANT and was copied in some other newspapers, including the TRIBUNE of April 6. The article to which I refer was so full of false statements and was so guilty of a misinterpretation of the real facts behind the organization and history of the United Negro College Fund, which the author attempted to discredit, that I have welcomed this invitation by the TRIBUNE to contribute a guest column, and am using the opportunity to say something about the real purposes of the Fund and about Mr. Rockefeller's connection with it.

The United Negro College Fund was born in the mind of President Frederick D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute. In April, 1943, Dr. Patterson invited the presidents of 30-odd private colleges and universities for the education of Negroes to come to Tuskegee to discuss the feasibility of combining their efforts to raise funds for current operating expenses in one big annual national campaign. After thorough and lengthy consideration of the idea, the presidents approved a plan and invited all of the accredited (by regional organizations), private four year liberal arts colleges and accredited, private professional schools to join in the new enterprise. Twenty-seven of the eligible schools strongly endorsed the idea and joined in forming the United Negro College Fund, incorporated under the strict laws of the state of New York, with national headquarters in New York City.

We had agreed to make this combined appeal to the American people for several very impelling reasons:

1. As private institutions depending in large measure upon current gifts from philanthropy and on income from endowment portfolios we found our incomes annually decreasing from these sources. The day of the generous liberal benefactor who could be depended upon for an annual gift of from one to five thousand dollars to the institution of his choice was in the main only a memory. Incomes from endowments were dropping from the early six per cent per annum down to five and a half, five, four and a half, four and under—with the end not yet in sight. Sat 4-27-46

2. These institutions could not go to state legislatures for new monies with which to meet the increasing costs of operation, nor could they expect the religious denominations, upon which many of them were dependent for funds, suddenly to increase the amounts which they contributed to the schools' support.

In the face of these circumstances the people who directed these schools thought it wiser to present a joint appeal to the American public than for each of them to attempt to raise funds separately and competitively. Consequently, the first united effort was launched in 1944; the third effort is now under way.

These colleges then set out to get the backing of substantial citizens of these United States. They asked Negro and white men and women, North, South, East and West, to help them in their effort, to sponsor their program and to contribute to their appeal. More than 70,000 Americans responded to the request for assistance.

Numbered among the sponsors of the United Negro College Fund's annual campaigns will be found black, brown, yellow and white Americans; Republicans, Socialists, Independents, and Democrats; Jews and Gentiles; Catholics and Protestants; saints and sinners; rich and poor!

For anyone to suggest that the Fund or the colleges (there are now 33 of the 37 eligible colleges holding membership) are Mr. Rockefeller's step-children (or — by implication, the step-children of capitalism) is simply for that person to reveal his abysmal ignorance. Sat 4-27-46

Mr. Jackson denominates these institutions as being "pro-segregation, pro-white supremacy and anti-militance". Nothing could be farther from the truth nor more absurd! These schools have segregated student bodies (for the most part, but not all of them) because the laws of the states in which they are situated leave them no choice in the matter. But many of them are interracial in the fullest sense, in terms of their faculties (with white teachers working under Negro presidents, in some cases), in terms of their campus activities—social and academic, and in their spirit and teachings. On their faculties are scholarly Negro and white liberals who fearlessly teach (and practice) full democracy and real Christianity. From these institutions emanate direct attacks upon the fraud that masquerades as intelligence and the chicanery which prompts the malicious to prey upon their fellow men. Men and women like Walter White, [illegible] McLeod Bethune, Louis Wright, James Weldon Johnson, W. E. B. DuBois, John Davis, Charles S. Johnson, Channing Tobias, Langston Hughes and Ira Reid have been graduated from (and many of them are still connected with) these institutions. They are but a few of the thousands who, instead of having "every militant tendency" suppressed as Mr. Jackson would have you believe — have been trained and inspired in these private colleges. Every liberal Southern movement, every liberal national movement has included a large number of faculty members and administrators of these colleges. No one who has even the slightest knowledge of Negro America would accuse the presidents of the private colleges for Negroes of being "Uncle Toms". For the greater part these men and women—Negro and white—are active liberals and more—they are glad to have other liberals working on their staffs. The Dies Committee long ago listed many of these people as "Reds". Coming from this source this was a real indication of the intelligent liberalism of the accused ones.

The attack on Mr. Rockefeller might just as well be ignored. Mr. Rockefeller is interested in these colleges for Negroes because they asked him to be; his family has for years been interested in the education of Negroes and he has proved himself to be a man of broad ideas and real humanitarianism. It will indeed be a dark day in American life when men of his kind cease to be concerned with the welfare of the Negro and of all the people. Sat 4-27-46

The member colleges of the United Negro College Fund exist to meet a very real need: to assist in providing educational opportunities for a large segment of the American population. They did not create the pattern of segregation; they oppose it, but being realists they work to improve the minds and characters of the group which is discriminated against, looking towards the day when the segregated institutions will disappear and all Americans will be first-class citizens with equal responsibilities and opportunities. The better these colleges are now, the better will they do their work and the sooner will the day of freedom for all Americans arrive.

DAR Lifts Ban for Tuskegeeans

Baltimore Afro American

Choir Invited to Sing in Constitution Hall

Sat 5-4-46

ACTION TEMPORARY

Benefit Concert Okeyed for United College Fund

WASHINGTON

By unanimous vote on Wednesday, the Daughters of the American Revolution reversed its ruling permitting "white artists only" to appear at Constitution Hall here by inviting the Tuskegee Institute choir to sing at the auditorium on June 3.

Announcing the action of the DAR executive committee, which had previously refused the hall to Marian Anderson and Hazel Scott, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge of Athens, Ga., national president, revealed that Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, had accepted the invitation. Sat 5-4-46

Action Held Temporary

However, belief that the action of the committee is only temporary was expressed in light of the fact that the Tuskegee choir concert will be a benefit performance, with the proceeds going to the United Negro College Fund.

Only the fact that the concert will be a benefit performance, it was said, was responsible for the lifting of the ban for Tuskegee, no action having been taken on the DAR's rule expressly referring to commercial performances.

Furthermore, the action on the discriminatory clause, which was adopted in 1932, is expected to be one of the most provocative issues when the DAR congress meets in Atlantic City in May.

To Honor Booker T.

It was also pointed out that the concert to be given in honor of Booker T. Washington, founder of the institute, is one of a series to be presented in the interest of the fund. Sat 5-4-46

In requesting use of the auditorium, Dr. Patterson had stated to the DAR that the choir would sing on May 23 during ceremonies attending the unveiling of the bust of the educator at the Hall of Fame in New York University.

Details of the concert will be handled by Dr. G. Lake Imes of Baltimore, who helped make preliminary arrangements, on behalf of Tuskegee, and Fred Hand, managing director of Constitution Hall.

Fight Led by Mrs. Luce

Shortly after announcement that the choir had requested use of the hall, Rep. Clare Boothe Luce (Rep., Conn.), who led the fight against the DAR after it barred Hazel Scott, urged Mrs. Talmadge to have the bar dropped.

At that time, Mrs. Luce, who had resigned from the Stamford (conn.) chapter in protest and organized an anti-discrimination DAR group, was chided by Mrs. Talmadge for interferring in the issue and hindering good relations.

In announcing the DAR's action on Wednesday, Mrs. Talmadge stated: Sat 5-4-46

DAR President's Statement

"This is a most worthy undertaking, and we will help in every way to make it a splendid financial success.

"Tuskegee is a school with a proud record. Its noted choir has been an inspiration to millions who have been privileged to attend its concerts or hear it on the radio.

"The benefit concert for the United Negro College Fund will pack Constitution Hall to the doors and will be another artistic triumph for this group of gifted singers."

The choir will be the first colored ensemble to sing at the hall since 1931, when the Hampton Institute choir appeared there. Shortly hereafter, the "white artists only" clause was adopted.

Effect of Previous Incidents

The question of DAR bias came to the fore in 1939, when Marian Anderson, famed contralto, was prohibited from appearing in recital and ultimately sang before 75,000 persons in front of the Lincoln Memorial on Easter Sunday.

At that time, many influential DAR members, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, resigned in protest, while Harold Ickes, then Secretary of the Interior; Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black and numerous Congressmen undertook to sponsor the Lincoln Memorial concert. Sat 5-4-46

Still more made open attacks upon the DAR alst year when it refused the hall to Hazel Scott, wife of Rep. Adam C. Powell (Dem., N.Y.).

Open College Fund Drive With Program In New Yor

Chicago Defender

NEW YORK—The 1946 United Negro College Fund Drive for $1,-300,000 was officially launched here last week. 2a.

The campaign got under way; 300 national education and business leaders met in Radio City's Rainbow Room to participate in a fast-moving program, dotted with concert artists, a U. S. Army general and ex-service men.

The fund will aid the 33 affiliated Negro private colleges.

Brig. Gen. George A. Horkan, commanding general, Camp Lee, Va., called upon the nation to "build our mindpower to win the peace just as we overcame manpower shortages to win the war."

Hen. Horkan, a native of Georgia, was successful in building morale among Negro soldiers who were trained for war into a fighting machine such as our Army. They were not trained for war by education or imbued with a spirit of conflict by tradition. But in springing to the defense of our institutions and tradition in a time of crisis, they demonstrated the results of education in a liberty-loving country." 5-4-46

Miss Dorothy Maynor, celebrated soprano, highlighted the musical portion of the program and Miss Gladys Childress, young concert pianist, appeared as soloist with the Sperry Orchestra under the direction of Norman Pickering.

Also heard were Edwin Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; David D. Jones, president, Bennett College, William E. Cotter, counsel for Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., and chairman of the Greater New York committee for the fund; William Pierce, an ex-service man now attending Hampton Institute, in Virginia, and

Vice chairmen for the drive are: Nathan Adams, Dallas; Col. B. O. Davis Jr., Columbus; Harvey S. Firestone Jr., Akron; Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, New York; William Jay Schieffelin, New York, and Edzar B. Stern, New Orleans.

Frank M. Totton, vice president of the Chase National Bank and national campaign chairman for the 1946 appeal. 5-4-46

Sailors Send $503 to College Fund

Norfolk, Va. Journal and Guide 5-4-46

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—A check for $503.36 was received last week by the district chapter of the United Negro College Fund, Inc. from a group of sailors stationed in Hawaii, in an effort to help the district's quota of $45,000 drive in Hawaii, where her hus- in the national drive to raise money for the furtherance of Negro education in the United States.

According to the headquarters of the district chapter, a letter accompanied the check signed by the sailors making the contribution.

College Fund "Clinic" Held In New York

Journal-Guide

NEW YORK — A "fund-raising clinic" was held here Monday and Tuesday among the presidents of the 32 educational institutions which comprise the United Negro College Fund. 1-19-46

In the course of the two days' meeting both the executive committee and the board of directors of the fund met. The sessions were held at the Hotel Commodore.

ROCKEFELLER SPEAKS

The presidents reviewed the experiences growing out of the 1945 campaign in which $1,060,000 was raised, and shared the views of John D. Rockefeller Jr., Thomas A. Morgan of the Sperry Corporation Winthrop Aldrich, banker, and Walter Hoving, formerly president of Lord and Taylor, national officers for that drive.

The educators also heard proposals for improving their methods of campaigning in the major cities which generally carry the brunt of the united appeal, as a preliminary to the 1946 drive which opens in April. Experts in the fields of organization, publicity and leadership from the John Price Jones Corporation paced the technical discussions. 1-19-46

In two campaigns conducted since the fund was organized in 1944, more than two million dollars have been raised for the member colleges for the maintenance of buildings, raising of salaries, student aid, and improvement of library facilities. Norfolk, Va.

"This year," according to W. J. Trent Jr., executive director, "the colleges find themselves faced with the return of thousands of war veterns."



CHART 1946 COLLEGE CAMPAIGN.—Mapping the third annual public appeal of the United Negro College fund, national campaign officers study organization being set up to raise $1,300,000 for the 32 participating private colleges. Seated: Frank M. Totton, left, a vice-president of Chase National bank, national chairman, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, right, president of Tuskegee Institute, president of the fund. Standing, left to right: John D. Rockefeller Jr., chairman of advisory committee; Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry corporation, chairman of executive committee, and William H. Long Jr., president of Doremus and Co., public information chairman.

Deltas Gives $500 To Negro College Fund

The Informer

RICHMOND, Va. — (NNPA) — At its eighteenth annual convention, the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority voted contributions of $500 to the United Negro College Fund, $100 to the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax and $100 to the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission. Houston, Texas

Other donations made by the sorority included $100 each to the Council of African Affairs, the National Urban League, the Rosenwald Memorial College Funds, and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. 1-19-46

3rd Annual Negro College Fund Set

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The third annual nationwide campaign of the United Negro College fund, to be conducted this spring, will have Frank M. Totton, a vice president of the Chase National bank, as its chairman, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the fund and of Tuskegee Institute, announced Sunday.

According to Mr. Totton, the 1946 goal will be $1,300,000. Contributions last year totaled more than $1,000,000, and were used to meet operating and urgent requirements of the 32 leading Negro private colleges comprising the fund. As chairman of the New York campaign committee last year, Mr. Totton helped to raise $350,000. Sat 2-23-46

Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry corporation and national chairman of the fund's 1945 appeal has agreed to serve as chairman of the national executive committee. For the third successive year, Winthrop Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National bank, will act as national treasurer, and John D. Rockefeller

United Negro College Fund announces art competition

Los Angeles Sentinel 2-7-46

NEW YORK — Offering a "substantial cash award" to the winner, the United Negro College Fund this week announced an art competition out of which it hopes to acquire a symbol to typify its work.

The competition, Feb. 1-Mar. 17, is open to all students of the 32 Fund institutions and will be adjudged by an impartial panel of distinguished Negro and white artists, according to William J. Trent, Jr., executive Fund director.

Clark College President Speaks for College Fund

NEW YORK — James P. Brawley, president of Clark College, Atlanta, spent several days here in the interest of Clark's expansion program and the United College Fund. Sat 2-23-46

Dr. Brawley, who spoke at several churches in the east, is also interpreting the Stewardship program of the Methodist Churches to laymen in a series of addresses. He will speak in Springfield, Mass., for both projects.

Negro College Fund To Conduct Third Annual Campaign In Spring

Memphis World Memphis Tennessee

Frank M. Totton, Of Chase National Bank, To Serve As Effort Chairman

2-15-46

NEW YORK—The third annual nationwide campaign of the United Negro College fund, to be conducted this spring, will have Frank M. Totton, a vice-president of the Chase National Bank, as its chairman, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Fund and of Tuskegee Institute, announced Sunday.

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Morgan Active

Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Corporation and national chairman of the Fund's 1945 appeal, has agreed to serve as chairman of the national executive committee. For the third successive year, Winthrop Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, will act as national treasurer, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as chairman of the national advisory committee. William H. Long, Jr., president of Doremus & Co., will serve as public information chairman. 2-15-46

Mr. Totton, in addition to his banking duties, is treasurer of Sydenham Hospital, the New York experiment in inter-racial hospitalization. He is serving also as finance chairman of the General Council of the Presbyterian Church; trustee of Athens College, Greece, and Harlem Savings Bank; and treasurer of Goodwill Industries of New York, Wiltwyck School for Boys and the American College of Sofia, Bulgaria.

Campaigns will be organized in 47 cities throughout the country, Mr. Totton reported, including cities where member colleges are located. Appealing for volunteers to assist the drive, he stated that more than 2100 workers will be needed.

COLLEGE FUND ADDS FIELD SECRETARY

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier 2-23-46

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Former Lieut. David D. Jones Jr., of Greensboro, N. C., has joined the staff of the United Negro College Fund as a field secretary, Executive Director W. J. Trent Jr., announced this week. Mr. Jones will organize alumni groups of the thirty-three participating colleges in support of the third annual campaign of the fund. The drive opens April 17, with a goal of $1,300,000.

Banker Heads New College Fund Campaign

Chicago Defender

NEW YORK—The third annual nation-wide campaign of the United Negro College Fund to be conducted this spring, will have Frank M. Totton, a vice-president of the Chase National Bank, as its chairman, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the fund and of Tuskegee Institute, announced Sunday. According to Totton, the 1946 goal will be $1,300,000. Contributions last year totaled more than $1,000,000, and were used to meet operating and urgent requirements of the 32 leading Negro private colleges comprising the fund. As chairman of the New York campaign committee last year, Totton helped to raise $350,000.

Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Sperry Corporation and national chairman of the fund's 1945 campaign, has agreed to serve as chairman of the national executive committee. For the third successive year, Winthrop Aldrich, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, will act as national treasurer, and John D. Rockefeller Jr., as chairman of the national advisory committee. For the third successive year, William H. Long Jr., president of Doremus and Co., public information chairman.

Totton, in addition to his banking duties, is treasurer of Sydenham Hospital, the New York experiment in interracial hospitalization.

Campaigns will be organized in 47 Cities

Campaigns will be organized in 47 cities throughout the country, Totton reported, including cities where member colleges are located. Appealing for volunteers to assist the drive, he stated that more than 2,100 workers will be needed.

"The responsibility of developing thousands of alert and responsive American citizens among the Negro population is a heavy one," Mr. Totton declared. "That the public regards the task as vital to the nation's well-being is evidenced by the heartwarming and encouraging response to the 1944 and 1945 campaigns.

"These 32 colleges participating in the campaign, including such historic institutions as Howard, Fisk, Tuskegee, Hampton and Lincoln, are uniquely equipped to carry out their part of the job.

"The United Negro College Fund money pays for no frills, since the member colleges have never operated on a 'luxury' basis. Annual expenditure per student amounts to $340, compared with $535 considered minimum by comparable liberal arts colleges for white students." 2-16-46

Reduced income, higher costs and increasing student bodies this year confront all educational institutions, Totton asserted, but Negro colleges are affected "especially severely." In order to resolve their universal financial difficulties, the member colleges have pooled their appeal."

Appointed as Chairman Of the Negro College Fund



Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell

New York Times Jay To Winburn

Appointment of Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell as chairman of the New York women's committee of the United Negro College Fund, which will begin its third annual appeal April 17, was announced yesterday by Frank M. Totton, national chairman of the drive in behalf of thirty-three institutions. Thurs.

Mrs. Waddell, daughter of former Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes of the United States Supreme Court, said in accepting the post that a group of prominent women had ben invited to a luncheon next Friday in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to discuss higher education for Negroes. 3-28-46

Among sponsors of the luncheon are Mrs. Winthrop W. Aldrich, Mrs. Ira A. Campbell, Mrs. Howard Cullman, Mrs. Cleveland E. Dodge, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Lucius R. Eastman Jr., Mrs. William Henry Hays, Mrs. Alfred E. Hess, Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker, Mrs. Walter Hoving and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes Jr.

The New York City quota for the fund's 1946 appeal has been set at $200,000, with the nation-wide goal $1,300,000.

To Head College Fund Drive

Miami Fla. Whig. Sat. 4-6-46

NEW YORK. — (ANP)—Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, daughter of former Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, has been apopinted as chairman of the New York women's committee of the United Negro college fund, which will begin its third annual appeal on April 17.

The New York City quota for the fund's 1946 appeal has been set at $200,000, with $1,300,000 as the national goal, said Frank M. Totton, national chajrman of the drive in behalf of 33 Negro institutions. Sat. 4-6-46

A group of prominent women discussed higher education for Negroes during a luncheon Friday in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. The luncheon was sponsored by Mrs. Winthrop W. Aldrich, Mrs. Ira A. Campbell, Mrs. Howard Cullman, Mrs. Cleveland E. Dodge, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Lucius R. Eastman Jr., Mrs. William Henry Bays, Mrs. Alfred E. Hoss, Mrs. Walter Hoving and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes Jr.

Praises Negro Press For Success Of College Fund Drive

New York, Dec .31—There isn't any doubt in our minds about it: The 1945 Campaign of the United Negro College Fund was a success because, in large measure, the Negro press pitched in and helped us put our case across.

Almost every week we see where some victory, small or large, has been won primarily because of the vigilance of our chief spokesmen, you men and women who present the news. One paper compels the War Department to yield to the demand for public hearings on the so-called "Blue Discharges"; another finds satisfaction in getting for its local community Negro police officers for the first time; and still a third fights victoriously that the ballot may be extended to Negroes in both primary and general elections. Federal or otherwise. These are but random samples of what the Negro press is doing.

In face of such tremendous evidence it is impossible to avoid the conclusion set forth in the first paragraph of this letter. So, in our modest way we want to say thanks many thanks, for joining us in this worthy cause.

I'm sure it's pretty hard for you and your staffs to keep up with every development in connection with assorted causes and issues. As you probably know by now, Ernie Johnson has joined us to help us do the job of keeping you informed on Fund matter. We want to know that we can count on your continued support in the year ahead The job is still a big one and we'll need all the help we can muster for the thirty-two participating colleges.

Lest we overdo it, let me say thanks again and close.

W. J. Trent, Jr.,
Executive Director

82 NAMED TO AID NEGRO COLLEGES

New York Times

Prominent Persons to Serve as Advisory Committee in Drive to Raise $1,300,000

New York, Pitt. Mon. 3-4-46

An advisory committee of eighty-two prominent men and women throughout the country has been appointed to aid in the third annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund, which is attempting to raise $1,300,000 for thirty-three Negro private colleges, it was announced yesterday. John D. Rockefeller Jr. is chairman of the committee.

Frank M. Totton, national campaign chairman, announced that the following men had agreed to serve as vice chairmen: Harvey S. Firestone Jr. of Akron, Ohio; Nathan Adams of Dallas, Tex.; William Jay Schiefflin of New York; Col. B. O. Davis Jr. of Godman Field, Ky., and Edgar B. Stern of New Orleans, La.

In announcing the campaign, which will open on April 17, Mr. Totton said: Mon. 3-4-46

"Faced with the responsibility of educating thousands of returning veterans, the already heavily burdened facilities of these institutions are being placed under pressure that demands assistance if the need is to be met. We intend to campaign vigorously this year to assure that the fund is able to give that assistance in full measure, as a necessary step to improving living standards for one-tenth of our population."

Members of the advisory committee from Connecticut are Calvin C. Bolles, Charles Seymour and G. Harold Welch. Members from New Jersey include Harold W. Dodds and Spencer Miller.

Twenty-seven members of the committee were appointed from New York. They are Lindsay Bradford, Lewis H. Brown, Ellsworth Bunker, W. Randolph Burgess, Harry Woodburn Chase, Edmund E. Day, David Dubinsky, William Dean Embree, James A. Farley, Walter Hoving, Charles E. Hughes Jr., Thomas Jesse Jones, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn and the Rev. John La Farge.

Also Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, Henry Luce, Albert C. Milbank, Jeremiah Milbank, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, the Rev. D. deSola Pool, Raymond Rubicam, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Thomas J. Watson, L. Hollingsworth Wood, R. R. Wason and Mrs. Rush Rhees.

DAR Authorizes Hall For Tuskegee Singers

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

WASHINGTON, April 24.—(AP) The Daughters of the American Revolution today let down the bars which had kept Negro artists from appearing in its Constitution Hall here in the past and announced that the Tuskegee Institute choir would sing there June 3. Mon. 4-25-46

The use of the hall was granted without charge for the concert. The proceeds will go to the United Negro College Fund. The choir will appear in the course of a tour of several cities starting in New York on May 23.

Whether the DAR action in this case represents a reversal of previous policy was not disclosed. A statement by Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president-general, said, "This is a most worthy undertaking and we will help in every way to make it a splendid financial success."

College Fund Has National Committee

Chicago Defender Ill.

NEW YORK—A national advisory committee of 82 men and women, with John D. Rockefeller Jr., as chairman, will support the third annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund drive for $1,300,000 scheduled to open on April 17. 3-16-46

The drive, to aid 33 Negro private colleges, will have as vice chairmen: Harvey S. Firestone Jr., president, Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Akron Ohio; Nathan Adams, chairman of the board, First National Bank, Dallas, Texas; William J. Schiefflin, New York; Col. B. O. Davis Jr., Army Air Force, Godman Field, Kentucky, and Edgar B. Stern, treasurer, Lehman, Stern and Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La. Saturday

Name College Fund Contest Judges

The Informer Sat. 3-30-46

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Six leading figures in the field of art form the panel of judges who will select the winner of a symbol contest which has been conducted among the 33 member institution of the United Negro College fund.

They are Leopold Arnaud, dean of the school of architecture, Columbia university; James C. Boudreau, dean of the art school, Pratt institute; Jo Davidson, national chairman, Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; James J. Sweeney, dirctor, department of painting and sculpture, Museum of Modern art; and E. Simms Campbell and Charles Alston. Sat. 3-30-46

One hundred dollars in cash or a savings bond is the prize going to the winner of the competition, which closed at midnight, March 17. The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company of Durham has put up the prize.

Xavier University Joins Negro College Fund

Chicago Defender, Ill. Sat.

NEW YORK—Xavier University in New Orleans, La., became the 33rd Negro institution in the United Negro College Fund this week, announced Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the fund. 3-16-46

Xavier is the only private school of higher education sponsored for Negroes by the Catholic church.

The fund is a voluntary cooperative group founded in 1943 to conduct an annual public appeal for financial support. Of the 37 Negro accredited schools, 33 are affiliated with the funds. Sat.

Xavier university joins United Negro College Fund

Los Angeles Sentinel Calif.

NEW YORK — New Orleans' Xavier university, the only private school of higher learning sponsored for Negroes by the Catholic church, is now a member of the United Negro College Fund, raising to 33 the number of Fund institutions, Dr. F. D. Patterson, Fund president, announced this week. Sat. 3-23-46

Xavier was originally founded in 1915 as a high school by the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament. Mother M. Agatha is president. It has a coeducational enrollment of 656 students in its graduate, arts and sciences, education, pharmacy, and social service schools. It also has a summer session.

Of the 37 Negro accredited

$300,000 for Negro Colleges

Times Herald Washington, D.C. Wed. 3-27-46

A first contribution of $300,000 in the 1946 nation-wide campaign of the United Negro College Fund, which opens April 17, will seek $1,300,000 for the current expenses of 33 Negro private colleges.

A native Richmonder, Mr. Brown is on the campaign committee and the board of directors of the Richmond Community Union Fund, trustee of the University of Virginia Union active in interracial work, will serve as chairman for Richmond for the Southern Regional Board at

Wilson M. Brown Heads Drive For Negro Colleges

Wilson M. Brown, vice-president of the State-Planters Bank and Trust Company of Richmond, and active in interracial work, will serve as chairman for Rich-

New College Fund Approach

The Informer & Nansemond Times

The United Negro College Fund has added a new approach to its already effective plan of operations. According to a dispatch from ANP in New York, former Lt. David D. Jones, Jr. has been employed as field secretary and he will "organize alumni groups of the 33 participating colleges in support of third annual campaign of the fund." This is a good idea an done which offers much, not only in the United Negro College Fund drive, but in other directions as well. Sat. 5-3-46

The alumni of Negro colleges are not nearly as well organized as they should be, and it is high time that as many efforts as possible be put forth to do something about this problem. Our Negro colleges, both private and public, need the united and active support of their alumni and college administrations should welcome any and all attempts to arouse and to organize this support.

UAW Supports College Fund

DETROIT—The executive board of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, has appealed to local unions throughout the country for aid to the United Negro College Fund, George F. Addes, UAW secretary-treasurer announced this week.

In a letter sent to all union locals the board asks members "to give and give now. We are requesting that each of our local unions be as generous as possible in their contributions."

Color Bars Dropped Here for Tuskegee Choir



Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat 5-4-46

This is tax-free Constitution Hall, at 18th and D Sts. in Washington, which houses the Daughters of American Revolution's library, historical museum and auditorium. In the past, the auditorium has been available to white artists only but this policy was relaxed Wednesday to allow the Tuskegee Institute Choir to render a benefit concert on June 3. Proceeds will go to the United College Fund Drive. The building completed in 1929, cost $1,700,000. Its auditorium seats 4,000.

STORES AID NEGRO FUND

New York Times

Support Is Praised by Chairman of Drive for $278,000

New York, N.Y.

Appreciation for the support lent the United Negro College Fund by New York stores was expressed yesterday by William E. Cotter, counsel for the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation and chairman of the Greater New York campaign for the fund. The New York quota is $278,000.

Mr. Cotter called attention to window displays in F. R. Tripler & Co., McCutcheon's and W. & J. Sloane. Sculpture of Richmond Barthe is featured in the McCutcheon and Sloane displays.

Other stores aiding the drive are B. Altman, Abercrombie & Fitch, James McCreery, Hearn's, S. H. Kress and L. M. Blumstein.

College Fund Aired by Mrs. W. L. Willkie

Baltimore Md. Afro American

NEW YORK — Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie told a radio audience last Tuesday, that it is the responsibility of colored colleges to "turn out the leaders of tomorrow's generation." Sat 5-4-46

She spoke on the "Headline Edition" program featured nightly by the American Broadcasting System, in her capacity as a sponsor of the United College Fund's third annual appeal.

In soliciting donations for the fund, she pointed out that if every family with a son or daughter now attending college gave $2, "we would have the necessary $1,300,000 tomorrow morning."

Leaders Boost College Fund

Chicago De Fender

Wallace, Ickes Pledge Support

NEW YORK—Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, and Harold L. Ickes this week heartily endorsed the third annual appeal of the United Negro College Fund.

Voicing full support of the campaign which seeks to raise $1,300,000 to meet current expenses of 33 Negro private colleges, Henry Wallace stated:

"There are few things more important to the welfare of American Negroes than the opportunity to secure a good education. The benefits to the nation that will result from contributions made to this fund will far outweigh the financial outlay."

Denied Rightful Support Ind.

Agreeing with Wallace, Mr. Ickes added that Negro colleges "have been denied the support that must be theirs if they are to play their full part in accomplishing the great task of raising the level of Negro education in this country and of providing the professional training which so many Negroes desire and need."

"The objective of the campaign," wrote Schwellenbach, to Frank M. Totton, national campaign chairman, "and the means used to attain it, are American in spirit. Today, the freedom and happiness of the individual, and the welfare of the society in which he lives, depend upon his opportunity to develop and practice his God-given abilities."

The college fund drive which is being focused on more than 50 major cities in the North and South was launched April 17 at a meeting held in the Rainbow Room of Radio City. Over 300 national leaders in business and education attended. 5-4-46

Intolerance An Enemy

Among the speakers were Brig. Gen. George A. Horkan, commanding general, Camp Lee, Va., who declared, "As we make our way to peace, the breeders of conflict and misunderstanding, intolerance, greed, ignorance and complacency, are still enemies to be conquered. Education is our most powerful weapon for their defeat."

Dorothy Maynor, celebrated soprano, highlighted the musical portion of the program, and Gladys Childress, young concert pianist, also appeared as soloist with the Sperry Orchestra under the direction of Norman Pickering.

Negro College Fund Leaders Named Here

Times-Dispatch Richmond, Va. Sun 4-14-46

Appointment of Wilson M. Brown as chairman and Dr. R. L. Ransome as cochairman of the United Negro College Fund Campaign in Richmond was announced yesterday.

The campaign here, to be held during the latter part of this month, is part of the nation-wide drive to raise money for Negro colleges. Virginia Union University in Richmond is one of the institutions to benefit from the effort.

Members of the executive committee for Richmond will be Dr. Theodore F. Adams, D. Tennant Bryan, R. T. Marsh, Dr. B. M. Persinger, Braxton Valentine, John Page Williams, Paul D. Williams and Mr. Brown.

Members of the steering committee for the Negro organization in the drive will be Rev. Robert L. Taylor, E. B. Poole, H. H. Southall, C. V. Kelley, Archie Richardson, Linwood Smith, Mrs. Gordon B. Hancock, Mrs. Senoia B. Lawson, O. P. Chiles, Dr. R. Harrington and Dr. Ransome.

Frank C. Wood will be campaign director, and campaign headquarters will be located at 815 East Franklin St. The official opening of the national drive will be held in New York on April 17. Exact dates for the Richmond drive have not been announced.

Campaign leaders said the solicitation here will be entirely by mail.

Negro College Drive To Be Launched Here

Birmingham, Ala. Mercury

The third annual United Negro College Fund campaign, with a $20,000 goal set for Birmingham, will begin with a meeting at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Eighth Avenue branch of the Y. W. C. A., according to Arthur D. Shores, an attorney, who heads the local drive this year.

Thirty-three Negro colleges, including Talladega College and Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, are participating in the national fund campaign. Alumni of the various colleges are taking part in the local campaign. Sun 5-5-46

Heading the National Campaign Advisory Committee is John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, is chairman of the Alabama drive.

Ella Fitzgerald Aids Colleges

Chicago Defender

DETROIT—Ella Fitzgerald, the first lady of song, has a number of transcriptions to aid the fund raising drive of the United Negro College Fund. These transcriptions will be played over 200 stations from coast-to-coast as an appeal for money to carry on the good work of the agency.

Miss Fitzgerald currently heading an all start vaudeville bill at the Paradise theatre here, will go to New York to cut the transcriptions at the conclusion of this engagement. Sun 4-27-46

Alumni Groups Pledge $7,050

Pledges totaling $7,050 from alumni groups of 14 schools this week boosted the totals of the Chicago section of the United Negro College Fund drive. 5-1-46

In addition to the pledges of these groups, large contributions by the following individuals were announced by local drive officials:

Doctors: S. H. Rosenberg, Mary F. Waring, John A. Feamon, W. Bowles, H. Sumner Colum, and W. J. Waters; Mrs. Tanaquil Kimbrough; Millard Eaton; William Y. Browne; Will Robinson, and J. M. Robinson.

College alumni groups pledging sums ranging from $100 to $1,000 included: Dillard university; Fisk university, Howard university Clark university, Tougaloo college Tuskegee institute, Talladega college, Wiley college, Knoxville college, Livingstone college, Bishop college, Atlanta university, Hampton institute and Spellman college

Elected To School's Board Of Trustees



Mrs. Sara Spencer Washington, outstanding business woman, was elected during the past week to the board of trustees of Palmer Memorial Institute. More more than six years she has been a patron of the institution.

Businesswoman Elected To Palmer Board

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat 5-4-46

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Mrs. Sara Spencer Washington, one of the foremost business women in the country, was elected during the past week by the board of trustees of Palmer Memorial Institute for a term of five years to participate in the conduct of the business affairs of the institution.

A patron for more than six years of the institute, she is among the school's largest contributors. Having visited the institution frequently, Mrs. Washington is an intimate friend of its president, Dr. Charlottte Hawkins Brown.

Mrs. Washington has often praised the school which gave her adopted child, Joan Washington, her start, and prepared her for the work she is doing now at Boston University. The business woman has also commended Dr. Brown for doing an important job in education by training youth to conduct themselves in human society with grace and dignity.

24,437 Benefited by College Fund

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
5-10-46

Southern States Take Total Enrollment Lead

NEW YORK.—A total of 24,437 students were enrolled in the 33 institutions comprising the United College Fund in the 1945-1946 school year, according to Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of the Fund.

A study reveals further that 90% of the students come from the Southern States. Texas sent 2,235, while North Carolina has 1927; Georgia, 1894; Virginia, 1444, and South Carolina, 1091.

208 Students From Islands

Students coming from 11 Northern States numbered 2,010, and there were 208 from outside the United States attending these schools.

Sat.

The British West Indies provided the largest single group, followed by British Guiana, Panama and the Virgin Islands.

Howard University, it was revealed, had the largest enrollment of any of the colleges with 4,490 students.

Many Ex-Service Men

"We can expect this trend in student enrollment to continue upwards in the years ahead," Dr Patterson said, pointing to the readiness of veterans to avail themselves of the educational provisions of the GI Bill of Rights as one of the factors for the upward trend.

Many Use War Bonds

Dr. Patterson also cited the study made last year by the Research Institute of America, when it was revealed that war workers of colored families were using their War Savings Bonds chiefly for the education of their children.

Head of Women Aiding The Negro College Fund

4-17-46
N.Y. N.Y.



Mrs. William Henry Hays

Mrs. William Henry Hays of New York, former president of the Women's National Republican Club has accepted the chairmanship of the national women's committee of the United Negro College Fund, it was announced yesterday. The campaign opens officially on Wednesday and will seek to raise $1,300,000 to be allocated among thirty-three Negro colleges, it was said. The fund has headquarters at 38 East Fifty-seventh Street.

MONEY FOR NEGRO COLLEGES

New York Times

This year more than ever we must see to it that our colleges are prepared to carry a maximum load of work, and ready to do it well. One group of colleges deserves special attention in this respect: the institutions that devote themselves to education of the Negro. Under the leadership of the United Negro College Fund thirty-three of these private colleges are beginning a campaign for $1,300,000. John D. Rockefeller Jr. is chairman of the advisory committee for this third annual fund drive, and a number of other prominent men and women have interested themselves in the cause.

N.Y. N.Y.

The need for full subscription is more pressing this year because of the unusual burden thrown on all educational facilities by the returning veteran. The Negro played an important, and often heroic, part in the war. He shared the mud, the danger, the sweat and the tears. Now he has the right to continue his interrupted education if he wants to do so. Many college doors will be closed to him, and to others regardless of race, color or creed, simply because there are too many returning veterans to be cared for at once in the colleges of their choice. But we cannot allow these thirty-three Negro private colleges to turn away any applicant because they lack funds, or to curtail their programs because of it.

The educated Negro was once a rarity. His numbers are increasing year by year, and his contributions to the arts, science and education steadily gain a wider and juster recognition for his abilities. From these we all gain, regardless of color. And, as we mutually put a proper, unprejudiced estimate on the contributions of all races to the common good, we move surely closer to the goal of living together in harmony.

4-19-46 Wed.

Says Americans Cannot Afford To Hurt World Position

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK —(ANP)— A nation torn by intolerance, racial or religious discrimination cannot hope to be very influential, however big, declared Raymond Massey, actor-exponent of Abraham Lincoln, before a pre-campaign luncheon meeting sponsored by the New York City Women's committee of the United Negro College fund at the Waldorf Astoria last Friday afternoon.

Sat 4-13-46

He appeared on a program with Dr. Channing H. Tobias, field secretary of the National Council, YMCA, Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, prominent Park avenue socialite, and Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie. The meeting was designed to appeal to a group of women in a position to influence large gifts for the third annual campaign of the fund which will be launched on April 17 with $1,300,000 as the goal.

WEAKNENS POSITION

Anything that gives anybody the notion that we are hypocrites, that our own house is in disorder, that we don't give minorities a square deal at home, but plead righteously in frock coats for minorities abroad, weakens us in our world position, Massey said.

"I hope we have learned from the war just ended that the informed and enlightened communication of peoples throughout the world is the only hope for a world at peace. And for purposes of communication there must be education. What we are really talking about," he concluded, "is our impatience with more than 150 years of inadequacy in making our bill of rights come true for all of our citizens."

Sat 4-13-46

Dr. Tobias described the four types of Negroes who enter into the equation of racial adjustment; the knee-bending hat-in-hand type who purposely misrepresents conditions; the "Uncle Tom" who seeks personal comfort at the expense of being "left alone"; the irreconcilable "enternal agitator"; and the individual who will denounce segregation, picture conditions as they are, cooperate for betterment and represent the real hope for advancement from the viewpoint of Negroes.

Tomorrow's Generation

Birmingham Age Herald

Two years ago the plight of private Negro colleges in this country had grown so serious that 27 of them pooled their efforts in the United Negro College Fund. Through it the American people gave $900,000 to enable the schools to meet operating expenses.

Mon. 5-6-46

Today the needs of the schools are greater. It is true that more students are enrolled as a result of the end of the war. But, even as for many white colleges, more students mean greater operating deficits. Because no student in some colleges ever pays the full cost of his education, every additional student adds to the operating deficit. Students in these Negro colleges come from families whose earnings average only $1,300 a year. They pay one-third of their cost-of-college; the other two-thirds must come from other sources.

But other sources are changing. Foundation grants have decreased in size. Endowments are producing less income, as a result of lower interest rates. Interested philanthropists are giving less liberally because large fortunes have been dwindling and large incomes are whittled down by income taxes.

In the face of these larger operating deficits, the Negro colleges are again appealing to the American people. This year they are asking for $1,300,000 for 33 participating colleges. The money is needed to keep the schools operating in behalf of the Negro youth of tomorrow.

Mon. 5-6-46

All but two of these 33 Negro colleges in the 1946 United Fund are in the South. Two of them, Tuskegee and Talladega, are in Alabama. A gift to the United Fund is a gift to ourselves. Through it we raise the standard of living in the South. Through it we help to give more Negroes the education that will make them better and more useful citizens. Through it we will give to tomorrow's generation, to those who will help build tomorrow's world.

Negro College Drive To Be Launched Here

Birmingham Age Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

The third annual United Negro College Fund campaign, with a $20,000 goal set for Birmingham, will begin with a meeting at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Eighth Avenue branch of the Y. W. C. A., according to Arthur D. Shores, an attorney, who heads the local drive this year.

Sun. 5-5-46

Thirty-three Negro colleges, including Talladega College and Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, are participating in the national fund campaign. Alumni of the various colleges are taking part in the local campaign.

Heading the National Campaign Advisory Committee is John D. Rockefeller, Jr.. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, is chairman of the Alabama drive.

Rahn Maps Concerts To Aid College Fund

Amsterdam News

N.Y. N.Y.

Muriel Rahn, concert and Broadway singing star, is busy mapping out a series of Sunday concerts to aid the fund-raising campaign of the United Negro College Fund. Miss Rahn who presently is in the enviable spot of drawing a handsome weekly stipend for her non-appearance in the Broadway musical "St. Louis Woman" contacted the officials of the College Fund and made known her willingness to give generously of her talents to their cause. Rahn will turn over all monies realized by the gratis concerts in several cities on Sunday afternoons.

Sat.

A tentative schedule calls for appearance by the famous singer in North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, West Virginia, Florida and Tennessee. In all concerts given for the benefit of the fund, Miss

Dillard mony in the offices of Dr. A. W. competition Dent, president of the university symbol for last week. Fund, Presi- Altogether patterson, an- institutions competition which stressed the fine arts inality and a reasonably high stan- versity, Cu- dard of craftsmanship. The win- $100 U.S. ning symbol will be used on the simple cere-

member colleges' stationary, and by the Fund itself.

Raise $12,000 For Fund

ATLANTA—(ANP)—Over $12,000 was raised by Atlanta citizens for the United Negro College Fund, 37 students from 10 participated in the original competition, Rahn will be awarded a $10 25, of New Orleans, a war vet-

Vet Makes Design for College Fund

NEW YORK.—Harold Cureau, a war vet-eran and June graduate of University, won the for an organization the United College Fund, dent Frederick D. Patterson nounced this week.

Having majored in the fine workshop of the university reau was awarded a $10 Savings Bond, in a

19m 1946

merican College of Surgeons

Surgeons Open Rolls to 12 Negroes

New York, N.Y.
Fri. 11-22-46

By Betty Moorsteen

The American College of Surgeons, under fire a year and a half ago for its refusal to accept Negro members, will initiate 12 Negro surgeons at its annual convocation in Cleveland on Dec. 15, it was learned today.

An official of the ACS in Chicago said that the names of 12 Negro candidates for college membership, seven of them from New York, would be presented to the organization's Board of Regents for approval next month. Board acceptance of the candidates is almost automatic.

The ACS did not reveal the names of those selected but it was learned that four Negro surgeons in New York City already have received notification of their candidacy. They are Dr. James C. Whittaker, Dr. Farrow Allen, Dr. Aubre De L. Maynard and Dr. Chester Chinn, all associated with Harlem Hospital. Three Negro surgeons in New Jersey and one in Philadelphia also are known to have been selected.

Absent from the list of candidates is the name of Dr. George D. Thorne, Negro surgeon at Lincoln and Sydenham Hospitals, who called attention to the ACS's former ban on Negro members a year and a half ago.

Dr. Thorne was notified by the ACS that his work would be "observed" for two more years before the college passed on his qualifications for membership.

In April, 1945, when Dr. Thorne applied for ACS membership, he was notified that "fellowship in the college is not being conferred on members of the Negro race at the present time."

Dr. Thorne protested that his career was being impeded since membership in the ACS is a prerequisite for holding advanced staff positions in grade A hospitals.

The New York Medical Society and other groups also criticized the ACS stand. Subsequently a committee of the ACS, headed by Dr. Henry W. Cove of New York, recommended acceptance of Negro members and four, including Dr. Peter Murray of New York, were initiated last year.

Previously only three Negroes had been admitted by the ACS, two of whom are now dead. This year's action brings the present number of Negro ACS members to 17 out of a total membership of 13,000. Fri. 11-22-46

19m 1946

Degrees (B. Litt.—Bachelor of Literature)

Woman educator is only Negro with higher Oxford degree

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Merze Tate, woman professor of geo-politics at Howard university here, is reported to be the only Negro to receive the higher research degree, B. Litt., from Oxford university, England. 1-9-46

She received her doctorate in government from Radcliffe college and Harvard university, where she was also a Phi Beta Kappa. She has also published two books, "Disarmament Illusion" and "American Disarmament Policies." 1-9-46

19m 1946
Mrs. J. G. Pierce

Degrees (D.Ed.—Doctor of Education)

Former Wiley Professor, Is Awarded Doctorate At N. Y. U.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Mrs. Juanita G. Pierce of Atlanta, former member of Wiley College faculty who recently was appointed to the faculty of Atlanta University's School of Education, was awarded the degree of doctor of education by New York university on February 25. Her dissertation is entitled "The Organization and Administration of Health, Physical Education and Recreation in the Atlanta University Center."

Also director of the health education program at the Atlanta University Laboratory school, Mrs. Pierce holds the A. B., degree from Fisk university and the A. M., from New York university. She is one of the newly-elected members of New York university's Beta Pi Chapter of Kappa Delta Pi, International Honorary Society.

Mrs. Pierce is the wife of Dr. Joseph A. Pierce, chairman of the department of mathematics at Atlanta university.



RECEIVES DOCTORATE

MRS. JUANITA G. PIERCE, a member of the faculty of the school of education at Atlanta university and director of the health education program at the Atlanta university laboratory school, who received the D. ED., degree on February 25 from New York university. Mrs. Pierce is a former member of the faculty of Wiley college

Awarded Doctorate

ATLANTA, Ga.—Mrs. Juanita G. Pierce of Atlanta, who recently was appointed to the faculty of Atlanta U. School of Education, was awarded the degree of doctor of education by New York University on February 25. Her dissertation is entitled "The Organization and Administration of Health, Physical Education and Recreation in the Atlanta University Center".

Teacher Wins Education Degree At New York U.

NEW YORK.— (ANP) — Miss Ruth Marie Thomas, associate professor in the department of secondary education at Wilberforce university, was awarded an education degree Wednesday in English during ceremonies here at New York university.

A native New Yorker, Miss Thomas is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James C. Thomas, known as pioneer undertakers of this state. She holds membership in the National Council of Teachers of English, the National Council for Social studies, the American Teachers association, the Association of Education by radio, and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and history.

She became a member of the national honorary fraternity for women, Pi Lambda Theta, Rho chapter, in 1945 and is believed to be the first Negro to become a member of this chapter at New York university. She has been active in Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority since her undergraduate days at Chicago university and plans to attend the boule in Los Angeles this August as a delegate from Rho Omega chapter, Wilberforce. Her name has been proposed for the regional director of the Great Lakes area.

She received her Ph. D. degree from the University of Chicago, her M. A. from New York university and has attended both Ohio State university and the University of Cincinnati as well as a summer session at Yale.

Holder Of Doctorates Among American Negroes

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 8-7-46

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—(SNS)—This is the first book ever written on those American Negro scholars who bear the title Doctor of Philosophy or some other earned doctorate of corresponding value. It is a descriptive and interpretive account of educational achievements of these specialists, and social aspects of the work and based on authentic facts and reliable data. Both a group study and a brief record of the individual scholar are set down in the volume—an account that cannot be found anywhere else. The book corrects a number of mistaken opinions with respect to the number, character,, and quality of doctorates earned by Negroes. It unearths hitherto unknown facts and arrives at significant conclusions. As such the work is a distinctive contribution, to the literature in the field of higher education.

Coming off the press at the time of wide and serious discussion on the need for reform or reorganization of doctoral programs in American universities, this book will prove of value and particular interest to all workers in the field of organized education. Directors of graduate divisions among Negroes will find this work very helpful indeed.

The author has insured the authenticity of every doctorate listed by securing official confirmation from the respective universities. For a number of years he has kept a careful list of the names of doctorate-holders and compiled data in each case. The present volume is the outgrowth of much encouragement which the author has received from his publication of five minor studies on the subject in leading national journals and as a result of continued requests from educators and others for information on the status of doctorates.

The book is divided into three parts and contains twelve chapters. Chapter I is an introduction which carries a statement of background, purpose, problem, procedures and scope of study.

Part I describes and analyzes the total output and significance of the doctorates.

Part II presents and discusses in some detail "Achievements and Records in Specialized Fields." In this connection chapters are devoted, respectively, to (III) Holders of Doctorates in Social Sciences; (IV) in Education; (V) in Professional and Vocational Fields; (Vi) in Physical Sciences; (VII) in Languages and Literature (English and foreign); (VIII) in Biological Sciences; (IX) in Psychology and Philosophy. The chapters cary the individual records of each specialist in the respective division. The title of the doctor's dissertation is also listed.

Part III treats "Economic and Social Aspects" of the total problems. Special treatment is given to the following: Occupational and Employment Aspects; Membership and Participation in Learned Societies and Other Social Organizations; General Summary and Interpretations in which synthesis of the major elements of study and of the important generalizations is attempted in order to effectuate organic unity in the entire work.

HOLDERS OF DOCTORATES AMONG AMERICAN NEGROES is a finely bound book of 275 pages in cloth covers. The price is $3.00 a copy.

MEADOR PUBLISHING CO.
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

BETWEEN THE LINES

The Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
By Gordon B. Hancock
Sat. 6-22-46

Degrees At Large

RICHMOND, Va.—Only a few years ago the degreed Negro was a rare specimen. Today degreed Negroes are teaming throughout the country. Every June there are filing out of our best colleges and universities Negro graduates by hundreds and even thousands. There live today many who thought it could not be done but it is being done—and on a grand scale.

But it must not be imagined that Negro education is gaining on that of the white man; for with every increased facility for Negro education — or to be more meticulous, education among Negroes — the increase in facilities of white education is far more improver. The South has seen to it that if there is an increase of tens for the Negroes there must be increase of hundreds for whites, with the result that the intellectual chasm is still widening, quantitatively speaking.



DR. HANCOCK

Not until this chasm closes will the South profit most from its educational adventures. The studied attempts of certain southerners to mend these matters give greatest hope of a better tomorrow in race relations. Matters are improving however slowly. There is one great danger in degrees, or to those boasting these degrees

When degrees are made a substitute for the old homely virtues of honesty, thrift, industry, righteousness, sympathy for the unfortunate, a feeling of honest pride in that which is lowly if honorable, dependableness, willingness to do any kind of honest work rather than beg and be dependent—they become liabilities since they cannot be substituted for the homely virtues.

In other words degrees are fine supplements to character but not a substitute therefore. Herein lies the great danger to the current graduate who may waive adherence to the homely virtues in an attempt to make some short cut to "success."

A homely sage once remarked that there was enough good advice lying loose around in the world to save three of four worlds like this. Right he was. So it is safe to say we have more than enough degreed persons to save our sin-smitten world if the persons with those degrees had just plain good character, that the older Negroes in their undegreed innocence tried to inculcate in their young.

When my mother passed and I was only two years of age, I fell into the hands of a fine Christian woman whom I affectiontely called "Mama Julia." "Mama Julia" did not have degrees nor learning, she did not know the art of trying to be popular or "regular," she could neither read nor write, she always seemed proud that she knew how to work with her hands. I love her very dust! Here is all she had to give me, a motherless child: "Gordon, don't tell lies and steal and don't try to pull other people back. Serve God and don't be ashamed to work for an honest living."

It has been my good fortune to attend some of the world's finest institutions but nothing I have heard or studied takes precedence of what "Mama Julia" said. "Mama Julia" had the fine art of life. She had character. What I have since received wonderfully supplements what she taught me, a motherless child at her knee; but as the years pass on I am convinced that Mama Julia had the key to life and success and everything worth while.

So as these young graduates fare forth to meet a tough and trying world, they are safe only insofar as they realize that character still takes precedence of education of the purely academic sort. The world today is in dire need of more good men and women — whether or not they are graduates is a matter of minor concern.

A few days ago I was privileged to sit in a meeting where a woman of very meager learning was presiding. In the course of her comments she used the term "she are." Some of the "educated" youngsters began to giggle. Most of the people overlooked the grammatical error in deference to the fine work the woman had done through many years in many ways. As for my part I dismissed the "she are" part of her talk in deep reverence for a woman who had without learning accomplished so much for her community and the cause. She has so much more to her credit than some of the "she is" people. Sat. 6-22-46

Degrees at large in no way contravene the maxim of holy writ namely, "Righteousness exalts a people but sin is a reproach to any people." We can also use to advantage a few more good men and women in the raw if need be!

69,581 Negroes Take Degrees In U.S. Colleges Since 1820

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 9-28-46

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The American Negro, despite the constant handicap of prejudice, has forged ahead in education to take, since 1820, 69,581 A.B. and B.S. degrees in the United States, according to recent studies by the Crisis.

In 126 years, the black scholar in steadily growing numbers has conquered classical languages, science and political and economic theory. In 1946, 53,030 members of the race were enrolled in the colleges of the nation. And in 1946, 4,341 won degrees.

The strides made since 1919 have been marked, reaching an all time high in 1941, when 5,164 Negroes were graduated. This figure has not been reached since due to the war. The number has been increasing annually since 1942 when 4,413 graduates were reported.

An August report showed that in 77 Negro colleges 52,173 were enrolled. Only 857 were in attendance at 29 white colleges.

Howard University with 5,000 students had the highest enrollment. Virginia State with 191 graduates in liberal arts led all Negro colleges in this respect.

Of mixed colleges reporting on Negro enrollment, Indiana stood at the top of the list with 287 students. The University of Kansas was second with 152 Negroes answering roll call on the Lawrence campus.

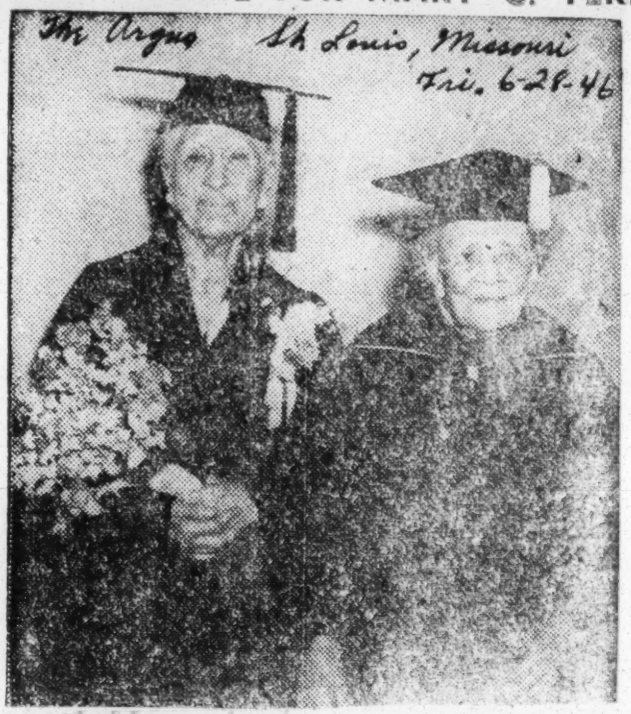
Educational progress has greatly accelerated since 1919. From 1820 when John Russwurm, the first Negro to receive a degree from an American university, was graduated with honors from Bodwin College, until 1919, 717 Negroes took degrees.

Thus, in the past 27 years, 62,864 Negroes have proved the scientific inaccuracy of the limited brain power theory to take—often with high honors—A.B. and B.S. degrees in American institutions of higher learning.

In 1946, 341 Negroes further disproved the outmoded theory by taking masters degrees.

HONORARY DEGREE FOR MARY C. TERRELL

The Argus St Louis, Missouri Fri. 6-28-46



Scenes as Wilberforce university bestowed upon Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington, D. C.., the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

Mrs. Hallie Q. Brown, famed Wilberforce teacher and octegenarian joins Mrs. Terrell, a contemporary in a post...

TO GET DOCTOR OF ENGINEERING DEGREE.

Bystander 6-6-46 Thurs. Des Moines, Iowa

A. A. Alexander, prominent citizen of Des Moines and nationally known engineer, flew to Washington, D. C., this week to attend the commencement exercises at Howard University. Des Moines.

The University will honor Mr. Alexander by conferring on him an honorary Doctor of Iowa Engineering degree, in exercises at the school on Friday, June 7. 6-6-46

A native Iowan, Thurs. graduate of the School of Engineering at the University of Iowa, Mr. Alexander is known throughout the country for his many engineering projects for government, railroads, institutions, and private concerns. He is said to be the first Negro named for Doctor of Engineering degree. Bystander

Honor Mr. Truman At. Wesleyan U.

The Bystander Des Moines, Iowa Thurs. 7-4-46

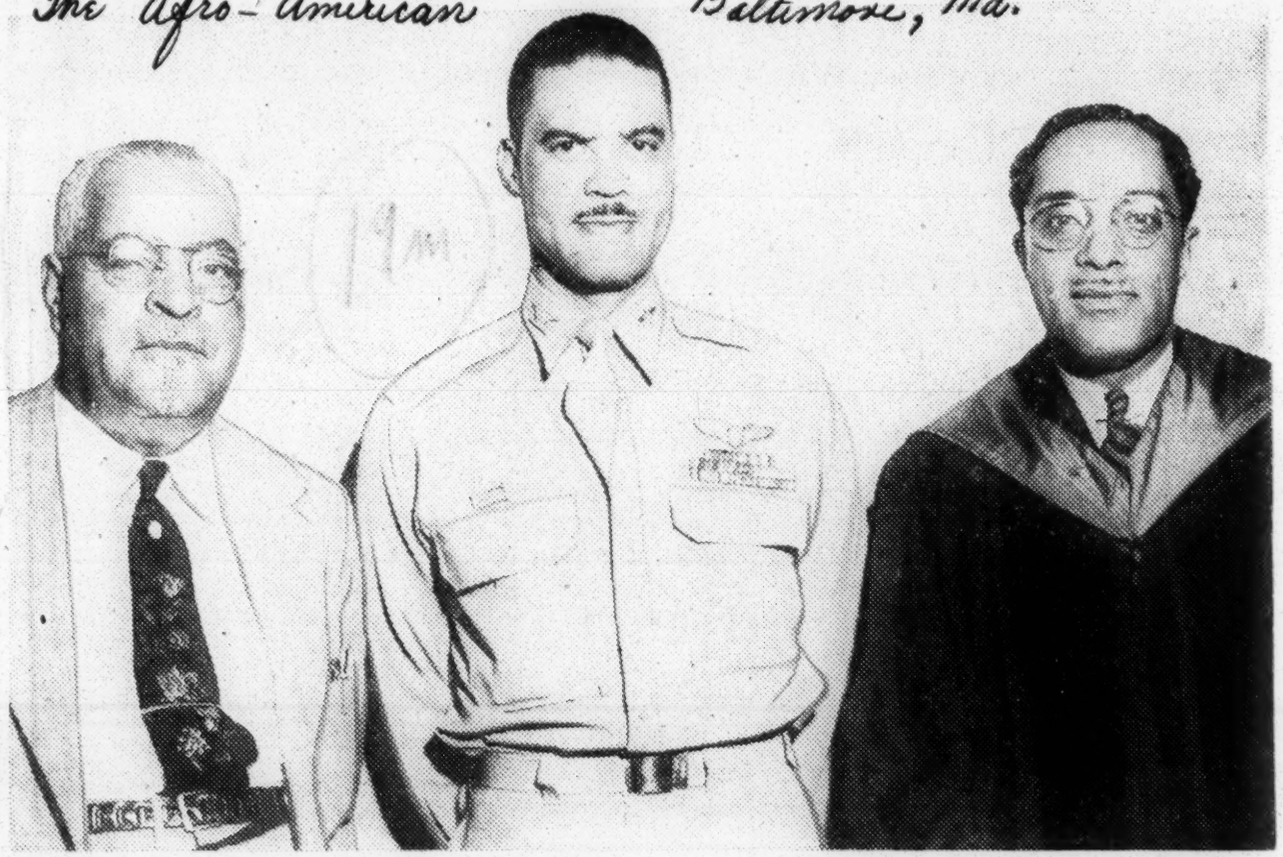
MIDDLETOWN, CONN—(NNPA)—Dr. Howard Thurman, recently appointed professor of Mysticism and Ethics at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, for the 1946 summer quarter, was one of twelve men honored by Wesleyan University with an honorary degree at its commencement exercises last Sunday.

Dr. Thurman delivered the baccalaureate address to the graduating class and later in the afternoon received honorary distinction with Justice Harold Burton of the United States Supreme Court, President-elect Charles Cole of Amherst College, Bishop G. Brownley, president of the Federal Council of Churches, and Bill Mauldin, famous cartoonist of World War II.

Dr. Thurman, who resigned his post last month as dean of the chapel at Howard University, Washington, will give all of his time to future development of the Interracial, Intercultural Fellowship Church Movement. He leaves for Honolulu September 1 to be Crossroad Lecturer at the University of Hawaii, and fill the pulpit of the Church of the Crossroads (composed of all races and nationalities of Hawaii)—a sister institution to the Fellowship Church of All Peoples, which Dr. Thurman pastors in San Francisco.

Doctor of Military Science Degree to Col. Davis

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.



Col. B. O. Davis Jr., is seen with Bishop John Andrew Gregg, left, and Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, after the Commanding Officer of Lockbourne Army Air Base was awarded an honorary degree, Doctor of Military Science, at the eighty-third annual Wilberforce commencement last week. Earlier in the week, Col. Davis delivered the principal address to the graduating class of Wilberforce High School. Sat. 6-22-46

Wesleyan University Honors Dr. Thurman

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-6-46

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. — Dr. Howard Thurman, recently appointed professor of mysticism and ethics at the University of Iowa for the 1946 summer quarter, was one of 12 prominent leaders honored by Wesleyan University, in Middleton, Conn., on June 23, with an honorary degree at its commencement exercises.

Dr. Thurman delivered the baccalaureate address and received the honorary Doctor of Divinity degree. The other honorees included Justice Harold H. Burton of the U.S. Supreme Court, President-Elect Charles Cole of Amherst College, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president, Federal Council of Churches, and Bill Mauldin, famous World War II cartoonist.

Dr. Thurman resigned last month as dean of the chapel at Howard University to give all of his time to future development of the Interracial and Intercultural Fellowship Church Movement. He leaves for Honolulu on Sept. 1 to be Crossroads lecturer at the University of Hawaii.

Lester Grangers Gets Honorary Degree

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

HANOVER, N. H.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters was conferred upon Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, by president John S. Dickey of Dartmouth College, during the school's 177th commencement exercises here recently. Sat.

President Dickey paid tribute to Granger, a graduate of Dartmouth, class of 1918, as a "leader in the promotion of inter-racial understanding and cooperation." 7-13-46

Granger, who is one of five brothers to receive degrees from the school, was honored along with several other distinguished leaders, who received the same degree during the exercises.

Granger Gets Dartmouth Degree

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

HANOVER, N. H. — Lester B. Granger of New York, executive secretary of the National Urban League, was one of eight distinguished American citizens who received honorary degrees last week at the 177th commencement exercises of Dartmouth College. Mr. Granger, graduate of Dartmouth in 1918, received the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from President John Sloan Dickey, who characterized him as a "leader in the promotion of interracial understanding and cooperation." Sat. 7-6-46

Doctor of Divinity

The Afro-American Baltimore Md.



Sat REV. C. W. TURNS, 7-6-46 pastor of Hood Temple AME Church, Richmond, for the past two years, who was awarded the honorary doctor of divinity degree by Knox Academy at Selma, Ala., and Livingstone College during recent commencement exercises. Dr. Turns, a native of Alabama, received his academic education at Livingstone College and later studied at Hood Temple in 1944.

Mrs. Mary Terrell Honored At Wilberforce University

The Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-29-46

WILBERFORCE, O.—(ANP)—Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, prominent on the international scene for many years, received the honorary degree of doctor of letters at the 90th annual commencement for Wilberforce University here last week.

An honorary member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Mrs. Terrell was greeted by many sorors at the close of ceremonies. Among them were: Lt. Col. Charity Adams, WAC officer; Dr. Sadie T. M. Alexander, distinguished lawyer and first president of Delta; Miss Hallie Q. Brown, and Miss Reber S. Cann, grand secretary of the sorority.

In honor of Mrs. Terrell, the national Deltas contributed $100 toward liquidation of the mortgage at the university.

Mrs. Terrell, a champion of women's rights, was co-organizer of the National Association of Colored Women's clubs. Following graduation from Oberlin college in 1884, she taught for two years at Wilberforce. For the next three years she traveled and studied in France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland. Upon her return to the United States, she became a teacher of languages in the high school system of Washington, D. C., where she also has served as a member of the board of education.

An author as well as a teacher, Mrs. Terrell's most recent books are: "A Colored Woman in a White World," and "A Colored Woman's Adventures of Travel in the United States." She is the widow of the late Judge Robert M. Terrell.

W. J. Faulkner Given Degree

NASHVILLE, Tenn. June 8—The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity will be conferred upon Dean William J. Faulkner of Fisk University by the Theological Seminary of the University of Chicago at its commencement June 13, it was announced recently by Dr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, president of the Seminary.

In notifying Dean Faulkner of the honor, Dr. McGiffert said, "As a wise and trusted leader in the area of your responsibilities, we have long looked at you with respect, affection and gratitude."

Dean of Men at Fisk from 1934 to 1942 when he became Dean of the Memorial Chapel, Rev. Faulkner is widely-known as a lecturer to student groups throughout the country, on race relations, religion, and Negro folk-lore.

During the First World War, he served as Placement Secretary in the department of Colored Men's Personnel under the War Work Council. While director of Instruction and Boy's Secretary of the YMCA for colored men and boys in Philadelphia and Atlanta, he established the first summer camps for Negro boys of these cities. For a number of years he helped promote the "Build Better Homes" movement for Negroes in Atlanta.

A native of South Carolina. Dean Faulkner received his education Mayesville (S. C.) Education-Industrial Institute, the Springfield (Massachusettts) YMCA College the University of Chicago, and the University of Pennsylvania. He is the first recipient of the Negro Lectureship of the American Friends Service Committee among several American schools and colleges in 1945.

Past Moderator of the Tennessee State Conference of Congregational - Christian Churches, he is a member of the Council for Social Action of the General Council of Congregational - Christian Churches in America, of which he was a vice-moderator for two years Dean Faulkner is also lecturer for summer conferences for youth and adults of the Methodist Church and Congregational - Christian Churches.

19m 1946

Degrees(LL.D. — Doctor of Laws)

Doctor of Laws



Sat 2-23-46

Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern university, Scotlandville, La., who received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Beloit university last week. A graduate A. B. of Beloit with both master's and doctorate from Columbia university, Dr. Clark is achieving a notable carreer in the field of education. (ANP Photo).

Beloit Confers Doctor Of Laws Degree On Clark

BELOIT, Wis. — (ANP) —The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Dr. Felton Grandison Clark, president of Southern university, here Saturday during ceremonies commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of Beloit college. A similar honor was also given Lin Yutang, Chinese philosopher.

Dr. Clark received his A. B. degree from Beloit. He attended the school between 1922 and 1924. In his address before the gathering, which brought together the school's most successful graduates, Dr. Clark recalled the exploits of Charles Winter Wood, one of Beloit's first Negro graduates.

Wood, a noted Shakespearean actor, is still a legendary character he said.

Dr. Clark received his A. M. and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia university and gained classroom experience as an instructor at Wiley college, Marshall, Texas; Howard university, Washington; and Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., where he served as dean of instruction for several years before becoming president upon the retirement of his father, Dr. J. S. Clark, in 1938.

19m 1946 Degrees (LL.D.--Doctor of Laws)

Zik Is Awarded LL.D.

Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha
Tues. 7 — 2 - 46

NEW YORK, June 25. — The Dean and the Faculty of Laws of Lincoln University were sorely disappointed when they received the communication of Professor Nnamdi Azikiwe that owing to the death of Nigeria's greatest political leader he would be unable to visit the United States this year as arranged.

Notwithstanding the unavoidable absense of this distinguished product of Lincoln University however, his university has conferred on him in absentia the degree of Doctor of Laws. Tues. 7-2-46

The chairman of the Academy Board acted as proxy for Mr Azikiwe in his absence.

Since the conferment of the honour several messages of congratulation had been cabled from here to this distinguished son of Africa.

Doctor Azikiwe. since graduating here has gone to Africa over fifteen years ago and within that period has revolutionised the thought and outlook of his people.

He is the Managing Director of Zik's Press Limited, publishers of of a chain of vigorous nationalist newspapers.

His university like his country, is proud of his achievements.

19m 1946

Degrees (Ph.D.--Doctor of Philosophy)

Shaw Alumnus Gets Ph.D. at Cornell

RALEIGH, N. C.—Alumni headquarters of Shaw University listed another "first" to its files last week when word was received that W. Mugray Chambers, class of 1928, who recently received the Ph.D degree from Cornell University, was the first Negro to receive the degree there with a major in entomology. Dr. Chambers is head of the department of natural science at State A. and M. Institute, Normal, Alabama. 1-26-46

Ph. D. Conferred On Langston Professor

Mozell C. Hill, professor of sociology and director of research at Langston university, was awarded the degree o Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Chicago, at the two hundred twenty fourth convocation held March 22. Dr. Hill completed all requirements for the degree in October, 1945. 3-30-46

As a dissertation study, Dr. Hill submitted a study entitled, "The All-Negro Community in Oklahoma". According to a statement made recently by Dr. Hill, plans have been consumated with the University of Chicago press for the early publication of a popular treatment of the dissertation in book form.

A product of the Kansas City, Kansas public schools, he received his bachelor's and master's degree at the University of Kansas. He was a Rosenwald fellow between 1943-45. The first year's grant was used to complete field work in Oklahoma all-Negro communities while the second year was spent in completing residence requirements at the University of Chicago. 3-30-46

Dr. Hill is a member of the American Sociological Society, the Southern Sociological Society, the Oklahoma Academy of Science and the Society for Social Research. He has been a frequent contributor to various periodicals in the field of social science. Recent contributions include: "Social Classes —A Frame of Reference for the Study of Negro Society," published by Social Forces in October, 1943; and "Basic Racial Attitudes in the All-Negro Community" which appeared in the American Journal of Sociology for May 1944.

In the fall of 1945, Dr. G. L. Harrison, president of Langston university, appointed Dr. Hill director of institute research. Since this appointment he has projected a long-range research program. He is editor of the Southwestern Journal, a periodical devoted to scholarly research, published by Langston university.

Tuskegee Professor Wins Iowa State Ph.D.

AMES, Ia.—Harry Josef Romm, head of the Department of Biology at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy this week at the Winter Commencement Exercises of Iowa State College. Dr. Romm's major was Plant Morphology. Sat 3-30-46

He will resume his duties at Tuskegee where he has been a faculty member for 18 years.

LANGSTON TEACHER GETS PH. D. FROM CHICAGO U.

CHICAGO (ANP) — Mozell C. Hill, professor of sociology and director of research, Langston University, Okla., was recently awarded the Ph. D. degree at the University of Chicago. Sat 4-6-46

Scientific Meet Honors Dr. Lillian B. Lewis

The first Negro woman to receive the Ph.D. degree in zoology at the University of Chicago continued to add to her triumphs this week. Sat 4-6-46

She is Dr. Lillian Burwell Lewis, director of the department of biology at Tillotson College in Austin, Texas. This week, the thesis written by Dr. Lewis to obtain her Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Chicago was presented at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in St. Louis. She received her degree at the university's winter convocation this year.

However, this honor is but one of the laurels that has fallen into the phenomenal lady's hands recently. Not long ago, she received word from the editors of the scientific periodical, Physiological Zoology, that her thesis had been accepted for publication.

Howard U. Graduate

For the quality of her research work done at Chicago, Dr. Lewis was elected to Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society, and Sigma Delta Epsilon, national honorary scientific society for women. She is a graduate of Howard University where she was University Scholar in Zoology, a member of Kappa Mu Scholarship Society and the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Despite her individual achievements, Dr. Lewis' main source of pride seems to be the recent "A" rating awarded to Tillotson College by the Southern Association of Colleges because of its progress in the last few years.

Priest Gets Ph.D. Degree At Fordham

NEW YORK—Rev. Basil Matthews, first Negro priest in the Benedictine Order, and a native of Trinidad, oldest religious order in the Catholic Church, will receive his Doctor of Philosophy degree from Fordham University at the coming commencement, university officials announced this week.

Father Matthews recently completed his thesis "Society in the Caribbean," soon to be published in book form. He is an authority on Calypso music and the history of the Negro in the West Indies.

The Benedictine priest studied at Louvain University in Belgium and taught at Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, New York. He finished his studies for his philosophy degree at Fordham Graduate School, and returned to Trinidad to write his thesis.

Prof. C. J. Franks Receives Ph. D.

TYLER, Texas —(ANP)— Prof. Cleveland James Franks, of the department of chemistry at Texas college here, has received the degree of doctor of philosophy in chemistry from McKinley-Roosevelt university, Chicago, it was announced here recently. Prof. Frank's thesis ,which received an A-plus rating, as well as other work leading to the degree, was done by correspondence.

Gets Yale Ph.D.



FANNIN S. BELCHER JR., director of drama at W.Va. State College, who has just received his Ph.D. in drama from Yale University where he studied for two years on a Rosenwald fellowship

Gets Doctorate



EDWARD B. WILLIAMS, a member of the faculty in economics at Morehouse College, who has been awarded the doctor of philosophy degree in economics by Columbia University, where for two years he was a fellow of the general education board. His dissertation entitled "Colored Migration in Selected Counties of the Southeastern Region of the U.S." will be published soon.

Belcher Receives Degree in Drama

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—(ANP)— Fannis S. Belcher Jr., has been awarded a Ph.D. degree in the field of drama by Yale University.

Belcher, a Rosenwald fellow for two years at Yale's school of drama, is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Fannis S. Belcher of Savannah, Ga. He is a graduate of Dunbar High School, Washington, D.C., Lincoln University, Pennsylvania and received his master of arts degree in English at the University of Pennsylvania. 4-27-46

He has been director of drama at West Virginia State College for several years and has popularized drama among the high school students of West Virginia.

Receives Doctorate In Education

RICHMOND, Va.—Archie Gibbs Richardson, assistant supervisor of Negro education in Virginia, received his doctorate in education from Columbia University, New York City, on June 4.

Dr. Richardson is a native of Lexington, Va., but resides in Richmond now. He received the A.B. degree from Virginia State College in 1927, the M. S. degree in education from Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., in June, 1939. He was granted the doctorate from Columbia on March 16. However the degree was conferred at the commencement exercises last week. Dr. Richardson wrote on the subject, "The Meeting Needs Thruogh a Democratic Process of Education."



Dr. Richardson

Dr. Richardson received as principal of Mecklenburg County Training school, South Hill, Va., in 1927-1935, and as director of academics at St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va., 1935-1936. He was appointed by the state superintendent of public instruction to the present position in 1936.

He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Iota Sigma Lambda Sorority, Honorary Kappa Delta Pi and National Educational Fraternities, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, and Council on Human Relations.

Wiley Professor Receives Ph. D.

HOUSTON — Elbert Lee Tatum who heads the department of political science, Wiley college, Marshall, Texas, will receive a Ph.D. degree from the Loyola university, Chicago, during the June convocation.

Dr. Tatum was awarded his B.A. degree from Howard university and an M. A. from the University of Illinois. At various times during the years between 1934 and 1942, he was a student of social sciences at the University of Chicago. He entered Loyola university as principal of the American Historical society and was a member of the American Political Science association, Phi Alpha fraternity. The dissertation is "The U. S., 1915-1940."

AFRICAN SCHOLAR IN ATLANTA U. POSITION

NEW YORK — (ANP) Dr. Joel Nnodu Okongwu accepted last week an appointment to teach in the department of education of Atlanta university following receipt of his doctorate in philosoph at New York university, Wednesday.

Dr. Okongwu, a 26-year-old native of Nnewi, Nigeria, West Africa, is the first African to win such a degree in any American institution of higher learning. His dissertation, praised by Dr. Emil Lengyel and Dr. Adolph E. Meyer of New York university, was done on the history and practice of education in Nigeria, both pre and post the European influence.

Okongwu, the only one of six Nigerian students to graduate from Lincoln university, came here in company with Nnamdi Azikiwe, noted African publisher early in 1939. He ended his first phase of formal education in 1932 at the CMS central (elementary) school and began the second phase of his education the next year at the Dennis Memorial Grammar school, Onitsha, Nigeria, from which he graduated in 1937.

LINCOLN GRADUATE

Dr. Okongwu was awarded his bachelor's degree from Lincoln in 1942 and registered at Teachers College, Columbia university, in September of that year. He won his master's degree in school administration in February, 1943. He entered New York university the following fall for a doctorate in education and was awarded the Ph. D. last Wednesday.

The young West African educator plans to return to Nigeria to help wipe out illiteracy among his people, he said.

Dr. Okongwu's summer post at the University of Chicago was similar to times during the summer and 1942, he was given him an opportunity to evaluate the work of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, long-time opponent of the Tuskegee founder.



MRS. STELLA BREWER BROOKES was awarded the Ph.D. degree in English by Cornell University, June 23. Her field of emphasis was American Folk Literature. While at Cornell she was elected to membership in the Pi Lambda Theta National Honorary Society.

She is chairman of the Department of English at Clark College and has been a member of the summer school faculty of the State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala., and Atlanta University.

She holds the degree from Wiley College and the M.A. degree from the University of Michigan. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brewer of Austin, Texas and the widow of E. Luther Brookes, who was for many years director of the Science Department and professor of Chemistry at Clark College.

Gets Doctorate



ARCHIE G. RICHARDSON,

assistant supervisor of colored education in Virginia, who received his degree of doctor of education from Columbia University, NYC, last week. His thesis was "Meeting Needs Through a Democratic Process of Education."

Mr. Richardson, a native of Lexington, Va., received his A.B. from Virginia State College in 1927, the M.S. in education from Butler University in 1939. He was appointed to his present post in 1936.

Receives Ph.D.



Joseph A. Reid, formerly of Detroit, was awarded the Ph.D. degree in comparative literature in the June convocation at the University of Michigan. Dr. Reid received his A.B. from Wayne University and his A.M. from the University of Chicago, and has studied at the National University of Mexico and done special research at the University of Havana in Cuba. Now professor of and head of the department of romance languages at Tillotson College, Austin, Texas, Dr. Reid has taught in Guadalupe College, Seguin, Texas, and the Roosevelt High School of Gary, Ind.

17 Get Degrees From Ohio State

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBUS, O. (ANP)—Among those who received degrees at the summer session of Ohio State University last week 16 colored students were awarded master's degrees and one received a doctor of philosophy.

Howard Emery Wright, who received his Ph.D. in psychology, is a professor at North Carolina State College in Durham, having graduated from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania in 1932 and Ohio State in 1933 with a master's degree. Sat. 9-14-46

Dr. Wright, who held two college positions and one high school before going to North Carolina, taught at Prairie View College in Texas, and at Albany State Teachers' College, Georgia, and served as a high school principal in Wet Virginia.

Has Two Children

The son of Mr. and Mrs. William Wright of Camden, N.J., he is married to Ann Nelson of Bluefield, W.Va., and has two children, Beverly Ann, 8, and Howard Jr. 2.

Receiving their master's degrees were: former Lt. Col. Charity E. Adams, Columbia, S.C.; Roxie B. Butler, Statesboro, Ga.; Evelyn C. Cothran, Roanoke, Va.; Margaret E. Day, Columbus; James G. Despinasse, New Orleans; John W. Dillard, Belpre, O.; Robert P. Griffin, Columbus; Hilliary R. Hatchett, Columbus;

Elva J. Howell, Tuskegee; Esther M. Jackson, Columbus; Walter E. Johnson, Bellaire, O.; Moses G. Miles, Lakeland, Fla.; Alma L. Porter, Columbus; Betty S. Turner, Birmingham; James S. Wade, Columbus; and Adolph P. Hamblin, Institute, W.Va.

Clark Professor's Ph. D. Treatise On 14th Amendment

Memphis World—Memphis Tenn. Friday 7-12-46

BY V. W. HODGES

Why don't more of our Ph. D candidates do what this Clark College educator has so capably done: Select a subject for their dissertations which has a mission and a message for the age in which it is written? "The Fourteenth Amendment and the Negro Since 1920," happily, is such a work. Indeed it is more than that—it is a vital, burning present-day topic for Negroes and for whites, in the South and in the North, and possessing a peculiar significance even in the approaching July 17 primary in Georgia. 7-12-46

Dr. Bernard H. Nelson, author of the treatise, is director of the social science division at Clark College. Sixty-nine cases involving the Fourteenth Amendment and the Negro between 1920 and 1943, form the basis of his study. This amendment, he says, which became a part of the organic law July 27, 1868, "has become the Negro's charter of liberty," and a bulwark of protection against inequality and discriminatory treatment in the states. "No part of the U. S. Constitution," declares the author, "has been the source of as much litigation as the Fourteenth Amendment. And no one of the three 'Negro amendments' has been invoked by Negroes as frequently."

The work is divided into five chapters, opening with an historical setting, descriptive of the trials and triumphs of this amendment; its importance in our constitutional history, and it then moves into the second chapter, entitled "Following Old Paths, 1920-1930," and dealing with the social significance of World War I and the resulting migration of Negroes. Between this decade, Dr. Nelson finds, "entirely new social relationships and social attitudes were the Negro's heritage. His place of abode was changed; his manner of making a living was vastly different and his desire to participate in larger measure in American society tended to mount." Eighteen cases in all, which involved the Negro and the Fourteenth Amendment, were decided during this decade, most of which involved the equal protection clause under the amendment. 7-12-46

LIBERAL INTERPRETATION

The period between 1931 and 1935, the author states, was a period of liberal interpretation. "Courts began to feel a sense of moral responsibiilty to extend even-handed justice to Negroes, no small part of which was due to the influence of the southern white press; exclusion of Negroes from jury service became a rallying point for extension of further civil justice by Negroes; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took up the cudgels for civil and political equality; organized Negro protest against disfranchisement resulted in two cases before the Supreme Court between 1931 and 1935 involving the white Democratic primary. Perhaps it is not overstating the case to suggest that the liberal Roosevelt administration, coupled with a liberal Supreme Court, tended also to leaven the loaf and to usher in a broader interpretation of Negro civil justice.

Between 1935 and 1943, Dr. Nelson says, was a great upsurge on the part of Negro teachers and students to equalize salaries as well as to secure equal educational opportunities. Legal action between these years, the author finds, "was largely concerned with gaining admission of Negro student to state universities which excluded them from such opportunities." Out-of-state scholarships, he says, did not remove discrimination, for the obligation of the state to give the protection of equal laws can be performed only where its laws operate, that is, within its own jurisdiction.

FINDINGS

7-12-46 Friday

To recapitulate, the Clark educator finds: That the problems of Negro citizenship rights have been inextricably bound up with questions of national racial policy and sectional racial tradition; that this liberal trend in the direction of a fairer measure of justice for Negroes is due as much to the growth of national interest as to liberal Supreme Court decisions; that two factors—a consciousness of unequal status in American society and organized effort on the part of Negroes—are the factors which explain the increase in litigation involving the amendment, and that social questions litigated under the Fourteenth Amendment by Negroes between the decades 1920 and 1943 centered about two subjects of residential segregation and equal educational opportunities. 7-12-46



Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

AWARDED HIGH DEGREE — The doctor of philosophy degree was conferred upon Thos. H. Henderson, dean of the College at Virginia Union University at the 226th Convocation of the University of Chicago, this week according to an announcement made by Dr. J. M. Ellison, president of the University. Sat. 9-14-46

First Philosophy Degree To African

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-29-46

NEW YORK — Dr. Joel Nnodu Okongwu, the first African to receive a doctor of philosophy degree from an American university, was appointed last week to the department of education of Atlanta university for the summer term.

Dr. Okongwu, who is 26 years old, and hails from Nnewi, Nigeria, won his degree with a thesis on the history and practice of education in his native state.

Okongwu is a graduate of Lincoln university, coming there in 1939 with African publisher, Nnamdi Azikiwe. He earned his master's degree at Columbia university in 1943, in school administration and entered New York university in the fall of that year.

The young African educator, who hold a similar post at Tuskegee last summer, plans to return to his homeland and help wipe out the illiteracy among his people.

19m 1946



WINS YALE DOCTARATE

The highest academic degree was awarded by Yale University to George D. Kelsey, director of the School of Religion at Morehouse June 25 in New Haven, Connecticut. In fulfilling the requirements for the degree, he submitted as his dissertation a treatise on "The Social Thought of Contemporary Southern Baptists," which is to be published.

Dr. Kelsey is an alumnus of Morehouse College. He earned the bachelor of arts degree in 1934 and later studied at Andover-Newton Theological Seminary, receiving the bachelor of divinity in 1937. The top ranking student in his class at Andover- Newton, he was invited to serve on the faculty of the Seminary, and in 1944 he returned as visiting professor during the summer session.

While a student at Andover-Newton Kelsey won the John M. Chicks Honor Scholarship, and at Yale he was the recipient of a scholarship as an assistant in the Divinity School.

Dr. Kelsey is member of the National Council on Religion on Higher Education. He is author of "The Nature of the Christain Ethic" which has been published in the Journal of Religion Thought.

The award to Dr. Kelsey marks the second time in recent months that a member of the Morehouse College faculty has received the doctor of philosophy degree. Professor Edward B. Williams of the faculty in economics was awarded the Ph. D. by Columbia University in April.

Miss Nelson Gets Doctorate Degree In Social Sciences

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana. — Miss Margaret Nelson, professor in the department of social sciences at Southern university, received her doctorate degree in history from Columbia university June 4.

Miss Nelson has always shown high promise as a scholar. While doing her undergraduate work at Hunter college, she became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Honor society. She has contributed several scholarly publications in her field of speciality. Her major professor recently wrote "that she was the most mature and competent woman student he has ever taught."

The General Education Board through the sponsorship of Southern university, assisted Miss Nelson during the two years she studied. She will return to the university for the fall session.

Southern University News

Ph. D. Degree

4 of 18 Newly Appointed Teachers at Morgan College Have Ph.D. Degrees

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 9-14-46

Appointments Raise Staff's Total to 53; 3 in New Group Graduates of Institution

BALTIMORE

Morgan State College has a Staff of 53 full time teachers, 18, of whom were recently appointed for the fall term.

The Staff includes 14 professors, 15 assistant professors, 12 associate professors, 10 instructors and two substitutes.

Four of the new appointees have PhD degrees; three are graduates of Morgan; and three are Army veterans.

Majority Experienced Teachers

The new appointees are:

Dr. James A. Bayton, professor of psychology, A.B. and M. A. degrees, Howard University, PhD University of Pennsylvania; formerly taught at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

Dr. Gladyce Bradley, associate professor of education; B. A. degree, West Virginia State College; M. A. and PhD degrees, University of Michigan; formerly taught at W. Virginia State College;

Daniel Clark, associate professor of physical education; A. B., Morgan State College; M. A., Columbia University; formerly taught in Baltimore public school system; released from the Army in Dec., 1945;

Second Ex-Southern Prof.

Miss Naomi Slowe, assistant professor of English; A. B., Bennett College; M. A., University of Michigan; formerly taught at Southern University;

Dr. Welfred Holmes, professor of English; received A. B., A.M., PhD., from University of Pittsburgh; taught at Winston-Salem Teachers' College, N. C.;

Miss Appye Hurt, assistant professor Home Economics; A. B., Morgan State College; A.M., Columbia Teachers' College; formerly taught at Praire View State College, Texas;

Rutgers Graduate

Arthur Johnson, substitute in economics, A. B., Rutgers University, N. J., M.A., University of Pennsylvania; no previous teaching experience;

Dr. Clifton Jones, associate professor, sociology; A.B., Virginia Union University; M.A., and PhD., State University of Iowa; formerly taught at Florida A. and M. College;

Miss Ilene Jordan, instructor in physical education; A. B., Morgan State; M. A., New York University; formerly taught at Bennett College, N. C.;

Awaits PhD

John Wesley King, associate professor of biology; B. S., Tuskegee Institute; M. S., University of Pittsburgh; now waiting for PhD degree to be conferred upon him from University of Pittsburgh; was formerly a substitute theacher in Pittsburgh;

Arthur C. Lamb, associate professor of English A.B., Grinnell College, Iowa; M. A., State University of Iowa; formerly taught at Johnson C. Smith University, N.C;

James P. Moseley, associate professor in music; A. B., Morehouse College, Atlanta; teacher's Certificate in piano; Army 1942-46; taught at Tougaloo College, Miss., and Southern University;

Veteran to Substitute

Miss Effietee Payne, assistant professor in physical education; A.B., Allen University S. C.; M.A., University of Indiana; formerly taught at A. and T. College;

Robert Smith, substitute in English; A.B., Johnson C. Smith University; M. A., New York University; Army veteran; formerly taught at Prairie View State College;

Theodore Still, instructor in history; A.B., Lincoln University, Pa.; M.A., University of Pennsylvania; taught at Lincoln, 1938-42.

Ex-Bennett Instructor

Miss Delores Thompson, instructor in history; A. B., Wilberforce University; M.A., Ohio State University; formerly taught at Kentucky State College;

Miss Vashti Warren, instructor in history; A. B., Bennett College; M.A., University of Wisconsin; formerly taught at Bennett.

Miss Beatrice Wormley, instructor in romance languages, A.B., Howard University, M.A., University of Pennsylvania; formerly taught at Florida A. and M. College.

Former Staff Members

The other teachers include:

Mrs. Dorothy H. Banks, instructor in music; Milton L. Calloway, associate professor of biology; Miss Mary-Elizabeth Cater, assistant professor of romance languages Dr. Edward Coleman, professor of history;

Dr. Charlotte Crawford, professor of English; Dr. Frederick Dedmond, professor of romance languages; Dr. William Fontaine, professor of philosophy; Dr. Nick A. Ford, professor of English;

Dr. Robert Gill, professor of history; Luther Hardin, assistant professor of physicis; John A. Herculson, associate professof of chemistry; Mrs. Francis B. Hill, instructor in music;

35 Former Members

Talmadge L. Hill, associate professor of physical education; Edward Hurt, associate professor of physical education; Dr. Frederic Jachson, professor of economics;

Miss Mayme Kennedy, assistant professor of home economics; Charles Key, associate professor of biology; Wesley J. Lyda, professor of education; Miss Portia Minor, instructor in physical education;

Clarence Monroe, professor of biology; Earl Moses, associate professor of sociology; Mrs. Josie Pittman, assistant professor of home economics; Miss Thelma Preyer, assistant professor of education;

Ready for Work

William Proctor, assistant professor of mathematics; Henry A. Reagin Jr., assistant professor of history; Dr. Socrates Saunders, professor of mathematics; Daniel Skinner, assistant professor of romance languages;

Dr. George Spaulding, professor of chemistry, William Stallings, instructor in art; Miss Mary M. Stephens, assistant professor of English; Olin Thompson, assistant in biology;

Mrs. Jean Turpin, assistant professor of English; Dr. Alexander Walker, professor of history; Ollie Weaver, assistant professor of education; and Miss Betty Williams, instructor in English.

Earns Ph.D.

The Afro-American



Baltimore, Md.

MISS MARGARET NELSON, professor in the Department of Social Sciences at Southern University, who received her doctorate degree in history from Columbia University last month. She was elected to Phi Beta Kappa while an undergraduate at Hunter College. Sat. 7-20-46



Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-22-46

CONGRATULATIONS!—Members of the graduate chapter of Delta Theta Sigma Sorority are in a gay mood as they gather around Miss Helen G. Edmunds, recent recipient of a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Ohio State College, to felicitate her. Miss Edmunds is a professor of history and director of dramatics at the North Carolina College for Negroes. Seated left to right, are: Mrs. Juette Neil, Miss Rebecca Palmer, Mrs. A. M. Rivera Jr., Miss Majorie Kelly and Mrs. A. E. Manley. Back row: Mrs. Mollie Lee, Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Mrs. Jennie Douglass Taylor, Miss Edmunds, Mrs. C. Ruth Edwards and Mrs. Alice Farrison.



19 Days Ahead (Ph.D.)

Atlanta Daily World Ga.

MOVES TO FORT VALLEY—DR. MARIAN WILSON STARLING who will go to Fort Valley State College as associate professor of English this fall. Dr. Starling, a graduate of Hunter college, New York, where she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, took her master's degree from Columbia university and her Ph D. from New York university.

reigned as queen of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity-week at the university. Los Angeles, Calif.

Husband and Wife Earn Graduate Degree



The Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla

Dr. and Mrs. R. Grann Lloyd are contemplating a quiet vacation after taking the Ph. D. and M. A. degrees at New York and Columbia universities respectively in June and July. They are spending the summer in their home in New York City where they both are teachers the public school system.—(ANP) Sat. 8-3-46

Teachers, Man and Wife, Get Advanced Degrees

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Raymond G. Lloyd and wife, Mrs. Hortense Daphne Lloyd, both teachers in the New York public school system, received degrees from New York University and Columbia University, respectively this summer. Sat. 8-3-46

Dr. Lloyd received his Ph.D. in economics and social studies, and was elected to full honors in Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity in the New York University chapter.

Mrs. Lloyd received the master of arts degree in English.

FRONT—CENTER!

Tribune

By THOMASINA AYERS

Note: Because genuine achievement is more often than not modest, the TRIBUNE dedicates itself to ferreting out authentic success stories and passing them along to its readers for the inspiration inherent in them. Suggestions, memos and reminders of individuals who have attained success in their chosen lines will be appreciated and acted upon.

A newcomer to Los Angeles, and doubtless the most distinguished among the legion who have been attracted to Our Town is Dr. Geraldine Woods, still in her twenties and a Ph.D. nonetheless.

Born Geraldine Pittman, the daughter of Mrs. Susie Pittman, Dr. Woods spent her childhood in West Palm Beach, Fla. After graduation from Industrial high school, where she was named "Miss Industrial", the ambitious girl began a life-long devotion to serious study. Sat. 11-9-46

She went first to Talladega college in Alabama, transferring later to Howard university at Washington, and graduating from there in 1942 with a B.S. in zoology. No "drone", the attractive young miss found time to join a sorority, Delta Sigma Theta, and once

Fletcher Martin, city editor of The Louisville (Ky.) Defender, last week became the first Negro to be awarded a Nieman fellowship for a year of study at Harvard University. 4-25-46

Martin, 30, was a war correspondent during World War II for the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association.

A native of McMinnville, Tenn., Martin attended public school in Louisville, and is a graduate of Louisville Municipal College.

LEGION AWARDS SCHOLARSHIPS

N. C. Department Names Five Children Of Deceased Vets Who Will Get $250 Grants.

RALEIGH, Sept. 9. —(AP)— The name of recipients of the five $250 cash scholarships awarded annually to children of deceased veterans by the North Carolina department of the American Legion were announced yesterday.

The announcement, made by June H. Rose, superintendent of the Greenville city school and chairman of the North Carolina Legion's committee on education of war orphans, followed a special committee meeting.

Granted scholarships were one Negro and four white high school seniors. The students, together with the schools they will attend are:

Elizabeth McNeely of Elkin, Flora Macdonald college, Red Springs; Sarah McLeod of Aberdeen, Flora Macdonald college; Douglas Dixon of Elm City, the University of North Carolina; Elizabeth Moore of Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina.

The Negro scholarship was awarded to Thelma Cumbo of Raleigh, who will attend the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham.

The awards, made annually by the State Legion, permit a student to attend any college or university in the United States. Selection is on the basis of scholastic achievement, general character, and all-round ability.

First Negro gets state medical scholarship

The Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif.

BILOXI, Miss. — Marshall F. Nichols, Jr., 19, son of Mrs. Fannie L. Nichols, principal of Biloxi public school, last week became the first Negro to receive a state medical scholarship. Sixteen whites were granted similar scholarships. Nichols will graduate next year from Tougaloo college. Sat. 8-31-46



The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-15-46

WORTH WORKING FOR—Here Lieut. Andrew McCoy is proudly showing his newly-won commission to Cadet Edward Howard of Washington. Howard is in West Point's class of 1949.

Liberian Boy Gets Tuskege Scholarship

The Argus
St. Louis, Mo. Fri. 9-13-46

MONROVIA—(ANP)— Moses Ledlum Davis has been granted a government scholarship to study animal husbandry and agronomy in the United States. He will take up studies at Tuskegee.

Mr. Davis was born of heathen parents in Vonjama, Western province Liberian hinterland. He was one of the first boys to enroll at Booker T. Washington institute at Kakata, and graduated therefrom in 1936; he took higher studies at the College of West Africa, and completed the course in 1940.

The Informer



Pittsburgh, Pa. The Courier
Sat. 8-31-46

IN "WHO'S WHO"—Dr. Ethna Beulah Winston of Windsor, Conn., has recently been cited in the current edition of "Who's Who in American Education." She is also listed in the "Biographical Directory of Leaders in Education," now on the press. A graduate of Columbia in '44, Dr. Winston served as dean of women and professor of education at Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., and had classes in the university's summer school. She is consultant in guidance to public school and college groups in both Georgia and Florida. Her work will continue this year at State A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S. C. She is a member of the NCNW, and in the American Educational Research Association and Children's Bureau.

Oklahoma:

White Publisher Awards 3 Medical Scholarships

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6-8-46

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — An overflow audience here witnessed the graduation last week of ninety students from Douglass High School, heard M. B. Tolson, Wiley College, author, deliver one of the most dynamic addresses heard in the city, and saw presentation by E. K. Gaylord, white publisher, of a $1,000 medical scholarship to three youths.

Mr. Tolson, author of the recent book, "A Rendezvous With America," spoke on the subject, "An Atomic Man for an Atomic Age." Mr. Gaylord's awards were made to Eugene Brewer Jr., Hosea E. Owens and Daniel W. Lee, who tied for first honors among the competitors in the upper tenth of the graduating class.

The awards were made from he Gaylord philanthropies, managed by the publisher of the Daily Oklahoman and the Oklahoma City Times. Mr. Gaylord's awards are made annually in interest of improving Negro health and are given to students pursuing medicine or dentistry.

The scholarships are for $1,000, may amount to $1,400, and extend to as much as $3,000 dependent upon report of the recipient while he is in college.

The stipulation upon which the increases depend is that students winning the awards abstain from liquor or tobacco during their college careers. Final feature of the graduation exercises was the presentation of a $2,600 public address system to the school by the graduating class.

89 Negroes Are Given College Scholarships

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

State-financed scholarships enabling them to study elsewhere for college training not available in their own state have been granted in the past year to 89 Alabama Negroes.

This was disclosed in a report to the State Board of Education from Supt. A. R. Meadows. The scholarships were set up under an act of the 1945 legislature.

Although the recipients are not restricted as to race and the out-of-state training under the law is available to white and Negro students alike, all the applications received so far have been from Negroes. Thurs. 9-19-46

All together, 141 applications have been received since the program began a year ago. Thirty-three were rejected, four were cancelled after receiving approval and 15 are pending.

Operating with a $25,000 appropriation, of which $20,576 already has been spent, the State Department of Education is authorized to pay the difference in tuition costs and lodging necessary to send a student out of the state, and to provide transportation.



PM New York, N.Y.

Edna Besson, 21, of 316 137th St., a junior in the School of Education at NYU, has been named "Miss Varieties of November" by *Varieties*, the college magazine. She is the first Negro girl selected in the school's history. Fri. 11-15-46

Photo by Bernie Aumuller, PM

Negro Heads U. of Chicago Alumni Crowd

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-17-46

WASHINGTON — For the first time in the history of the University of Chicago a Negro, Clifton S. Hardy of Washington, D. C., was appointed chairman of the University's Alumni Foundation in Washington, D. C. with a membership of over 700.

Hardy, the first Negro graduate of the University of Chicago School of Commerce and Finance, and presently employed as supervisory auditor of the Public Buildings Administration, is the only Negro in the country holding an alumni chairmanship from Chicago U.

Heading a committee of 19 white alumni in the Foundation drive, Hardy broke all previous records in number of contributors and total contributions—an accomplishment for which he was commended by university officials.

"I look upon this not so much as a personal triumph, but as a vindication of the faith the university has in Negro leadership," Hardy told the Defender.

He declined the offer of permanent chairmanship of the U. of C. Foundation here as a reward for his excellent work. Clifton is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and is a product of Washington schools.

Commending Hardy, Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the university wrote: "The Alumni Gift is an important fund to the university and the only one in the country holding an alumni chairmanship from Chicago U.

Mr. Hardy was the first Negro ever to serve as chairman of the University of Chicago Alumni Foundation in Washington which comprises a mixed racial membership of over 700.

Clifton S. Hardy, supervising auditor, public buildings administration, and the first Negro graduate of the School of Commerce and Finance of the University of Chicago was disclosed by university officials.

"The Alumni Gift is an important fund to the university and the only one in the country holding an alumni chairmanship from Chicago U.

ALUMNI POST

Sat. 8-10-46

HARDY OFFERED CHICAGO UNIV. CHAIRMANSHIP

The Tribune
Washington, D.C.

More Contributions

was offered the permanent chair-



CLIFTON S. HARDY

He heads a committee of white and one colored Alumni in the Foundation drive which recently closed. His record breaking fete in contributions included the number of contributors and total amount of contributions. He received a letter from Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of Chicago U., commending him for his work.

Mr. Hardy turned down the offer to permanently head the foundation with the explanation that it requires more work than he is able to give at this time But he might reconsider. Commenting on the offer he said, "I look upon this not so much as a personal triumph but mostly as a vindication of the faith the university has in Negro leadership.

Mr. Hardy is a product of the Washington schools and is supervising auditor for the Government dormitories Midway, Wake and Guam halls and the all-white dormitory at Suitland, Md. He resides at 2814 Twelfth Street N.E.



WINS SCHOLARSHIP

The Informer
Houston, Texas
Sat

Prairie View. — ONIS VENITA FOX, first Prairie View student to receive the Jessie Jones Scholarship award. The committee unanimously voted to make the first award to Miss Fox. Other selections will be announced within the next few hours, according to committee chairman, R. W. Hilliard.

Miss Fox came to Prairie View in September, 1946, an unknown from Denton, Texas, and made 13 A's and 1 B in her first year. She is an orphan, having lost both parents early in life. 8-10-46

Dr. Wesley Honored by Educational Body

Sat. Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WILBERFORCE, Ohio —Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, was named on two committees of the Ohio College Association for this year, it was announced here last Saturday. Sat. 10-26-46

He was appointed a member-at-large of the executive committee and was also given a place on the committee on educational legislation of the association.

Dr. Frances Bonner First to Win Helen Putnam Fellowship

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-3-46

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Dr. Frances Jones Bonner, M.D., daughter of President and Mrs. David D. Jones of Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C., is the first winner of the Helen Putnam Fellowship for Advanced Research in Genetics or Mental Health at Radcliffe College here. The award to Dr. Bonner is for $2,000 for an 11-month period of research on hereditary and social factors in hysteria. Dr. Bonner is a niece of Methodist Bishop Robert E. Jones (retired) now of Waveland, Miss.

Bennett Graduate

A graduate of Bennett College, Dr. Bonner studied medicine in Boston University, finishing in 1943. Following her internship and residency, she became an associate in research in neuropathology at Boston City Hospital and an assistant labaratory instructor in this field at Harvard.

Fellowship Winner

She was more recently honored with a fellowship in pediatrics by



DR. FRANCES J. BONNER

the executive board of trustees of the Children's Hospital, Boston.

Dr. Bonner's husband, also a physician, is in the Army Medical Corps and is now serving in the Orient.



The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
8-24-46

FULL SCHOLARSHIP — Maud S. Currie, who was graduated with honors from the Tuskegee Institute School of Home Economics in May, will study foods and nutrition during the academic year, 1946-1947, at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr., on a General Education Board full scholarship. Announcement of this scholarship award was made by Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president. Miss Currie is a graduate of Corbin High School, Pine Bluff, Ark. Sat. 8-24-46



The Call
Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 8-13-46

AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP. — Miss Helen J. Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brown Sr., 2012 Wabash who is the recipient of a full scholarship to the University of California, at San Francisco, awarded by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. An honor graduate in physical education of the May, 1946, class of Tuskegee institute and a former Call newsgirl, Miss Brown will do graduate study in physical therapy. One other daughter, Miss Doris J. Brown, will head the nursery school at Southern university this fall. Fri. 8-13-46

Oration Wins Scholarship
20-Year-Old Bristol Colored Girl

By SAM SCHROETTER, JR.

When petite Nina Beidleman, 20-year-old Negro attendant at King's Mountain Memorial Hospital and an honor graduate of Slater High School two years ago, enters Livingston College at Salisbury, N. C., in February, she will have all her expenses as a student paid for four years as a reward for having won a national oratorical contest on the history of her church.

The four-year scholarship was awarded Miss Beidleman last month at the annual meeting of the East Tennessee-Virginia Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church at Kingsport as a token of appreciation for the honor she brought her conference in winning first place and a $100 award in the oratorical contest, held at Manhattan Center, New York City, in September.

The Bristol girl triumphed over ten other contestants representing all sections of the United States and one youth from Liberia, Africa, in winning the oratorical competition. All her expenses to the East-Tennessee Virginia Conference at Johnson City, and in two contests at Knoxville and at Newark, N. J., in which she was pitted against the Tennessee, Philadelphia Baltimore and New Jersey Conference winners. Only one speaker appeared at New York from each of the Episcopal districts in the denomination. Miss Beidleman represented the Fourth Episcopal District, headed by Bishop C. C. Allyene, of Philadelphia, who presides over the East Tennessee-Virginia Conference in addition to several others.

Oration Part of Church Anniversary

At Manhattan Center, which was packed with approximately 3,000 persons for the event, part of the sesquicentennial celebration of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Nina was the fourth orator in the field of twelve.

"I've never known such suspense in all my life," she said.

A member of Hood Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church in Bristol, Nina is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Beidleman of Fifth Street Extension. As salutatorian of the class of 1944 at Slater High School, she won a scholarship to Spellman College, Atlanta, Ga. She was forced to return home because of illness in 1945 after one semester at Spellman, part of the University of Atlanta system. At King's Mountain Memorial Hospital, where she is the only assistant to Hazel B. Hough-ton, superintendent of the out-patient department, she is highly valued as an attractive, intelligent and conscientious attendant. Her tasks include assisting Dr. Houghton in conducting clinics and in attending emergency cases. She is "thinking about" major-ing in chemistry and minoring in education at Livingston, Christian education at Livingston, Nina is looking forward to a career as a laboratory technician.

A Daring Adventure

"A Daring Adventure" is the title of Nina's prize-winning oration on the history of her church connection.

Church Founding

"History teems with daring adventures," Nina's oration on the 150th anniversary of the Zion denomination begins. "The world has moved forward only as a result of many daring adventures. Although we face many looking into comparative nothingness when put along by the side of what Jacobs, Brown, Williams, and most vile of all the wicked conceptions of the human heart, was a legalized institution in the United States; and as slave labor was considered the foundation of wealth necessary for the ease and comfort of those who had the say of what was or was not to be, the fight to do away with slavery promised to be a long and bitter one. The slave, of course, had no voice; no rights that the slave-holder was bound to respect.



CLIFTON S. HARDY

He heads a committee of white and one colored Alumni in the Foundation drive which recently closed. His record breaking fete in contributions included the number of contributors and total amount of contributions. He received a letter from Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of Chicago U., commending him for his work.

Mr. Hardy turned down the offer to permanently head the foundation with the explanation that it requires more work than he is able to give at this time But he might reconsider. Commenting on the offer he said, "I look upon this not so much as a personal triumph but mostly as a vindication of the faith the university has in Negro leadership.

Mr. Hardy is a product of the Washington schools and is supervising auditor for the Government dormitories Midway, Wake and Guam halls and the all-white dormitory at Suitland, Md. He resides at 2814 Twelfth Street, N.E.



WINS SCHOLARSHIP

The Informer
Houston, Texas
8-10-46

Prairie View. — ONIS VENITA FOX, first Prairie View student to receive the Jessie Jones Scholarship award. The committee unanimously voted to make the first award to Miss Fox. Other selections will be announced within the next few hours, according to committee chairman, R. W. Hilliard. Sat

Miss Fox came to Prairie View in September, 1946, an unknown from Denton, Texas, and made 13 A's and 1 B in her first year. She is an orphan, having lost both parents early in life.

Dr. Wesley Honored by Educational Body

Sat. Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 10-26-46

WILBERFORCE, Ohio —Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce University, was named on two committees of the Ohio College Association for this year, it was announced here last Saturday. Sat. 10-26-46

He was appointed a member-at-large of the executive committee and was also given a place on the committee on educational legislation of the association.

Fellowship Winner

She was more recently honored with a fellowship in pediatrics by the executive board of trustees of the Children's Hospital, Boston.

Dr. Bonner's husband, also a physician, is in the Army Medical Corps and is now serving in the Orient.



DR. FRANCES J. BONNER



The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
FULL SCHOLARSHIP — Maud S. Currie, who was graduated with honors from the Tuskegee Institute School of Home Economics in May, will study foods and nutrition during the academic year, 1946-1947, at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr., on a General Education Board full scholarship. Announcement of this scholarship award was made by Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president. Miss Currie is a graduate of Corbin High School, Pine Bluff, Ark. Sat. 8-24-46

Dr. Frances Bonner First to Win Helen Putnam Fellowship

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-3-46

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Dr. Frances Jones Bonner, M.D., daughter of President and Mrs. David D. Jones of Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C., is the first winner of the Helen Putnam Fellowship for Advanced Research in Genetics or Mental Health at Radcliffe College here. The award to Dr. Bonner is for $2,000 for an 11-month period of research on hereditary and social factors in hysteria. Dr. Bonner is a niece of Methodist Bishop Robert E. Jones (retired) now of Waveland, Miss.

Bennett Graduate

A graduate of Bennett College, Dr. Bonner studied medicine in Boston University, finishing in 1943. Following her internship and residency, she became an associate in research in neuropathology at Boston City Hospital and an assistant labaratory instructor in this field at Harvard.



The Call
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General

Nine Negro Leaders On Friends' Institute

PHILADELPHIA (ANP)—Nine leaders in Negro life and experts in international and domestic affairs will lecture and lead discussions at several institutes of international relations sponsored by the American Friends Service committee this summer, Roy McCorkel, associate secretary of the committee, announced this week.

For the 15th consecutive year, the Quaker institute, each lasting about two weeks, will present lectures and encourage discussion of current world problems. The theme of the study groups this year will emphasize the need for understanding and cooperation between peoples and nations and the necessity of establishing a workable world government and a just and lasting peace.

Of the 18 institutes scattered throughout twelve different states, eight will include one or more Negro faculty or staff members. Six institutes are for high school age students, and twelve are for people of college age and above. Several thousand persons will attend.

Chinese, Japanese, East Indians and Americans of many religious faiths will also be represented on the institute faculties.

DR. BUNCHE TO SPEAK

Dr. Ralph Bunche, associate chief of the division of dependent area affairs of the Department of State will lecture at institutes at Whittier college, Whittier, Cal., at Antioch college, Yellow Springs, O.; Mills college, Oakland, Cal., and the Helen Bush school, Seattle, Wash.

G. James Fleming, secretary of the committee on race relations, American Friends Service committee, and formerly regional director of the FEPC, will serve on the staff of three institutes: at Seattle, Whittier and Mills colleges. Edwin C. Berry, executive secretary of the Portland, Pre., Urban League, will be a consultant at the Seattle institute.

Dr. Alphonse Heningburg, educational director of the National Urban League and lecturer in the education department of New York university, will appear at two institutes at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.—one high school and one adult institute.

DR. LOGAN ON PROGRAM

Dr. Rayford Logan, professor of history at Howard university, Washington, will lecture at the institute at Albright college, Reading, Pa., while Charles R. Lawrence Jr., Fisk university will speak at the high school institute at Antioch college.

Other lecturers will be R. Maurice Moss, executive secretary of the Urban league in Pittsburgh, William Brown, science teacher and assistant principal of a high school in Birmingham, and E. Louise Young, field secretary for college work for the peace section of the service committee.

SANFORD NEGRO WINS $300 BETHUNE AWARD

Sanford, June 16.—James Hoke, Negro young man who was born in Sanford but who now lives in Hakensack, N. J., has been awarded a $300 scholarship by the trustees of the Mary McLeod Bethune Fund.

The presentation was made at an interracial service at the Hackensack's New Hope Baptist Church, by Mrs. Mary MacLeod Bethune. Also taking part was the Rev. Warren Ward, rector of St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church, of which Hoke has served as superintendent of the Sunday school for a year.

Hoke has an aspiration to be a teacher. He is the son of Mrs. Margaret Hoke who is librarian of the Negro branch of Lee County Library here, and the late Ephrim Hoke who was educated at St. Augustine's College, Raleigh.

Langston Prof To U. N. Staff

LANGSTON, Okla.—(ANP)—Dr. Auguste D. Bellegarde, assistant professor of modern languages at Langston University, has been granted leave to enter the linguistic services of the United Nations. As an interpreter and translator, Dr. Bellegarde will be connected with an office located at Hunter College, New York City.

According to reports, Dr. Bellegarde is the first Negro to be employed on the staff of the linguistic services. He holds bachelor degrees from the Universities of Paris and Haiti. His graduate and professional training was received at Ohio State University. He is the eldest son of Dantes Bellegarde, ambassador from Haiti to the United States.

Haverford Students Want Negro on College Faculty

HAVERFORD, Pa.—(ANP)—How young America is moving forward on some fronts is shown by an editorial in the Haverford College News, after the students had heard an address by Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Atlanta University sociologist, and some of them taught by him in a sociology class. The editorial comes right out and suggests to the well known college that it employ Dr. Reid to fill a vacancy in the sociology department. Dr. Reid "is the kind of man we want on our faculty," the editorial closes. There is only one Negro student at Haverford.

VISITING LECTURER

Dr. Reid appeared at Haverford under a visiting lectureship sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee (race relations section). This lectureship makes available to so-called white colleges outstanding Negro teachers and scholars who remain on the campus for a week or more, and teach and lecture in their own major fields.

One of the purposes of the lectureship is to present Negroes in another light than only as "experts on the race question" or self-pleaders.

As a result of this lectureship, William Penn College in Iowa appointed Mrs. Madeline C. Foreman instructor in biology last year. Dr. Reid, a few weeks ago, was named a full professor in the school of education, New York University.

AT PENN STATE

Dr. Reid is now closing his lectureship with the service committee, and is in residence this week May 13-20, at Pennsylvania State College and the following week at the Wharten School, University of Pennsylvania.

The editorial in the Haverford News reads in part:

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME

"The enthusiasm which greeted the collection (assembly) address of Dr. Ira Reid of Atlanta University was almost universal here at Haverford. An excellent public speaker, he received probably the largest applause accorded to any lecturer here in several years.

"The testimony of the members of the Sociology 1-A class gave added evidence of both his lecturing ability and his complete knowledge of the field of sociology. Administration officials and faculty have added their praises. In fine, Dr. Reid not only impressed the whole college community with his capabilities; he also charmed us all.

"An appointment will soon be made to the sociology department, the new man taking his place on the faculty next September. Recognizing that other groups must have the pre-eminent voice in this matter, the News nevertheless wishes to record its unqualified support of the possible candidacy of Dr. Reid. He is the kind of man we want on our faculty."

Processional

Sirs:

. . . In selecting a Negro to teach music . . . [Antioch College (TIME, May 20) is] really following a procession. I am told on good authority that within the past five years 40 colleges and universities, which previously had all-white faculties, have added Negro instructors.

. . . We did not choose Mr. Anderson merely because he is a Negro. He seemed to us to possess the best qualifications among some 60 candidates for the position.

A. D. HENDERSON
President
Antioch College
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Harmony

Ohio's Antioch College likes to be different. Its 850 students spend half their year on the campus, the other half outside on paying jobs approved by the college. For the past 24 years the head of Antioch's social science department has been a Hindu. Last week Antioch picked a 30-year-old Negro to run its music department.

Walter Anderson, born in Ohio but once a teacher in a Negro college in Kentucky, believes in teaching both racial and musical harmony. Antioch teachers have told him, he says, that "the only trouble [I face] might be in keeping faculty and students from making too much over me in an effort to be cordial."



ON ANTIOCH FACULTY — Walter F. Anderson, Oberlin graduate and director of music at Karamu House, Cleveland, was recently appointed director of the department of music at Antioch Baptist College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. It is believed that this is the first time a Negro has been named head of a white college department in the United States.

Heads Music At Antioch College

YELLOW SPRINGS, O.—Walter F. Anderson has accepted the chairmanship of the department of music at Antioch College, College officials announced today. Now director of music at Karamu House in Cleveland, Mr. Anderson is a graduate of Oberlin College Conservatory of Music, and has served on the faculty of Wilberforce University, Kentucky State College, and as guest instructor at the Graduate School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University.

Mr. Anderson is the first Negro Rico, South America, India, and to join Antioch's teaching faculty several European countries, as well Mr. Kenneth J. Hamilton, director as from Negro of food service at Antioch, has administrative faculty status. A Hindu, Professor M. N. Chatterjee, has taught social science at Antioch since 1922. Members of the student body come from

Background

organist.

He has studied with the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Scholarship at the Berkshire Music Center and has made several concert tours. A string quartet composed by him was recently performed at the Cleveland Institute of Music and the Karamu dancers have done modern dance interpretations of several of his compositions.

Mr. Anderson has been director of Karamu for four years, in addition to his duties as music director of the Lake Erie section of the American Camping Association, and has served on a Cleveland committee for the National Educators Conference. He is a member of the Progressive Committee of Cleveland.

Mr. Anderson's home town is Zanesville, Ohio.

ARTHUR W. ELLIS, who has been awarded a scholarship by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to study physiotherapy at Columbia University's College of Medicine. A former faculty member at Morehouse and W. Va. State, Mr. Ellis holds an M.A. from Springfield College and has completed one year's work on his Ph.D. at New York University.



Gets Scholarship

31 Negroes Made Rosenwald Fellows

St. Clair Drake Wins Grant to Study Impact of Negro Soldier on British

Courier

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Award of fifty Julius Rosenwald fund fellowships for 1946 totaling $100,000 was announced Friday by Edwin R. Embree, president. The fellows include thirty-one Negroes, sixteen white Southerners, and three Northern white persons in the field of race relations. Among this year's grants are the first made since 1939 involving European travel. St. Clair Drake, co-author of the highly successful "Black Metropolis," will study the impact of American Negroes on the population of the British Isles during the war. Robert Bruce Kennon, a Berkeley, Calif., carpenter, will go to Ethiopia to study the economic resources of that country, and James Sylvester Braxton will study regional planning at the Ministry of Town and County planning in London.

RELIGIOUS EMPHASIS

The appointment to fellowship of four white southern ministers—the Revs. Das Barnett Kelley, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Vladimir Eugene Hartman, Asheville, N. C.; Stiles Bailey Lines, Savannah, Ga.; and Randolph Stewart Smith, Vicksburg, Miss., as well as the establishment of a special scholarship program for young southern trade unionists, reflect the fund's interest in the church and labor as two important instruments for the betterment of race relations. 5-25-46

A North Carolina woman, Elizabeth Head Vaughan of Chapel Hill, formerly of Athens, Ga., who spent three years as a Japanese prisoner in a racially mixed Philippine camp, will use her fellowship to record how barriers of race and class break down in the face of common misfortune.

Nathan Green Caldwell, editorial and political writer for the Nashville Tennesseean, will make a series of journalistic studies of the social and economic problems arising from the mass migration of Negroes from the South as a result of the mechanical cotton pickers. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negroes receiving awards are:

Lowell Howard Bennett, field representative, American Council on Race Relations, Chicago; for graduate studies in the social sciences, at the University of Chicago.

Joseph Alfred Borome, reference librarian, Columbia College library, New York; to write a biography of Justin Winsor.

Evelyn Boyd, Washington, D. C.: for advanced studies in mathematics and mathematical physics, at Yale University.

James Sylvester Braxton, Jersey City, N. J.: for studies in regional planning, at Howard University and with the Ministry of Town and County Planning, London.

Brailsford Reese Brazeal, dean, department of economics, Morehouse College, Atlanta: to write a history of the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Wilmoth Annette Carter, Gastonia, N. C.: to make a sociological analysis of the Negro main streets of southern cities, at Columbia University.

Alice Elizabeth Catlett, New York City: to complete a series of paintings, lithographs and sculptures on the role of Negro women in America. (Reappointment).

Richard W. Dempsey, engineering draftsman, Federal Power commission, Washington, D. C.: to do a series of paintings and charcoal drawings depicting Negro life.

Dean Dixon, New York City: for work with the American Youth orchestra. (Reappointment.) 5-25-46

St. Clair Drake, Chicago: for a study of the impact of American Negro troops and civilian personnel on the British Isles during the second world war, and to study the colored communities of Cardiff and Liverpool.

Clifton Orrin Dummett, professor of dentistry, Meharry Medical College, Nashville: for studies in public health administration in relation to the field of dentistry, at the University of Michigan.

Mark Oakland Fax, stockroom clerk, Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, N. Y.: for the composition of original music for orchestra and voice.

Natalie Loeta Henderson, Oberlin, Ohio: for graduate studies in piano, at the Juilliard School of Music.

Charles Manuel Holland, tenor, New York City: for studies in preparation for the concert stage and European opera.

Joseph Henry James, baritone, San Francisco: for studies in preparation for the concert stage.

Robert Bruce Kennon, carpenter, Berkeley, Calif.: for a study of the economic development of Ethiopia, at the University of London and in Ethiopia.

Emilio Auginaldo Lanier, assistant professor of English, Fisk University, Nashville: to complete a study on "The Idea of the Gentleman in American Fiction from 1774 to 1830," at Harvard University.

Enola Estella Laws, soprano, Springfield, Mass.: for studies in languages and voice, at the Juilliard School of Music and Columbia University.

Walter Samuel McAfee, supervisor, Theoretical studies group, Evans Signal Laboratory, Belmar, N. J.: for advanced studies and research in nuclear physics at Cornell University.

Douglas Wilkerson Mazique, resident at Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago: for advanced studies in otolarnygology.

Willard Francis Motley, free lance writer, Chicago: for the completion of a novel.

Charles Harold Nichols Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.: to edit an anthology of slave narratives and to prepare a critical and historical study of their total background, at Brown University. (Reappointment.)

Myron O'Higgins, free lance writer, Chicago: to do creative writing of poetry.

Gilbert Dwovid Olmstead, free lance photographer, Pittsburgh, for studies in photography.

Rose Theodora Piper, New York City: to do a series of paintings based on Negro work songs and blues.

George Warren Reed Jr., research assistant, metallurgical laboratories, University of Chicago: for studies in physical-organic chemistry, at the University of Chicago.

Mahlon Clifton Rhaney, associate professor of biology, Dillard University, New Orleans: for studies in zoology, at the University of Michigan.

Alvin Walcott Rose, St. Louis: for studies in sociology, at the University of Chicago.

Martin Randolph Sutler, teaching assistant, department of surgery, University of Michigan: for special studies in general surgery, at the University of Michigan. (Reappointment.)

Rachel Thomas Weddington, Atlantic City; for studies in human development, at the University of Chicago.

Vernon L. Winslow, art instructor, Dillard University, New Orleans, for studies in industrial art.

Dr. Locke Named New School Prof

Amsterdam News

Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy and head of the department, Howard University, and Professor Gregory Bateson, and Fellow, anthropologist, Cambridge University, have been appointed visiting professors to the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science of the New School for Social Research for the academic year 1946-47. Dr. Bryn J. Hovde, President of the New School announced last week. Dr. Locke will come to the New School for the spring term. Dr. Bateson for both fall and spring.

Sat 6-8-46

About Dr. Locke

Dr. Locke, who has taught philosophy and education at Howard University since 1912, has also been visiting professor, Fisk University 1927; Inter-American exchange professor Haiti, 1943; visiting professor University of Wisconsin, 1946. He is the first Negro to become a Rhodes Scholar (1907-10).

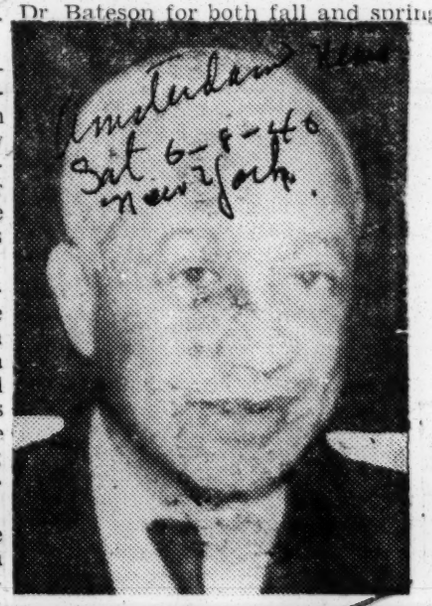
New York

He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa; American Cultures; Academie des Sciences Coloniales; Commission on Human Relations; Commission on International Education and Commission on Teaching Materials in Inter-Group Education of the American Council on Education; member of board, Bureau for Intercultural Education. Sat. 6-8-46

His philosophical writings include "The Problem of Classification in Theory of Value"; "Values and Imperatives" in American Philosophy: Today and Tomorrow. His studies on the philosophy of value are regarded as original contributions in a highly controversial field.

New York.

A contributing editor to the "Survey Graphic," he is the author of numerous books on the Negro, among which are "Race Contacts and Inter-Racial Relations"; "The New Negro"; "The Negro in America"; "Negro Art: Past and Present"; "The Negro and His Music"; "The Negro in Art"; "When Peoples Meet: A Study in Race and Culture Contacts" (with Bernhard J. Stern).



Dr. Alain Locke

Amsterdam News Sat 6-8-46 New York.

She will enter the Battersea Training college where she will take a two-year course in institutional management to be followed by courses for a dietetic diploma. The dietetic course will cover about 18 months.

Sat 6-22-46

Postal Clerk Wins Nuffield Scholarship To Study in England

Trinidad Guardian City Ed. Black Dispatch

PORT OF SPAIN — (ANP) — The Nuffield scholarship was awarded to Miss Julia Rose, a 24 year-old clerk in the postal department, recently. The scholarship entitles Miss Rose to three and one-half years of study in England

MINNESOTA U. APPOINTS DR. WIGGINS TO FACULTY

Daily Worker Atlanta Ga.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—(ANP)—It has just been made known that Dr. Forrest Oran Wiggins, professor of philosophy at Louisville Municipal College, has been appointed a full-time instructor in the department of philosophy, University of Minnesota.

6-22-46

Dr. Wiggins will report here in September following an outstanding career as student and teacher, and after studies both in this country and abroad. Born in Vincennes. Ind., he was graduated from Butler University, Indianapolis; earned his master of arts degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1931; travelled extensively in France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland; earned a certificate from Institute de Touraine

Dr. Wiggins is the husband of a Negro has ever been admitted to in Alpha Epsilon Phi Delta Kappa.

scholastic rating of t and his attainments of education is solely for his being selected. egrees from some of institutions of America. are Fisk, Kansas and the doctorate classifi- University of South- ia. Other attainments publishing of a book y of the public schools and a booklet on the Texas History, for which ved wide acclaim. Prof. o a member of Omega He made the trip by

Houston—The University of Negro in Texas H Southern California's chapter Phi Delta Kappa fraternity was host to the annual meeting of the organization held last week end at which time Prof. I. B. Bryant, principal of Booker T. Washington High school, who received an invitation early in the week, was present. Mr. Bryant's initiation is noteworthy as this is the first time in the history of the national known Greek letter fraternity that

Sat 6-22-46

B. T. W. Principal Initiated Into Honorary Frat

Dr. Wiggins for Negroes.

Between travelling and study ing and since, he has taught at Morehouse College, Johnson C Smith University, Howard Univer sity, and North Carolina College

19m 1946 General

Robeson, Jr., Great Grid Star; Also a Top Scholar

New York Amsterdam News

By DAVID HEPBURN

Paul Robeson, Jr., son of the great singer, is one of the brightest scholars of Cornell University, according to a Department of Physical Education (Cornell) rating.

A sophomore in electrical engineering Paul plans on being back on the Cornell grid team next year unless the selective service catches up with him.

Like his Phi Beta Kappa father, who was chosen by Walter Camp for All-American end of 1917-18, Paul is a tough, hard playing boy. In his freshman year on Cornell's team, he was a standout in his position as right halfback.

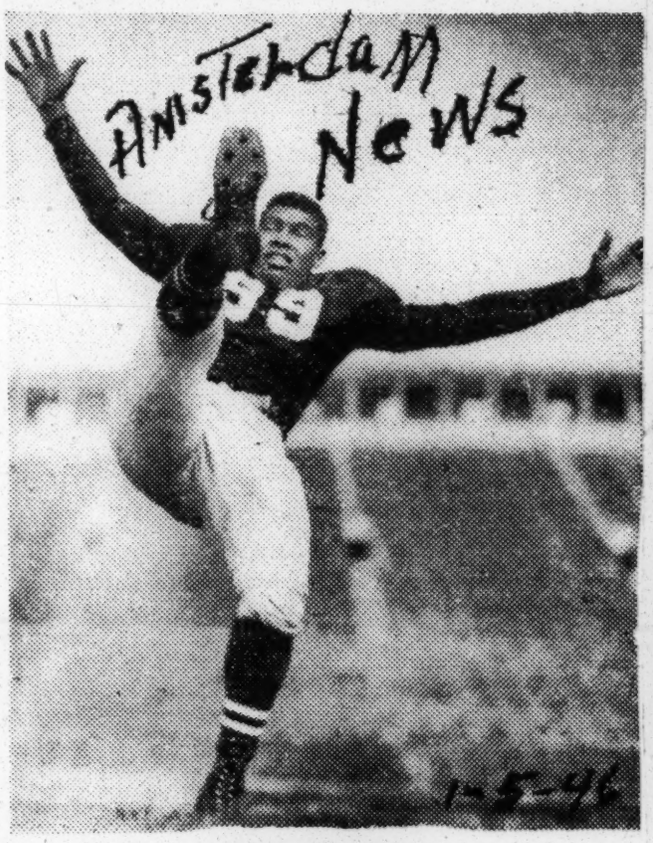
He started as a back this year but withdrew from school. The call of Cornell seems to have had its effect on him, however.

In November Paul came trotting back to Ithaca and re-entered for the November term, just in time to participate in the Yale, Columbia, Colgate, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania games.

In the Columbia game at Baker field, the Crimson tide was swamped, but Paul played a great game in the backfield helping Cornell avert an all-out plastering.

His long absence from practice hampered his conditioning, and Paul's timing was slightly off. As a result he played less in those games than he would otherwise have, but the 6-foot, 190-pound charging ball carrier is expected to hit his true stride next year.

Paul, whose home is at Enfield, Conn., is very popular on the campus, especially among his teammates and coaches who think he bids fair to make the same kind of name for himself as did Brud Holland, Cornell's 1938 end.



Paul Robeson, Jr.
(Like Father, Like Son)

Studies Art at Yale University



MISS BARBARA JOHNSON,
who is in her sophomore year in the school of fine arts at Yale University and is one of three women students who live in the dormitories at that school. She has ambitions to become a free lance artist.

DeLois Jackson Is First Successful Candidate For Polio Scholarship

Houston, Texas

The Informes

NEW YORK — Arkansas' first successful candicate for a scholarship in physical therapy under the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis' $1,267,000 training program is DeLoit Lorraine Jackson, 22, of Helena, Foundation President Basil O'Connor announced today.

Tuesday 3-19-46

A graduate of the Eliza Miller High school, Helena, Miss Jackson received her B. S. degree from Le Moyne college, Memphis, in May, 1945. While at Le Moyne, she was elected to Beta Kappa Chi, honorary scientific society and was president of her sorority, Sigma Gamma Rho. During her senior year, she studied laboratory technology at the Meharry Medical college.

She is already attending classes in physical therapy at Northwestern University Medical school ,Chicago under the Foundation's award.

Juilliard School Adds L. Wright to Faculty

Courier, Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK CITY—The Juilliard School—one of the most famous musical institutions in America—has just appointed Jay Wright to its faculty. Mr. Wright, who was formerly dean of LeMoyne College in Memphis, Tenn., will teach sociology.

Barbara Johnson First Girl to Be Admitted to Yale Art School

Afro American

Baltimore, Md

by JOSEPH FISHER Jr.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Miss Barbara Johnson, who is in her sophomore year in the School of Fine Arts at Yale University in New Haven, tells of how she was accepted by white students in the dormitory.

She is one of three colored girls who live in the dormitories of that school. Before going to Yale she was a student at Walden High School at 1 West 86th Street in Manhatten and attended grammar school in Greenwich Village.

As far back as she could remember Miss Johnson had ambitions to become a freelance artist. She picked Yale because it is one of the best Art schools in the country. She is 19 years of age. Her favorite pastime is collecting records, particularly those recorded by Art Tatum. She likes all sports but doesn't think she does very well at any of them.

When Barabara started at Yale in September of 1944 she was the first colored girl in the dormitories. Sat 3-23-46

Students Puzzled

When she first walked into her room at the School of Fine Arts the other girls didn't know what race she belonged to due to her oriental features. She was a little disturbed by the fact that she was not recognized as a member of her own race but rather of another group. She began wishing that she was what the white man considered a typical type for she hated the idea of hearing the nasty rooted prejudices that would come out in their conversations. But then Barabara began to realize that it wasn't so much of a disadvantage after all because she could learn more from them concerning their attitude toward colored than she could otherwise because they were not inhibited by the color of her skin.

As a result she learned many of the pros and cons on the racial issue. Some of her white classmates had good intelligent points on this subject and others were completely ironical. She also learned how great the task would be to educate the majority of them toward thinking what is right and what democracy really is. Few white Americans have and exercise this knowledge. Miss Johnson found that even those who knew what racial tolerance meant were still lacking in the ability to realize what the average colored person thinks and feels and wants out of life.

Ignorance Blamed

Miss Johnson believes that the white man doesn't seem to realize that there is such a thing as an average colored man who is the same as any other average person. Primarily because those colored students who are accepted in larger universities or those who have been highly successful in other things, have been considered by white people as above the average or exceptionally brilliant, they haven't yet realized that there are many more men and women of just average ability who could also rise to great heights if given just an equal opportunity.

Urban League New Orleans Announces Two Scholarships

Sat.

Louisiana Weekly

The National Urban League announces two scholarships, each providing $1,200 per annum, for two years' study at the School of Social Work, Columbia University, of Atlanta University.

Applicants for the new fellowships must be graduates of accredited colleges and must qualify in an unassembled competitive examination. Applications must be filed with the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City 10, N. Y. 4-20-46

First Negro Teacher At U. of Michigan

Chicago Defender

Mich., (NNPA).— First Negro to teach on the Michigan faculty, is psychological examination of 40 candidates. Sat 4-27-46

Nearon said that he will apply for admission to Manhattan College to prepare for a teaching career. The $1,000 scholarship may be applied to tuition in any Catholic college associated with the federation.

Catholic Assn. Awards Scholarship To Negro

Atlanta

Professor Edward Nelson, of Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, last Tuesday was appointed a visiting lecturer for the Summer term of Catholic College Students is Joseph Roy Nearon, who is a sociologist.

Philadelphian in Mount Holyoke Beauty Pageant



Miss Gwendolyn Irish of Philadelphia, right, and Miss Alice Klinck of Buffalo, N.Y., left, were court attendants to Miss Elaine Schultz of Athol, Mass., chosen most beautiful member of the senior class at Mount Holyoke College, when she reigned as Queen of the May, Sunday. In previous years all participants in the festival have been white students.

Southern Students United for Action Against Bias

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. — Students from 12 Southern colleges and universities met here recently to map out a tentative program of action on the international, national and regional front for the Conference of Southern Students.

Charles Proctor, Fisk University, re-elected president of the conference, founded at the University of North Carolina last spring was selected one of those to attend the International Students Congress at Prague in August.

On Executive Committee

Riddick Pree, Hampton Institute, and Maurice Clifford, Meharry Medical College, are on the executive committee. Bethune-Cookman College and Virginia Union University were also represented at the conference.

The conference went on record as favoring the anti-poll tax and anti-lynching bills and being against discrimination between Northern and Southern freight rates, the Bulwinkle Bill, and Jim Crowism in civil service and in public conveyances.

Against Race Discrimination

In addition, it opposes permanent compulsory military training, extension of the draft beyond May 15, discrimination against Oriental people in immigration policies and because of race, color, or creed, or national origin in social or honorary fraternities and sororities.

The group also favors self-determination for Puerto Rico, the French proposals to embargo Spain, unified control policy for Germany and Japan, and America's assumption of the lead in furthering proportional absorption of displaced persons.

Washington Girl Wins Scholarship

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA)—Miss Antoinette Simmons, 2420 Shannon Place, southeast, Dunbar High school senior, has been awarded a scholarship in the annual Pepsi Cola scholarship contest, it was announced last Monday.

Miss Simmons will matriculate at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, where she will major in history, she said.

Five other Dunbar students were given $50 certificates of merit for their efforts in the contest.

ORATORICAL WINNER

William Branch, also a Dunbar student, was a winner of a similar scholarship last year. He is now a student at Northwestern University, where he recently won that school's seventh annual oratorical contest.

Miss Simmons was congratulated on her achievement by Lady Nancy Astor, former member of the British Parliament, who spoke at Dunbar when the award was

In receiving the award, Miss Simmons told fellow students the credit belonged to her teachers.

Awards in the contest are made on a basis of ratings received in an intelligence test given to high school students throughout the nation.

Yes . . . WE ALL TALK

By MARCUS H. BOULWARE

Should Negro Colleges Have Speech Departments?

The summary of my report last week on "Speech Training in the Negro College," revealed that only one college had an accredited Speech Department, which offers a major and minor in speech and dramatic production. It was pointed out that Fisk University, West Virginia State College, Talladega College, Dillard University, offered a major or minor in drama. From observation of the catalogs, Howard University and Hampton Institute may be offering a minor in speech or dramatic production. Of the 103 colleges in the United States, it appears that ninety-five do not have sufficient courses in the speech area to offer even a minor.

College administrators and educators face a challenge. Whether they assume that the overall function of education is to teach students to express themselve correctly, I do not know. I do know that through English Departments the reading and writing areas have been highly developed, but the speech and listening areas have been woefully neglected.

Speech should be divorced from the English Department, because English and Speech are two essentially different disciplines. After a student takes the composition courses, English emphasizes the reading of literature. Research in English is for the cultivated, refined, and erudite people. Speech, on the other hand, appeals to the crowd, the rabble, and the hoi polloi. A Speech Department aims to teach people not only how to speak effectively, but with some measure of artistry. Through dramatic interpretation, a Speech Department aims to train the student to thrill his audience with keeness of insight, to sway them by the sting of emotion, to win them through the light of human sympathy. Through a speech clinic, Speech Department aims to diagnose the causes of stammering, stuttering, lisping, and tongue-tie, and how to correct these defects.

The curriculum of the Speech Department should provide adequate training in public speaking, debate, oral interpretation, phonetics and speech correction, and dramatics. The Speech major (student) should be able to speak and read effectively, should understand the laws of reasoning and principles of debate, and must master techniques and psychology of instructing others in these phases of speech. He should have a fundamental training in phonetics and speech correction. If he wishes to become a specialist, he must continue his study elsewhere; but he certainly should know how to correct common and not too difficult speech habits, and establish good ones. To do this, he must have some knowledge of the psychological and other scientific approaches to speech.



WINNER TO FISK — Erness Bright, 15-year-old senior of J. C. Corbin High School, Pine Bluff, Ark., winner of the four-year college scholarship in the annual competition sponsored by the National Administrative Board for Pepsi-Cola scholarships. The award was won in competition involving over 27,000 seniors from 6,500 schools throughout the Nation. Miss Bright will enter Fisk next fall, where she plans to major in music.

POSTAL CLERK WINS NUFFIELD SCHOLARSHIP TO STUDY IN ENGLAND

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD—(ANP)—The Nuffield Scholarship was awarded to Miss Julia Rose, a 24-year-old clerk in the Postal Department, recently. The scholarship entitles Miss Rose to three and one-half years of study in England.

Hats Off!

PM takes off its hat today to Antioch College which has just named Walter F. Anderson as head of its music department., Anderson at present is director of music at Karamu House, a Cleveland settlement institution. He is 30 years old and a graduate of Oberlin. His appointment by the Ohio college to a permanent, top ranking position breaks ..through ..outworn ..educational traditions, since he is a Negro.

Applicants are required to show American Festival Week by Rose a thorough knowledge of harmony Kunzt, a former operatic star. Alain Locke, professor of philosand counterpoint and some ability Some of her other compositions in- ophy and department head at to compose for full orchestra, won clude "The Silver Coulter," "A Howard University, and Prof. submitting a number of original Curious Cloud," and "Sea Gull." Gregory Bateson, anthropologist, compositions in support of their Miss Eubanks has also been in- Cambridge University, have been invited to become a member of appointed visiting professors to the music honor society Alpha Mu by graduate faculty of political and the University of California. Her social science of the New School for Social Research for the academic year 1946-47, Dr. Bryn J Hovde, president, announced recently.

Dr. Locke Gets Post at New School for Research

NEW YORK — (ANP)—Dr.

Music Award to Rachel Eubanks

Miss Rachel Amelia Eubanks, a graduate of the University of California, became last week the first colored student to win the coveted Mosenthal fellowship.

Her "Fantasie," composed for two violins and full orchestra, won the 1946-1947 aawrd.

The Mosenthal fellowship was established in memory of the late Joseph Mosenthal, and is intended to aid students of musical composition in their art. Awards are made every two years by the university council on nomination of

Miss Eubanks, who originally hails from Oakland, said that her piano had been published and sung over Station WNYC during

Experienced Composer

Applications

prelude for pia

lished. Her son

19m 1946

General

Daily World
Tues. 10-29-46



Atlanta, Ga.

RECEIVES FELLOWSHIP — Mrs. Aldena B. Runnels receives the first fellowship award of $1200 sponsored by the Adam Hat Welfare Committee, and given through the National Urban League for graduate study in social work. Others in the photograph are, Julius A. Thomas, Director of the League's Industrial Relations Department, the Honorable Francis E. Rivers, Justice of the City Court of New York, and Joseph Saik, member of the Adam Hat Welfare Committee. Mrs. Runnels, who will study at the New York School of Social Work, is a graduate of Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas, and was formerly Assistant to the Executive Secretary of the Portland (Oregon) Urban League.

They Made College Who's Who

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.



These twelve students of Shaw University at Raleigh, N.C., were elected to Who's Who among Students in American Colleges and Universities. Top row, La Verne Jackson, Richmond, Va.; Eugene B. Turner, Goldston; Helen L. Satterwhite, Dunn, N.C. and Georgia Bishop, Rich Square, N.C. Second row, Gwendolyn Larkin, Raleigh; Doreatha Daniels, Reidsville; Chester Sutton, Atlantic City, N.J.; and Hilda Black, Thomasville, N.C. Third row: Maurice Stuppard, St. Marc, Haiti; Thelma Gumbs, Henderson, N.C.; Dorette Daniels, La Grange, N.C. and Thomas J. Boyd, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sat. 11-16-46

College Who's Who Picks 12 from Shaw

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

RALEIGH, N.C.—Twelve students of Shaw University have been chosen by Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities this year. The students will be listed in the yearbook and receive the coveted key as outstanding in campus life at the institution.

Their names have appeared on the university Honor Roll an aggregate of 30 semesters and three have made the honor roll 5 times each. They hold memberships in various student organizations representing every phase of campus activity.

Sat. 11-16-46

Students chosen as outstanding are:

Misses Doreatha Daniels of Reidsville, LaVerne Jackson of Richmond, Hilda L. Black of Thomasville, Thelma Gumbs of Henderson, Gwendolyn Larkin of Raleigh, Helen L. Satterwhite of Dunn, Georgia Bishop of Raleigh, Dorette Daniels of La Grange, all Carolinians, and Thomas J. Boyd of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Eugene B. Turner of Goldston, Va., Chester Sutton of Atlantic City, N.J., and Maurice Stuppard of St. Marc, Haiti.

N.Y. Model Singled Out by Magazine

The Afro. American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 11-23-46

NEW YORK.—Miss Edna Besson, 21, beautiful, young junior student at New York University's School of Education and a model for the Brandford Agency, has been named "Miss Varieties of November" by Varieties, the college magazine.

Her selection marks the first time in the school's history, as well as the first time in the contest's 15-year history, that the selectee has not been white.

Selection was based on beauty, versatility and brains. The photogenic model resides at 316 W. 137th St. with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Besson. Variety will publish her photo in its November issue, due on the newsstands Nov. 28.

Hopeful for Agency

"I am very happy about it," she told the AFRO in an exclusive interview at her home Friday. "I hope the publicity will help the Brandford Agency to bigger and better things."

Each year, Variety picks a girl from each school at NYU, and Miss Besson was chosen from the School of Education, where she is a junior.

"A New York daily had a story about our agency in a recent issue," she explained, "and they saw a picture of me. The editors decided it would be a good thing to make selections of girls from NYU this year.

Sat. 11-23-46

They contacted me at the school, and before I knew it they told me I was "Miss Varieties of November."

The Afro-American

Modeling an Avocation

Modeling hats, dresses and posing for hair ads is just an avocation for Miss Besson, but she does not intend to make it a career.

She has been attending the school for models conducted by the agency and has appeared in several fashion shows.

"I will make child welfare my career," she continued. "I am taking courses in social case work and sociology and I love it. Actually. I've only been a model since last August."

She goes to the agency only when she is called for special work.

Born in New York, she attended PS 136 and was graduated from George Washington High School. Her father is employed as a chemist.

Baltimore, Md.

Honored at NYU



EDNA BESSON,
(PM Photo by Aumuller)

19m 1946

Edythe Turner Assistant in Education at Ohio Institution

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 1-26-46

WRIGHT FIELD, Ohio (NNPA) — Mrs. Edythe H. Turner, a former stenographer at Air Technical Service Command Headquarters, has just been named assistant in the departments of secondary education and home economics at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Appointment of Mrs. Turner marks the first time in the history of this school that a colored person has been made a full time member of the faculty.

Won College Honors

While an undergraduate at Miami University, Mrs. Turner achieved an outstanding scholastic record which won her membership in two honorary fraternities, Kappa Delta Pi, education fraternity, and Alsthenai, honorary organization for English and Liberal Arts students.

Mrs. Turner is married to ex-Sergeant Kavelmer Turner. They live in Oxford, Ohio. 1-26-46

Dr. Locke Joins Faculty Of Wisconsin University

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

MADISON, Wis.—(ANP) — The first Negro educator to join the University of Wisconsin faculty is Dr. Alain L. Locke, who became a full-time member last week when he agreed to teach a course on "The Philosophy of Arts" and a seminar on "Value" in the university's philosophy department. 2-9-46

Born in Philadelphia 59 years ago, Dr. Locke is a graduate of the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy and Harvard University. He was selected as a Rhodes Scholar from Pennsylvania in 1907 and studied three years at Oxford University in England. He took graduate work at the University of Berlin in 1910 and 1911.

FAMOUS AUTHOR

Dr. Locke, who is famous as an author as well as an educator, headed Howard University's philosophy department for more than 30 years and served as inter-American exchange professor to Haiti in 1943. The general student response to Wisconsin's first full-time Negro professor was an overflow registration for his courses, school officials disclosed. 2-9-46

"Wisconsin is pioneering in a trend which I believe will grow —a trend which must spread widely if we are to realize a full democracy in American education," the suave educator said in his room at the University club here. His attitude towards race prejudice is that of an American "who wants every race and every minority to be able to take its rightful place in a true democracy." 2-9-46

He explained that if "you line up the arguments for white supremacy with the arguments for German Aryan racism, for Mussolini's pan-Italianism, or for Japanese racialism, you will see their striking similarities. In fact, you will see that they are sister systems under the skin."

A part of Dr. Locke's extra-curricular chores may be talks on inter-racial and inter-cultural relations.

FIRST NEGRO AT NOTRE DAME MAKES 1945-46 'WHO'S WHO EDITION

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla. 1-19-46

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — Frazier Leon Thompson, of Philadelphia, has been selected to have a biographical sketch appear in the 1945-46 edition of "Who'o Who Among Students in American Universies and Colleges."

Thompson became the first Negro student at Notre Dame University, when he went there as a Navy V-12 trainee. When the Navy discontinued the program, he enrolled as a pre-medical student. He was the first Negro member of Notre Dame's track team.

DR. IRA REID TO LECTURE AT WHITE COLLEGES

Savannah Tribune Savannah, Georgia

Philadelphia (ANP) — Dr. Ira De A. Reid, sociologist and professor at Atlanta university, has been appointed by the American Friends Service committee to its race relations lecturships and will visit Pennsylvania and New York schools and colleges during the next three months. Thurs 2-14-46

He is the second Negro educator to receive this appointment as a method of demonstrating racial equality in fields of learning and of improving inter-racial understanding among the faculty and students at predominantly white institutions. Last year Dean William J. Faulkner of Fisk University lectured in the field of religion and sociology on the campuses of 14 schools and colleges.

Announcing the appointment of Dr. Reid, Mrs. Curtis Bok, chairman of the Friends' race relations program, explained that the purpose of this project was to present Negro guest lecturers and instructors to white audiences as experts in their fields of study rather than as pleaders for their race. The plan is for visiting lecturers to spend a number of days at each institution lecturing in classrooms, addressing chapel exercises and meeting personally with students and faculty in informal discussions. Last season Dean Faulkner reached over 13,000 persons through such contacts and spoke to a large number of service clubs and community organizations in addition to his campus program. The experience of meeting prominent Negro educators and studying their guidance was a new one for many students and has proved to be a most effective means of broadening racial understanding and good will.

Dr. Reid has begun his lectureship this week at George school, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and is scheduled to visit Westtown school, Chester county, and Friends Central school, Philadelphia. These three institutions are under Quaker management. On March 11, Dr. Reid begins a week at Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. In April and May he will visit Penn Charter school, Philadelphia; Haverford College, Franklin and Marshall College, the Wharton school of the University of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State College.

Dr. Milton S. J. Wright, professor of political science at Wilberforce university, has also been appointed to a race relations lectureship to visit institutions in Iowa, Ohio, Missouri and Kansas. These activities are directed by G. James Fleming, formerly regional director in Philadelphia of the FEPC, and now on the staff of the American Friends Service Committee.



The Pittsburgh Courier 1-26-46

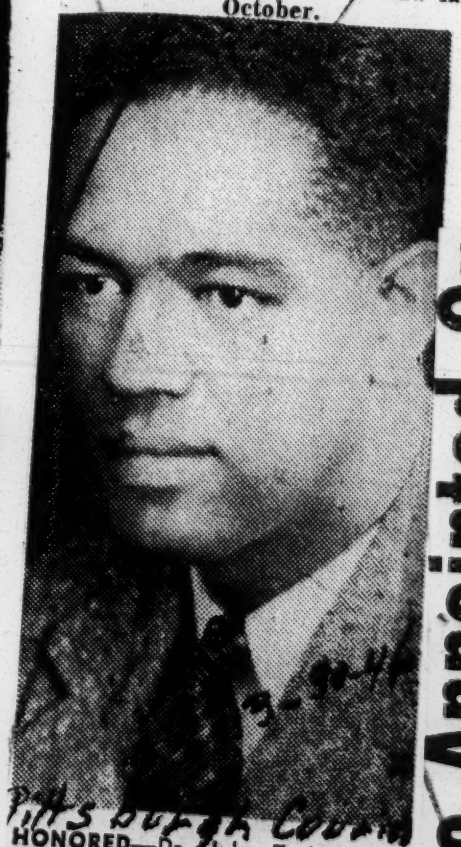
MAKES HISTORY—Mrs. Edythe H. Turner, a former stenographer at Air Technical Service Command Headquarters, Wright Field, Ohio, has been named assistant in the Departments of Secondary Education and Home Economics at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Appointment of Mrs. Turner marks the first time in the history of this school that a Negro has been made a full-time member of the faculty.

Attorney General Afro-American



Baltimore, Md.

MISS PAULI MURRAY, who was recently appointed deputy-attorney general for California, the first time a colored woman has occupied such a position. Miss Murray, a graduate of Howard University Law school and former newspaperwoman, received her master of laws degree at the University of California's Boalt Hall of Law last October.



Pittsburgh Courier

HONORED—Dr. John T. Williams, dean of Kentucky State College, has received an award of appreciation from the War and Navy Departments for service as a member of the advisory committee of the U. S. Armed Forces Institute at Madison, Wis. Early last fall he was appointed special consultant to the Secretary of War.

Negro Appointed On Illinois U. Faculty

Memphis Tri-State Tribune 3-8-46

CHICAGO.—(ANP) — Dr. Nathaniel Calloway broke another precedent recently when his appointment as a lecturer in inter-national medicine at the University of Illinois Medical school here was announced. Dr. Calloway completed his medical training at the University of Illinois after her was procedures, Dr. Calloway holds the Withdraw from the University of Chicago Medical school because he was a Negro. Formerly an instructor in chemistry at Tuskegee institute and at this time when pharmacology at the University of Illinois, Dr. Calloway has throughout the Chicago. Negroes.

CLINICAL RESEARCH

An interne and later president in glandular disorder-physician at the University of Illinois hospital, Dr. Calloway has

directed clinical research in the department of internal medicine, and during the war was an investigator in the Office of Scientific Research and Development, emphasizing convalescence and special diagnostic procedures for the armed forces.

Author of many scientific papers based on research and scholarly medical investigation, Dr. Calloway's particular interest aside from his specialty, is improvement of health conditions of the underprivileged. In line with this, he conducts a study of the nourishment and development of Negro children on Chicago's west side in connection with Randal house, a religious organization.

Alain Locke Named To Wisconsin Faculty

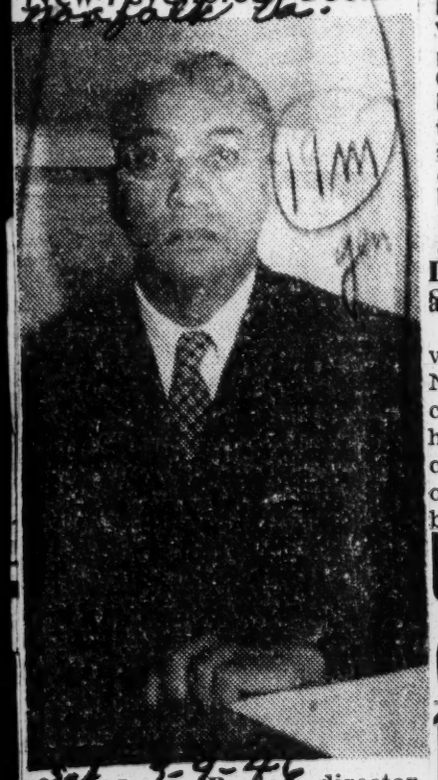
MADISON, Wis.—Dr. Alain L. Locke, member of the faculty of Howard university and distinguished critic of Negro literature, has been named visiting professor of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin for the second semester, it has been announced.

Dr. Locke will teach a seminar on "value" and another on "The Philosophy of the Arts." He was inter-American exchange professor to Haiti in 1943.



SETS PRECEDENT—Arthur G. Williams, 28, of Madison, Conn., and Washington, D. C., has been named president of the Student Council at Columbia University Law School, New York. It marks the first time that a Negro and a second year student has been elected to that office. The post heretofore has been held by upper classmen. Williams is one of the editors of the school's law journal.

Writes Chapter In New Psychology Book



Dr. James Bayton, director of the department of psychology, Southern University, has a chapter on "Interrelations Between Levels of Aspiration, Performance and Estimates of Past Performances" in "Twentieth Century Psychology," a new book published by the Philosophical Library from the point of view of contemporary scientific psychology.

Doctor appointed lecturer at University of Illinois

CHICAGO—Dr. Nathaniel Calloway last week became the first Negro lecturer in internal medicine at the University of Illinois here, after two years of directing clinical research in the department of internal medicine. He holds both the Ph.D. and M.D. degrees.

Urban League Offering Two Fellowships

NEW YORK CITY—The National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes has announced two fellowship awards available for the school year 1946-47. Both of the fellowships are offered for study at the University of Pittsburgh, one in the Graduate School of Economics, and the other in the School of Applied Social Science.

The total value of each grant is $1,100, with the university providing the tuition of $300 and the National and Pittsburgh Urban Leagues sharing jointly in the balance, payable in nine monthly stipends.

The economics fellowship is designed to aid a student interested in the field of labor-management relationships, with preference given to persons experienced either in Urban League industrial relations work or in other similar activities in the field. Applicants for both grants must be graduates or candidates for graduation from accredited colleges.

Applications must be filed at the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City 10, before March 15, 1946, on blanks furnished by request. An un-assembled competitive examination will be held later.

On Wisconsin Staff



MRS. PAULINE R. COGGS, who has been serving as a part-time teaching assistant in the Department of Sociology, Anthropologh and Social Work at the University of Wisconsin since September, 1945. She is teaching four hours a week in the marriage and family course during this semester.

Dr. Calloway Named Lecturer At Illinois U.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Breaking all precedents and again setting a new record Dr. Nathaniel Calloway, with offices at 1658 West Roosevelt Road, has been appointed lecturer in Internal Medicine at the University of Illinois, in Chicago.

Dr. Calloway completed his medical training at the University of Illinois. He then was appointed intern and later resident physician at the Univ. of Illinois Hospitals.

For the past two years Dr. Calloway has directed clinical research in the Department of Internal Medicine.

More recently Dr. Calloway has had the responsibility for planning the medical units of the new University of Illinois Hospitals.

He holds the Ph.D. as well as the M. D. degree. He was formerly an instructor in chemistry at Tuskegee Institute and Fisk University and taught Pharmacology at the University of Chicago.

He has written many scientific papers and is a member of several honorary societies. He belongs to the Kappa Fraternity.

Hats Off!

The freshman class at Bowdoin College has just concluded a red-hot election for class president, with racial tolerance the main issue. The winner is Matthew Branche, a Negro. Branche, whose home is in Roxbury, Mass., has established an enviable record as a student and athlete, shining in four sports. He entered Bowdoin, ivy league institution at Brunswick, Me., from Boston Latin School. Shortly before election day, his victory was foreshadowed when he was elected to Delta Epsilon, national social fraternity. Branche is the first Negro elected either to a class office or a social fraternity at the school. To the freshman class and the Delta Epsilon Chapter at Bowdoin for its thunderous blow at bigotry: Hats Off!

Woman Editor Wins Willkie Negro Award

Washington, March (U.P.)—Almena Davis, 27, coeditor of The Los Angeles Tribune, held the first Wendell L. Willkie award for Negro journalism today.

The $500 was presented for her feature writing and general news excellence. The selection was made by a committee of newspaper publishers headed by Mark F. Ethridge, publisher of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times.

Second prizes of $250 each were awarded to P. B. Young, Jr., editor of The Norfolk, Va., Journal and Guide, and John H. Young III., Washington correspondent for The Pittsburgh Courier.

COAST GUARD VET FIRST TO ENTER ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL

ST. LOUIS.—Albert J. Groat, 26, Coast Guard veteran of Brooklyn, N.Y., who began his studies at St. Louis University Law School last month, is the first colored person to be enrolled at the school. He attended Morehouse College before his induction into the service.

GETS NEW POST



DR. ALAIN L. LOCKE.

Dr. Alain Locke Named Professor At Wisconsin U.

MADISON, Wis. — Dr. Alain L. Locke this week became the first Negro to join the University of Wisconsin's faculty with a full professorial rank.

The noted educator, after 34 years as head of Howard University's philosophy department, swelled a growing number of Negroes now teaching in white colleges.

Locke, a 59-year-old former Rhodes Scholar will teach a course on "The Philosophy of Arts," and a seminar on "Value" in the university's philosophy department.

Announcement of Locke's classes was followed by an overflow registration for the course and indicated the general student response to their first full time Negro professor.

Extracurricular chores of Locke, who has written numbers of books on Negro art and race relations, will include talks on inter-racial and inter-cultural relations, although no specific plans have yet been announced.

"Wisconsin is pioneering in a trend which I believe will grow—a trend which must spread widely if we are to realize a full democracy in American education," Dr. Locke declared when interviewed in his room at the University club.

Locke stated that his attitude towards race prejudice was that of an American who "wants every race and every minority to be able to take its rightful place in a true democracy."

He ripped the policy of many public education institutions which "isolated" the minority issue. Locke pointed out that the racial minority situation could not be re-

School Elects Jobias Defends

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Dr. Chan-

19m 1946

General

132 Receive Annual Guggenheim Awards

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—One hundred and thirty-two Fellowship awards with stipends totaling $360,000 granted to the recipients are announced by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. Sixty of the newly appointed Fellows received their awards under the Foundation's plan for post-Service Fellowships, granted to Americans who served in the war effort, in the Army, Navy and civilian war agencies. Five of the Fellowships were awarded to Canadians.

The Fellowships of the Foundation are awarded to scholars and to creative workers in the arts to assist them to carry on their work of research and of artistic creation. They are granted to persons judged, on the basis of work accomplished, to be of the highest ability—without distinction on account of race, color or creed.

The following Fellows will carry on work in the field of atomic physics:

Sat. 5-20-46

DR. WILLIAM GEORGE McMILLAN Jr.
DR. ROBERT LEROY PLATZMAN, recently engaged in war work in the metallurgical laboratory, University of Chicago.
DR. SHUICHI KUSAKA, private first-class, Army, a Japanese-born physicist.
DR. JAMES ALFRED VAN ALLEN, research physicist, Johns Hopkins University.
DR. WAYNE ESKETT HAZEN, assistant professor of physics, University of California, Berkeley.

Studies of the structure of crystalline materials will be carried on by two Fellows:

DR. JAMES LYNN HOARD, associate professor of chemistry, Cornell University.
DR. WILLIAM HOWARD BARNES, associate professor of chemistry, McGill University, Montreal.
DR. PAUL ANTOINE GIGUERE, assistant professor of physical chemistry, Laval University, Quebec, Canada.
DR. ROBERT BALLENTINE, instructor in zoology, Columbia University.

Other Fellowships awarded to scientists are:

DR. ARTHUR CHARLES GIESE, associate professor of biology, Stanford University.
DR. EVELYN ANDERSON, research associate, institute of experimental biology, University of California, Berkeley.
DR. LEMEN JONATHAN WELLS, associate professor of anatomy, School of Medicine, University of Minnesota.
CEDRIC HENNING BELFRAGE of Croton-on-Hudson, New York.
DR. FRANZ LEOPOLD NEUMANN, chief analyst, Office of Central European Affairs, Office of Research and Intelligence, Department of State and member of the faculty of the War Department Staff Officers School at Columbia University.

Other studies in the field of political science will be carried on by the following Fellows:

CHARLES ARTHUR SIEPMANN, recently assistant director, Office of War Information, San Francisco.
DR. WILLMOORE KENDALL, political scientist, and former United Press correspondent in Madrid.
DR. MITCHELL FRANKLIN, Professor of Law in Tulane University.
ARTHUR MEIER SCHLESINGER Jr.

Other historical studies will be carried on by the following-named Fellows:

ROBERT HAYWARD BARLOW, director of Native Language Teaching for the State of Morelos, Mexico.
DR. HANS ROSENBERG, assistant professor of history, Brooklyn College.
DR. ARTHUR J. MARDER, associate professor of history, University of Hawaii.
DR. GEORGE P. FEDOTOV, professor, Russian Theological Seminary of St. Vladimir, New York City.
WARREN STENSON TRYON, associate professor of history, Simmons College, Boston.
DR. MARY HATCH MARSHALL, associate professor of English, Colby College, Waterville, Maine.
DR. RICHARD GORDON LILLARD, instructor in English, Indiana University.
DR. JAMES HENRY OLIVER, assistant professor of history, Columbia University.

Sat. 5-21-46

DR. HENRY RUDOLPH IMMERWAHR.
DR. HARWOOD LAWRENCE CHILDS, associate professor of politics, Princeton University.
DR. WALTER BERNHARD SCHIFFER of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.
JOSEF BERGER, a writer for the Democratic National Committee.
HOLMAN HAMILTON, former editor of the Fort Wayne (Indiana) Journal-Gazette.

Biographies will be written by six Fellows:

DR. LEO GERSHOY, member of the faculty, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y.
DR. JAMES THOMAS CULBERTSON, assistant professor of bacteriology, Columbia University.
MRS. MARIE KIMBALL, curator, Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Charlottesville, Va.
DR. ALRIK GUSTAFSON, assistant professor of Scandinavian, University of Minnesota.
DR. ROBERT CECIL BALD, professor of English, Cornell University.
DR. ERNEST ALBERT STRATHMANN, professor of English, Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.

Anthropologists awarded Fellowships, and statements of their projects, are:

DR. CLYDE KAY M. KLUCKHOHN, associate professor of anthropology in Harvard University.
GREGORY BATESON, secretary of the Institute for Intercultural Studies, New York City.
DR. WESTON LA BARRE.
DR. MORRIS H. SWADESH.
DR. JOSEPH BENJAMIN BIRDSELL.
JAMES ALFRED FORD, research associate in anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Six Fellows will carry on botanical studies. They are:

DR. HUGH CARSON CUTLER, research associate, botanical museum, Harvard University.
DR. FRANCIS RAYMOND FOSBERG, botanist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
DR. ALBERT CHARLES SMITH, curator of the Herbarium, Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University.
DR. BERNARD BOIVIN.
DR. HAROLD EMERY MOORE Jr.
DR. THOMAS WALLACE WHITAKER, geneticist, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, La Jolla, Calif.
DR. DONOVAN STEWART CORRELL, research associate, Botanical Museum, Harvard University.

Other studies of botanical phenomena will be made by:

DR. DANIEL I. ARNON, assistant professor of Plant Nutrition, University of California, Berkeley.
DR. ARTHUR WILLIAM GALSTON.
DR. WALTER JOHN NICKERSON, assistant professor of botany, Wheaton College, Norton, Mass.

For work in the history of science four Fellowships were awarded:

DR. WILBERT McLEOD CHAPMAN, curator of fishes, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.
DR. ROLF LING BOLIN, associate professor of marine biology, and assistant director, Hopkins Marine Station, Stanford University, California.
ALDO STARKER LEOPOLD, director of field research, conservation section of Pan-American Union, in Mexico.
DR. ALEXANDER FRANK SKUTCH, ornithologist and botanist, San Isidro del General, Costa Rica.
DR. CHARLES HAMILTON SEEVERS, professor of biology, Roosevelt College, Chicago.

For work in the history of science four Fellowships were awarded:

DR. MARSHALL CLAGETT of Columbia University.
DR. THEODORE SILVERSTEIN, associate professor of English, University of Kansas City.
DR. HERBERT SILVETTE, associate professor of English, University of Washington, Seattle.

Folklore is represented by three Fellowships:

ALAN LOMAX.
DR. FRANCIS LEE UTLEY, associate professor of English, Ohio State University.
DR. LOUIS CLARK JONES, assistant professor of English, New York State College for Teachers, Albany.

Linguistic studies will be carried on by:

DR. CECILIO LOPEZ, professor of Oriental languages, University of the Philippines, Manila.
DR. WOLF LESLAU, professor of Semitic languages, Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes, New York.
DR. ROMAN JAKOBSON, visiting professor of linguistics, Columbia University.
DR. ALICE ELIZABETH KOBER, assistant professor of classical languages, Brooklyn College.

Ten artists were awarded Fellowships. They are:

BARSE MILLER, painter, La Canada, California.
MITCHELL JAMIESON, painter, Washington, D. C.
MANUEL BROMBERG, painter, Miami, Fla.
ROBERT NOEL BLAIR, painter, Buffalo, N. Y.
CARROLL CLOAR, lithographer, Earle, Ark.
EUGENE BERMAN, painter and stage designer, Los Angeles, Calif.
MORRIS COLE GRAVES, painter, Anacortes, Wash.
MISS RUTH NICKERSON, sculptor, Scarsdale, N. Y.
MISS BERTA MARGOULIES, sculptor, New York City.
MERRITT MAUZEY, lithographer, Dallas, Tex.

For studies in the history of art two Fellowships were awarded:

FREDERICK HARTT. The preparation of a mongraph on the art of Giulio Romano and studies of the religious content in Renaissance and Baroque Art.
JEAN CHARLOT, artist and instructor in art, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. The preparation of a history of modern Mexican mural painting.

For work in the field of motion pictures there were two Fellowship awards:

Sat. 5-204

MISS MAYA DEREN, experimental filmmaker, New York City.
DR. ROBERT HAMILTON BALL, associate professor of English and chairman of the department, Queens College, New York City.

Five photographers were awarded Fellowships:

WAYNE FOREST MILLER, photographer, Chicago. A photographic study of the way of life of the northern Negro in the United States.
GEORGE EVERHARD K. SMITH, photographer and architect, New York City.
DR. ELIOT F. PORTER, biologist and photographer, Hubbard Woods, Ill.
ANSEL EASTON ADAMS, photographer, Yosemite National Park, Calif.
WRIGHT MORRIS, writer and photographer, Haverford, Pa.

Fellowships for creative writing were awarded to:

RANDALL JARRELL.
ARTHUR RANOUS WILMURT, playwright, Yale University.
JAMES STILL, short-story writer, Bath, Ky.
MISS GWENDOLYN BROOKS, poet, Chicago.
MISS VIRGINIA E. SORENSON, novelist, Denver, Colo.
ROGER LEMELIN, writer, Quebec, P. Q. Canada.
MISS CARSON McCULLERS, novelist, Columbus, Ga.
GEORGE ZABRISKIE, poet and teacher, Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.

Eight composers of music were awarded Fellowships. They are:

JOHN AYRES LESSARD of St. James, Long Island, N. Y.
JOHN WEEDON VERRALL, assistant professor of music, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
WILLIAM LAURENCE BERGSMA, Redwood City, Calif.
HAROLD SAMUEL SHAPERO, Newton Center, Mass.
ALEXEI HAIEFF, New York City.
HENRY DREYFUSS BRANT, New York City.
GIAN CARLO MENOTTI, Mount Kisco, New York.
MISS LOUISE JULIETTE TALMA, assistant professor of music, Hunter College, New York City.

In other fields of music two Fellowships were awarded:

DR. EMANUEL WINTERNITZ, keeper of the Crosby Brown Collection of musical instruments; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.
DR. EDWARD ELIAS LOWINSKY, assistant professor of music, Black Mountain College, North Carolina.

In fields of English and American literature the following Fellowships were granted:

DR. LOUIS A. LANDA, assistant professor of English, University of Chicago.
DR. ROBERT ARMSTRONG PRATT, assistant professor of English, Queens College, New York City.
DR. WILLIAM MATTHEWS, associate professor of English, University of California, Los Angeles.
DR. GORDON SHERMAN HAIGHT, associate professor of English, Yale University.
DR. JEROME HAMILTON BUCKLEY, assistant professor of English, University of Wisconsin.
WALTER BARKER C. WATKINS, literary critic, Laurel, Miss.
DR. WILLIAM KURTZ WIMSATT Jr., assistant professor of English, Yale University.
DR. HUNTINGTON BROWN, professor of English, University of Minnesota.

Four projects in philosophy will be assisted by Fellowships:

DR. NELSON GOODMAN, instructor in philosophy, Tufts College, Boston, Mass.
DR. WILLIAM DONALD OLIVER, instructor in philosophy, University of Minnesota.
DR. CHARLES ALEXANDER MOORE, associate professor of philosophy, University of Hawaii, Honolulu.
DR. MAURICE MANDELBAUM, assistant professor of philosophy, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

Eleven Fellowships were awarded to mathematicians:

DR. HERBERT ELLIS ROBBINS, instructor in mathematics, New York University.
DR. IRVING EZRA SEGAL, member, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.
DR. THEODORE WILBUR ANDERSON Jr., research associate, University of Chicago.
DR. GRIFFITH MALEY PRICE, professor of mathematics, University of Kansas.
DR. JOHN WILLIAM T. YOUNGS, assistant professor of mathematics, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
DR. MARK KAC, assistant professor of mathematics, Cornell University.
DR. RICHARD HUBERT BRUCK, assistant professor of mathematics, University of Wisconsin.
DR. PAUL CHARLES ROSENBLOOM, assistant professor of mathematics, Brown University.
DR. CHAIM LEIB PEKERIS of Columbia University.
DR. ABRAHAM HASKEL TAUB, associate professor of mathematics, University of Washington.
DR. HENRY SCHEFFE, associate professor of engineering, University of California at Los Angeles.
DR. KAJ GUNNAR STRAND, associate professor of astronomy, University of Chicago, and astronomer, Yerkes Observatory.

Eleven of the Fellows will work in Latin America. Among them are two economists:

DR. SANFORD ALEXANDER MOSK, assistant professor of economics, University of California, Berkeley.
DR. PHILIP DURGEN BRADLEY, faculty instructor in economics, Harvard University.

Southern Negro Confab

For Equalization Of Education Action Of Ky., Texas, Okla.

Pittsburgh Courier

Sat. 5-20-46

NEW ORLEANS, La. — At its annual meeting in the Booker T. Washington high school, the Southern Negro Conference for the Equalization of Educational Opportunity, endorsed the action of Kentucky, Texas, and Oklahoma in their efforts to improve through legal action the educational development of their states and the South.

It also commended the action of the citizens Committee of Texarkana, Texas, toward taking steps to equalize the allocation of bond money for the improvement of all the schools and recommended that Negroes in other local communities be equally alert in protecting themselves against such inequities.

The conference also made the following re-statement of policy: Concerned as we are that the Southern Negro people will become an equally as possible area of our country where all people may live abundantly; where its status may be changed from America's problem No. 1 to America's opportunity No. 1, we pledge our efforts towards the realization of this end for the good of the entire section. Because the hindering conditions exist primarily through inadequate, the instrument of bringing this abundant life is ineffective. If the instrument is improved, the inequities will be corrected.

Ours is not a selfish interest, but one based upon using all of our human resources— physical and human to make the opportunities for all people at all levels of education equal, higher, secondary, higher.

RESOLUTIONS

Be it resolved that the State Conferences of NAACP Branches in Texas, Kentucky and Oklahoma be commended for their alert action in bringing the allocation of only $300,000 for Negroes out of $1,200,000 bond issue which accentuated the inequality represented by the $2,000,000 for whites for buildings for Negroes already.

Be it further resolved that this Conference urges the NAACP State Conferences in Texas, Kentucky and Oklahoma to institute similar steps.

Be it also resolved that the Citizens Committees of Texarkana, Texas, and Texarkana, Texas, school and elementary levels

Dr. Reid Named to NYU Faculty

NEW YORK.—Dr. Ira De A. Reid, chairman, department of sociology at Atlanta University, has been appointed the first full-time incumbent of a visiting professorship of Negro Culture and Education at New York University School of Education for the coming year, Chancellor Harry W. Chase announced last Friday.

The new chair has been established for a three-year experimental period under a General Education Board grant of $18,000, Dr. Chase said. The late Dr. James Weldon Johnson was the university's first colored professor, and taught courses in racial contributions from 1934 until his death in 1938.



DR. IRA REID

Cultural Background

Dr. Reid, editor of Phylon, a cultural organ, has been granted a year's leave from Atlanta University to initiate the program. He was born in Clifton Forge, Va., in 1901 and was educated in the public schools at Germantown, Pa., and at Morehouse Academy, Atlanta.

He received his B.A. degree in 1922 from Atlanta University; the M.A. degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1925, and the Ph.D. degree from Columbia University in 1939. He also studied at the University of Chicago and the London School of Economics.

Dr. Reid taught social sciences in Texas and West Virginia schools and was associated with the Urban League here from 1925 to 1934 as industrial secretary and research director. He is prominent as researcher, minority consultant, author and traveler.

Commenting from Atlanta on his appointment, Dr. Reid said:

Dr. Reid's Comment

"Part of the general approach to problems of American culture involves the techniques of integrating the American people into the American nation. There is no precedent in any other country of the world for this new dynamic culture.

"America has the responsibility for showing how diverse people can live together.

"This has not yet been introduced into our educational system. Our task is to find a way of introducing this into elementary and high schools, colleges, and the community at large."

Fisk U. Sociologist on U. of M.'s Faculty

NASHVILLE—Dr. Edward Nelson Palmer, assistant professor of sociology at Fisk University, here has accepted an invitation to become a member of the faculty of the University of Michigan for the 1946 summer session.

Dr. Palmer, 29-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. L. F. Palmer of Newport News, Va., did his undergraduate work at Talledega College. He obtained his doctorate in sociology from the University of Michigan in 1945.



DR. E. N. PALMER

He has been a Rosenwald scholar, and has done research work under the sponsorship of the Carnegie Foundation. In his appointment to a full professionship at the University of Michigan, the young scholar sets a precedent of being the first member of his race to attain full faculty status at the university.

LOCKE HEADS EDUCATORS; REID TO N.Y.U.

NEW YORK—Two outstanding "firsts" for Negro educators were made known this week:

1. Dr. Alain L. Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard University, was unanimously elected president of the American Association for Adult Education at the organization's meeting in Detroit.

2. Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, chairman of the department of sociology at Atlanta University, was appointed the first incumbent of a visiting professorship of Negro Culture and Education at the New York University School of Education for the coming year.

Dr. Locke is the first colored educator to head a national adult education society having a general membership, it was pointed out by the associate director, M. A. Cartwright.

RHODES SCHOLAR

Dr. Locke, who succeeds Lyman Bryson, is a Harvard graduate and Rhodes scholar, and served as visiting professor at the University of Wisconsin in addition to his duties at Howard.

The new chair offered Dr. Reid has been established for a three-year experimental period under a grant of the General Education Board, Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase of NYU announced.

The late Dr. James Weldon Johnson of Fisk University was New York University's first Negro professor and taught courses in racial contributions from 1934 until his death in 1938.

GRANTED YEAR'S LEAVE

Dr. Reid, who holds the doctor of philosophy degree from Columbia University, and has studied at the London School of Economics, has been granted a year's leave of absence from Atlanta University to initiate the experimental program.

$2,400 university writing fellowship won by columnist

MINNEAPOLIS — Nell Dodson Russell, news editor and columnist for the Minneapolis Spokesman here, was last week awarded a $2,400 University of Minnesota regional writing fellowship to write a book.

Mrs. Russell is the first Negro to receive a writing fellowship from the fund supported by a $50,000 gift from the Rockefeller Foundation.

A native of Minnesota, Mrs. Russell did her first writing for newspapers in high school and has worked with the Baltimore Afro-American and as copy editor on the New York People's Voice. Her book is tentatively titled, "The Winding Road".

HONOR HOWARD PROF. IN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NEW YORK CITY—The Eastern Sociological Society honored Dr. E. Franklin Frazier of the Howard University faculty by naming him as a member of its exectuive committee.

Dr. Frazier's selection was made at the sixteenth annual meeting of the Society last week.

Dr. Lorenzo Turner Named Adult Education Lecturer

Dr. Lorenzo D. Turner, Negro professor of English at Roosevelt College and language authority, has been obtained by the Adult Education Council as a lecturer during 1947.

Dr. Turner, whose book, "Africanisms In The Gullah Dialect," will be published shortly by the Linguistic Society of America, has lectured at some of the nation's leading educational institutions, including Yale, Columbia, Atlanta, Ohio State, Howard universities and the University of Wisconsin. His lecture subjects, to date, have dealt mainly with African and Brazilian dialects and languages.

Formerly At Howard U.

He served as professor of English at Howard University from 1917 to 1928 and held a similar position at Fisk University from 1929 to 1946. In 1931 and 1932, he did field work on the Gullah dialect of the Sea Islands of Georgia and South Carolina on grants from the American Council of Learned Societies. He studied five British West African languages at the School of Oriental Studies, University of London, and English phonetics at University College, London, in 1936-37, and during the summer of 1937 did research in French West Africa languages in Paris, France, on a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies.

In 1938-39, Dr. Turner served at Yale University as Research Fellow in Linguistics, and in 1940-41 was Rosenwald Fellow in Brazil, where he did field work on African cultural survivals among the ex-slaves and their descendants. He spent the school year 1945-46 preparing for publication three volumes of Afro-Brazilian folklore on grants from the Rosenwald Fund and the American Philosophical Society.

To Publish Dictionary

He is a member of the following societies: American Dialet Society, Linguistic Society of America, International Phonetic Association, International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, American Folklore Society, International Institute of Afro-American Studies, and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. He is a member of the Committee on Negro Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and a collaborator on Afro-America, the official organ of the International Institute of Afro-American Studies.

Dr. Turner's more recent studies have included courses at the Linguistic Institute in New York City and research at Brown University. He did research on the Creole dialects of Louisiana in 1925 and after a study of Haitian languages in the near future, he will compile a Haitian-Creole dictionary.

The Roosevelt College professor is married to Mrs. Lois Morton Turner of Louisville. They are the parents of a son, Lorenzo Jr.



DR. LORENZO TURNER

Outstanding authority on languages and professor of English at Roosevelt College, who has been named to the lecture staff of the Adult Education Council for 1947. Dr. Turner, who specializes in Brazilian and African dialects and languages, has lectured at Yale, Howard, Columbia, Ohio State and Atlanta universities and numerous other leading educational institutions throughout the nation.

Atlanta Graduate Wins Travel Grant

WASHINGTON — Among the nine graduate students awarded grants for study in other American republics under the State Department's program is Miss Ellen Irene Diggs of Monmouth, Ill., the State Department announced this week.

Miss Diggs, graduate of Atlanta University, received her doctorate degree from the University of Havana in sociology and anthropology. She will spend six months in Uruguay to make a study there of the Negro.

A resident of New York, Miss Diggs has been engaged in a search for material relating to African culture survivals in this country for the past several years.

Southerners Are Named by Rosenwald Fund

CHICAGO, May 16—(AP)—The Julius Rosenwald Fund, established in 1917 "for the well-being of mankind," announced Thursday the award of 50 fellowships for 1946 totaling $100,000.

The Fellows include 31 Negroes, 16 white Southerners and three Northern white persons in the field of race relations.

The fund, approximated $20,000,000 when it was established by Julius Rosenwald, Chairman of Sears, Roebuck and Company, who died in 1932. He directed that its principal be spent by 1957.

The ministers are the Rev. N. C. White Southerners—Robert Edgar Hollingsworth (415 W. Twenty-third St., New York City), Eugene Hartman, Decatur, Ga., Major, U. S. Army. Bailey Lines, Savannah, Ga., and Ran-Cy Wilson Record, Atlanta, Ga.

Other fellowship winners included (present address in brackets): Negroes—Brailsford Reese (Chapel Hill, N. C.; Vladimir Eugene Stiles (Atlanta University), Gastonia, the 100 teachers of French in the an.lanta; Wilmoth Annette Carter guages, Fisk University, was among

John Cottin, Fisk U. NASHVILLE, Tenn.—John R. Cottin, professor of romance languages at Fisk University, was among

Equality All The Way

Daily Word Atlanta, Ga.

Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a two-day conference in Atlanta last week, approved plans and procedures for the prosecution of cases to compel equalization of public school facilities all down the line, from the university level to the lowest elementary school level. That sort of concerted action is long overdue, all over the South. And while we are not impatient with the speed and progress the National Association is making, we believe that more speedy and decisive action on its part will serve to head off some of the coalitions being formed in the southern states by private colleges and universities in particular to feather their individual and selfish nests. The plain truth of the matter is that there is absolutely no justification for the states giving, nor for the private colleges accepting, funds looking toward equalization under the Lloyd Gaines decision.

Wed 5-1-46

And private institutions that can look beyond their noses and can think of the interest of race ahead of self, would not rush at these small gifts, variously interpreted as in-state-aid to Negroes or state scholarships. That can never be the answer to the Gaines' decision. There is but one answer: either the state must admit Negroes to existing institutions or else it must set up separate but equal ones within the state. Nowhere has that been done since the decision was rendered. True enough, a number of states have established Scholarship funds for Negroes desiring to go elsewhere to conduct studies. But that is contrary to the ruling and the National Association simply could not give endorsement to it. Neither can proper thinking Negroes condone the "grab race" now being pursued by private college heads to horn in on these funds in order to swell their summer School attendances. For while that may be good for them, the very acceptance makes it more difficult for Negroes to gain their proper rights for complete equalization. We congratulate the Association and urge them to put on full speed in the attainment of these objectives. For Negro children must have buses for transportation. They must have longer school terms and better facilities. All these are within the purview of the Gaines Decision and Negroes are entitled to them.

Wed 5-1-46

Boston Youth First Colored on Student Council at Harvard

Afro-American Balt. Md.

BOSTON (ANP).—For the first time in the history of famed Harvard University, a young colored student, William Scott Ellis, now a senior and a resident of Adams House, has been elected as treasurer of the Harvard Student Council. 4-13-46

Young Ellis, a major in English, is a 1940 graduate of 300-year-old Boston Latin School where he distinguished himself as an orator and was the first colored student to be awarded the Campbell medal. Sat.

Educators Pick Negro as Head

G. M. New York, N.Y.

Mon 4-29-46

By United Press

DETROIT, Apr. 25.—Dr. Alain Leroy Locke, Negro professor of philosophy at Howard University, Washington, D. C., has been unanimously elected president of the American Assn. for Adult Education. M. A. Cartwright, Assn. director, said Locke's the first Negro to be named head of a National Adult Education Assn. with a general membership.



Dr. Locke

Locke, a Harvard graduate and Rhodes Scholar, is now serving as visiting professor of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin. A former vice president and executive council member of the Association, he succeeds Lyman Bryson, director of postwar studies and educational studies for CBS.

Wins Master's Degree

Afro-American



5-18-46 Baltimore, Md.

MRS. MALISSA M. BRICE, of Fayetteville, N.C., who has received a master's degree in education from Boston University, Boston, Mass. She is a member of Pi Lambda Theta Honor Society and following her graduation will join her husband, C. W. O. John J. Brice, who is stationed at Lockbourne Field, Ohio. Sat.

Annual Survey Reveals 43,868 In 108 Schools

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

Sat 4-13-46

Greatest Increase Revealed Among Women Students

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The annual survey of enrollment in Negro colleges and universities, conducted by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, department of education, Howard University, reveals that student enrollment has reached the highest point in the history of these institutions.

One hundred eight institutions report a total of 43,868 resident college students during the fall term of the current school year, including 41,741 undergraduates, an increase of 16 per cent over the same term of last year. A gain in enrollment over last year is reported by almost all institutions. Although some gain in male undergraduate attendance is reported, male students constitute only 22 per cent of the total, wheras in prewar years they were about 45 per cent of the total enrollment.

Fifty-four per cent of the total enrollment is in private institutions and 62 per cent in fully accredited institutions. An enrollment of approximately 70,000 resident college and post-graduate students is reported by the institutions for the full school year 1944-45.

Sat 4-13-46

VETERANS IN COLLEGE

The survey reveals that an appreciable number of discharged war veterans are returning to the colleges for further education. Eighty-seven institutions report a total of 1,310 veterans of college level and 663 of below college level enrolled under the provisions of either Public Law 16 (vocational rehabilitation) or Public Law 346 ("GI Bill of Rights"), as of November 1, 1945. The hundreds of veterans who have entered college since this date are not included in the tabulations.

Enrollment in graduate and professional curricula totaled 2,127 students during the fall term 1945, school year 1944-45. Largest fall- and 3,907 students during the full term enrollments were graduate, 556, (14 institutions); medicine, 497 (2 institutions); dentistry, 242 (2 institutions); social work, 229 (2 institutions); and law, 108 (3 institutions).

Among the 1944-45 graduates were 5,213 with a baccalaureate degree, 248 with the masters degree; 136 in medicine, 56 in social work, 44 in dentistry, and 15 in law.

HOWARD LEADS

The typical institution has an enrollment of only 310 students. Howard University is the largest institution reporting with an enrollment of 3,087 students during the fall term, 1945, and 4,780 students during the school year 1944-45.

Dr. Jenkins points out certain implications of the survey. Whether or not enrollment continues to increase depends on the health of the economic order. Full employment will result in expanding enrollment; widespread unemployment will inevitably bring a decline in the number of youth attending institutions of higher education.

Sat 4-13-46

It is pointed out further that many of the institutions for Negroes are not now ready, in terms of sufficient physical facilities and adequately prepared teaches to accommodate an enlarged student enrollment. Unless the educational handicap of Negro students is to be furthered increased, institutions must either expand their facilities of limit their enrollment.

The survey is reported in the forthcoming Spring issue of the JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION, published by the Bureau of Educational Research, Howard University.

Methodist Report Tells Progress in Education

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

NASHVILLE—In his report to the Board of Education of the Methodist Church at Buck Hill Falls, Pa., recently, Dr. Matthew Davage of the Department of Educational Institutions, revealed that colleges under his Jurisdiction were engaged in expansion projects. Sat 4-6-46

Among the projects under way are:

The erection of a $200,000 Alumni Hall at Meharry Medical College for which alumni have contributed more than $100,000, the purchase of the $10,000 R. S. Lovingood Home for Samuel Houston College;

Erection of a $70,000 gymnasium and Health Center and new dormitory at Wiley College, Marshall, Texas; an $850,000 post-war developing program at Bennett College and plans for a new administration and academic building at Rust College in Mississippi.

Dr. Wesley Elected an O. College Executive

Baltimore, Md. Afro-American

WILBERFORCE, O. — Pres. Charles H. Wesley of Wilberforce University was elected to the executive committee of the Ohio College Association and Allied Societies, at its 75th annual meeting at the Deschler-Wallick Hotel in Columbus, on Apr. 6. 4-27-46

Bowdoin Students Elect Negro as New Class President

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Black Dispatch

BOSTON — (ANP) — In keeping with the time-honored liberal policy of Bowdoin college in Maine and symponatic of the present trend among youths in this section of the country, the members of the class of 1949 at Bowdoin elected a fellow Negro student, Matthed Branche, of Boston, president of their class last week. Incidentally, it was thru the ed from Boston Latin school in historic portals of Bowdoin that 1945, where he distinguished himself as an orator and was the first colored student to be awarded the first Negro to be graduated self in athletics, and a pre-medical student at Bowdoin. In being

Woman Heads Kentucky Education Association

People's Voice New York, N.Y.
Sat 5-11-46

LOUISVILLE. (ANP)—When Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith the first woman president of the Kentucky Negro Education Association in years, presided over the 70th annual conference held here recently, veteran educators recalled the stellar role she has played in Kentucky education. First woman to serve as president of the two largest organizations in the state simultaneously, Mrs. Smith for two years has been president of the Kentucky chapter of the National Association of Colored Women as well as director of the Kentucky Negro Education Association, NACW. She piloted into realization 17 objectives among which were addition of two books on Negro life and history to the Kentucky course of study; an increased appropriation to Negro institutions of higher learning; and appointment of a Negro to the state board of education.

In 1945 Mrs. Smith was selected, by an interracial committee poll conducted by the Louisville Defender, as one of the 10 most distinguished citizens of the state. The wife of Paul V. Smith, Dunbar High School, she is the mother of Vernon C. Smith, Spelman College, the Rev. P. Vincent Smith, Columbus, O.; Daniel Earl Smith, recently discharged as a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army, and Pvt. Edwin M. Smith, Scott Field, Ill.

Sat 5-11-46

Mrs. Smith has a master's degree in education from the University of Cincinnati and is principal of Booker T. Washington School in Lexington, Ky.

Miss Diggs Gets Grant for Study

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs of Monmouth, Ill., has been selected as one of nine graduate students to be awarded grants for study in other American republics under the State Department's travel and maintenance grant program, the State Department announced last Thursday.

Miss Diggs will spend six months in Uruguay where she will make a study entitled "The Negro in Uruguay, Past and Present."

A graduate of Atlanta University, Miss Diggs received her doctorate in sociology and anthropology from the University of Havana.

5-25-46

Presently living in New York she has been engaged in a search for material relating to African culture survivals in the new world for several years.

Sat.

Each of the nine students will spend a minimum of six months in Latin America, the department said.

College Students Reach Peak Year

Amsterdam News Sat 4-13-46
New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—A peak enrollment in Negro colleges and universities throughout the country has been reached, according to a recent survey conducted by Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, a representative of Howard university's department of education.

43,868 "Residents"

One hundred eight institutions report a total of 43,868 resident college students during the fall term of the current school year, including 41,741 undergraduates, the survey revealed, which is an increase of 16 per cent over the same term of last year. Almost all institutions reported a gain in enrollment over last year, Dr. Jenkins said.

Although some gain in male undergraduates is reported, male students constitute only 22 per cent of the total, whereas in pre-war years they were about 45 per cent of the total enrollment. Private institutions represent 54 per cent of the total enrollment, of which 62 per cent are in fully accredited institutions.

The Report

The report, published in the spring issue of the Journal of Negro Education published by the bureau of educational research of Howard university, reveals that Howard is the largest institution reporting an enrollment of 3,087 students during the fall term of 1945, and 4,780 stdents during the school year of 1944-1945. Full employment will result in expanding enrollment, Dr. Jenkins said. Widespread unemployment will inevitably bring a decline in the number of youth attending institutions of higher education. A typical institution has an enrollment of only 310 students, the survey reported.

4-13-46

Discharged Vets

An appreciable number of discharged war veterans are returning to colleges for further education, Dr. Jenkins said. Eighty seven institutions report a total of 1,310 veterans of college level and 663 of below college level enrolled under the vocational rehabilitation or GI Bill of Rights, as of Nov, 1, 1945.

Grad Students

Enrollment in graduate and professional curricula totaled 2,127 students during the fall term of 1945, and 3,907 students during the full school year of 1944 and 1945. Largest fall-term enrollments were graduate, 556; medicine, 497; dentistry, 242; social work, 229 and law, 108. Among the 1944-45 graduates were 5,213 with a baccalaureate degree, 248 with masters degree, 136 in medicine, 56 in social work, 44 in dentistry and 15 in law.

Movement To Raise Standard Of Negro High Schools

Tribune Savannah, Ga.
Thurs 4-25-46

Concord, N. C. (ANP) — A movement to raise the standard of southern Negro high schools through regional accreditment is revealed in the report of the commission on secondary schools of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, of which L. S. Cozart, a faculty member of Barber Scotia College here, is secretary.

Negro high schools studied included the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia. Basis of regional accreditment, the report indicated, is school term, training, teacher lead, pupil-teacher ratio, and maximum size of class, salaries, training and service time of librarians, books, newspapers and periodicals, annual appropriations for library, equipment and seating capacity of libraries, science equipment and school plant.

Texas holds the record up to 1938-1939, of being the only one of the 11 states without accredited white or Negro high schools, the report showed. A clearer picture of jim crow inequalities was painted by the report.

Thurs 4-25-46

Alabama lists 352 accredited white schools, 20 for Negroes; Florida, 215 white accredited high schols, Negroes 20; Georgia, 448 accredited white high schools, Negroes 52; Kentucky, 483 accredited schools for whites, 60 for Negroes; Louisiana, 330 white accredited high schools, Negroes 35; Mississippi, 391 accredited high schools for whites, 15 for Negroes; North Carolina, 715 accredited high schools for whites, 156 for Negroes; South Carolina, 322 white accredited high schools, 81 Negro accredited schools; Tennessee, 375 accredited schools, Negroes 57; Virginia, 435 white accredited high schools, Negroes 60.

16 Colleges Granted 801 Additional Housing Units

Atlanta Ga. Daily Worker
Sun. 4-28-46

To help take care of the thousands of ex-G. I.'s crowding their doors, 16 Negro colleges in the southeast have been given 801 additional housing units from the Government's stock pile of prefabricated cottages, dormitories and barracks put up during the war around defense centers and on military posts.

Tuskegee will receive 203 units; C. N. I. Agricultural and Mechanical College at Orangeburg gets 115; 99 go to Greensboro A. and T. and 90 to Florida A. and M. at Tallahassee.

Atlanta colleges get the following allotments; Atlanta University 26; Morehouse College, 43; Morris Brown College, 10. These are in addition to the 'prefabs" already standing on the campuses or in process of being re-erected.

ALLOCATION OUR NEED

"Allocation of units," John P. Broome, FPHA's Director for the southeastern Region explained, "depends directly upon local need —that is, on the number of veterans the college has enrolled and the amount of housing it has to care for them. However, the cooperation of the sponsoring body in providing a suitable building site and the necessary utilities is a more important factor. This is an emergency measure and we must work fast."

Local sponsoring bodies, Broome pointed out, must agree to carry out the removal provisions of the Lanham Act, under which most housing was built. This requires that these temporary units cannot be used as living quarters for more than two years after the emergency.

"The purpose of this is to prevent these houses from deteriorating into slums," Broome continued. For the time being they will serve to give a great many veterans a decent place to live during this emergency period, while all of us tackle the really fundamental problem of providing good, permanent housing for everybody."

Where the houses will go, who will live in them, how much rent they will pay and similar matters are being determined by the colleges themselves, subject only to minimum standards set up by FPHA.

Sun. 4-28-46

Pauline Coggs Kept Busy With Wisconsin U. Classes

Chicago - American

Organizes, Conducts Institute for Workers; Teaches Social Problems to Large Classes

Baltimore, Md.

MADISON, Wisc.—Mrs. Pauline Redmond Coggs, a National Urban League Fellow, is filling busy assignments as part-time instructor at the University of Wisconsin where she is a research assistant in the School for Workers, and a graduate assistant in the department of sociology.

In the School for Workers which deals with and trains trade unionists, Mrs. Coggs has organized and conducted a social welfare institute for workers on an experimental basis, acquainting workers and their families with community social welfare resources.

The institute is sponsored by the university, the local Community Chest, the AFL and the CIO Council, and the response of the tor who interprets two weekly lectures, explains the text, assigns study material and grades all papers.

Last semester, Mrs. Coggs was assigned six quiz sections, and this semester four. Her students have requested assignments to classes.

5-19-46

Churchmen's Tutor

Mrs. Coggs has been assigned to teach one of the social workshop courses on Techniques in Community Organization for Construction Race Relations, at the fourth annual Industrial Relations Institute for Church Leaders July 8-19 at the university.

This course will give basic information pertaining to emergency measures to be used in crises situations, the specialists and the League of Women Voters. about getting the facts and organizations in the field, and cial problems; making bibliographical references. contacts; the use of the gate from the University Teachers' io and community insti- Union to the local Federation of changing public senti- Mrs. Coggs is in constant de- mand as a speaker on social prob- lems and is active in the local opment for the Madison YWCA. discuss some of the fac- American Association of Social lying racial conflict and Workers, the YWCA, the NAACP.

Serves Many Agencies

Students Enjoy Classes

In the large sociology classes with deals with and trains trade union- from three to five hundred in at- ists, Mrs. Coggs has organized and tendance are divided into quiz sec- conducted a social welfare insti- tions of 25 or more each, under tute for workers on an experimen- the supervision of a quiz instruc- tal basis, acquainting workers and their families with community social welfare resources.

The institute is sponsored by the university, the local Community Chest, the AFL and the CIO Council, and the response of the tors underlying

19m 1946

Honor Roll (1945)

Negro History Week Citations Go To 18 for Aid to Race Relations

New York Times
2-11-46

Of Those Honored for Their Contributions to Better Understanding, Six Are White Persons or Groups

A nation-wide poll conducted by officials of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library has resulted in the selection of six white persons or groups and twelve Negroes for their contribution to better race relations, it was announced yesterday by Lawrence D. Reddick, who has conducted this poll for the last six years as a feature of Negro History Week.

Those selected have demonstrated abilities that have strengthened the foundations of national unity, Dr. Reddick said. 2-11-46

Those honored and the reasons for their selection include:

Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, for the successful demonstration of the use of racially mixed combat units on the Western Front; Frank Sinatra, for his consistent fight against intolerance among American youth; James Gow and Arnaud D'Usseau for their play "Deep Are the Roots"; Branch Rickey, owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers, "for breaking the unwritten color line in big league baseball," and the writers of "Duffy's Tavern," a weekly radio program, for demonstrating that Negro actors can be featured in comedy without the use of material offensive to racial groups.

The above constitute the white group. The Negroes named are: Dr. William J. Knox, research chemist, for his experimental work at Columbia University on the atomic bomb project; Charles Houston for his resignation from the board of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, "which focused attention on this critical issue"; St. Clair Drake and Horace R. Cayton, for their book "Black Metropolis"; Ralph J. Bunche, for his work in the State Department; Loren Miller, for his victories in the courts against racially restrictive residential covenants in California; Horace Mann Bond, for his selection as first Negro president of Lincoln University (Pennsylvania). 2-11-46

Also Jackie Robinson, for being the first Negro player selected for big league baseball; Sterling Brown, for his work as visiting professor of English at Vassar College; Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, for her work in organizing civic and religious groups in the work of the National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee; Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, for his work to improve race relations in the United States Navy, and Irvin C. Mollison, for his selection as first of his race to be appointed a Federal judge in the continental United States.

Ruthe Cash Named To Honor Society

The Memphis World 1-11-46
Memphis Tenn.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—(ANP)—Ruthe Cash of Chicago, a freshman at the University of Illinois here, has been elected to the Omega Beta Pi honorary premedical professional society. Ruthe is the daughter of Mrs. S. B. Cash of Chicago, is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and has maintained a straight B average ever since she has been in the university. 1-11-46

The Informer Sat.
Houston, Texas

ELECTED TO HONORARY SOCIETY AT ILLINOIS U.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—(ANP)—Ruth Cash of Chicago, a freshman at the University of Illinois here, has been elected to the Omega Beta Pi, honorary premedical professional society. Ruth is the daughter of Mrs. S. B. Cash of 709 E. 40th st., Chicago, is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and has maintained a straight B average ever since she has been in the university. 1-12-46

1st Negro Woman Elected To Phi Beta Kappa At University Of Pennsylvania

The Informer
1-12-46

Philadelphia — (ANP) — Miss Goler Toal, 20-year-old junior at the University of Pennsylvania, has been notified that she has been accepted for membership into the women's division of Delta chapter, Phi Beta Kappa. Sat.

Her election into the national society marks the first time that a Negro woman has been so honored at the University of Pennsylvania. Miss Teal who is majoring in philosophy, graduated from Philadelphia High School for Girls summa cum laude in 1942. She is the daughter of W. Thomas Teal, a postal employee.

Miss Teal has one brother, a sergeant in the army, who was serving in the Philippines, but is reported enroute to the states.

Houston Texas

Florida Members of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Sorority

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.



These are members of the Kappa Iota chapter of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society at Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee, Fla. Chapters of this honor society are located in selected Negro colleges in the country. Three representatives of this group will be in attendance at the National Convention of Alpha Kappa Mu, which meets at Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 14-15. Dr. George W. Gore, dean of Tennessee State College, is president of the national organization. Reading from left to right are: E. E. Ware, faculty advisor; Catherine Thomas, Caponia Taylor, Nancy Prime, Georgiana Johnson, Albert Mackey, Catherine Alexander, Artie P. Griffin, Edythe Luckye, president; Sarah Robinson, and William H. Gray Jr., president of the college.

Fisk To Get Charter For Sociology Frat

2-2-46

The Informer
Houston Texas

NASHVILLE — The honorary sociology fraternity, Alpha Kappa Delta, has voted unanimously to charter a chapter at Fisk university. Fisk becomes the first Negro college to have its sociology department reorganized by Alpha Kappa Delta.

Charles S. Johnson, director of the department, has developed the social sciences at Fisk into the outstanding center for social studies in the South. He has been honored by fellow sociologists with election to the presidency of the Southern Sociological Society and to the vice-presidency of the American Sociological Society.

Dr. Augustus Phillips Elected To Honorary Vocational Frat

The Argus Saint Louis, Mo.
Fri.

Dr. Augustus C. Phillips, principal of Washington Technical High school was elected a member of the Epsilon Pi Tau, national honorary fraternity in industrial arts and industrial vocational education last week. 12-13-46

The honorary fraternity removed a racial restrictive clause from its constitution before accepting Dr. Phillips into membership at the convention of the American Vocational Association here last week.

Dr. Phillips holds a B.S. and M.S. from the University of Minnesota and a Ph.D. from the U. of Ohio, all in vocational education. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.



DR. A. C. PHILLIPS

John Alnutt Elected To Phi Delta Kappa

The Call
Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 9-7

LAWRENCE, Kas. — John Carl Alnutt, 2820 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo., a graduate student at the University of Kansas, was one of 10 students elected to membership in Kappa Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, the professional education fraterinty, during the current summer session. Phi Delta Kappa is a national fraternity composed of men expecting to make education their profession.

Election to membership in this organization is based on superior academic work and a high degree of professional promise. Initiation exercises were held in the Pine room of the Memorial Union building on the campus at 4:30 o'clock on July 11. A dinner in honor of the initiates followed at 6 o'clock in the Old English room.



JOHN CARL ALNUTT

Recently released from the armed forces, Mr. Alnutt has 43 months of service to his credit, 19 of which were spent in the European Theater of Operations. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the medical administrative corps after completing the officers' candidate course at Camp Barkeley, Texas, on Dec. 1, 1943.

He was promoted to first lieutenant in March, 1944, while on overseas duty. He is a graduate of St. John Memorial high school, Olathe, Kas., and received his bachelor's degree from Kansas State Teachers college of Emporia. Majoring in English and education at the university, Mr. Alnutt plans to complete work for his master's degree in January.

He is a son of Mrs. Maude W. Sawyer of the Kansas City address, and of Mr. Frank Alnutt 621 N. Chestnut St., Olathe, Kas.

MRS. BOUSFIELD WINS NEW HONOR

Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif.

CHICAGO — Mrs. Maudelle B. Bousfield, principal of Wendell Phillips high school, recently became the first Negro member of Delta Kappa Gamma, women's national honorary society whose purpose it is to recognize distinctive achievement in education. The sorority has 617 chapters in the U. S. and 21,000 members.

Sat. 12-7-46

19m 1946

Honorary Societies

AKD AT ATLANTA U.

ATLANTA—(ANP)—The Alpha of Georgia chapter (Atlanta University system) of Alpha Kappa Delta, national honorary sociological society, was organized recently, the first chapter to be established in Georgia and the second located in an institution for the education of colored students.

Woman Chemist Elected To Professional Group

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — Mrs. Helen R. Sheffield, professor of Chemistry at So. Carolina State college and graduate at Columbia university was elected recently to membership of Pi Lambda Theta, an honor and professional association for women in Education.

Election of Mrs. Helen Sheffield to membership came thru Alpha Epsilon, a college chapter of Pi Lambda Theta, and is based upon high scholarship, evidence of professional interest, outstanding leadership, and exceptional promise in the field of education.

19m 1946

Phi Beta Kappa

Lectures at Mt. Holyoke



MISS FRANCIS WILLIAMS, special assistant to the OPA Administrator, was a guest lecturer at Mt. Holyoke College, North Hadley, Mass., recently. Miss Williams was the first colored person to graduate from Mt. Holyoke, where she won the Phi Beta Kappa key, and is one of the original group of workers in the Office of Price Administration. Before coming to Washington, she was on the National Board of the YWCA.

Makes Phi Beta Kappa At Pa. U.

PHILADELPHIA—(A N P)—Miss Goler Teal, 20-year-old junior at the University of Pennsylvania, has been notified that she has been accepted for membership into the women's division of Delta chapter, Phi Beta Kappa.

Her election into the national society marks the first time that a Negro woman has been so honored at the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Teal, who is majoring in philosophy, graduated from Philadelphia High School for Girls summa cum laude in 1942. She is the daughter of W. Thomas Teal, a postal employe.

Miss Teal has one brother, a sergeant in the army, who was serving in the Philippines, but is reported to be enroute to the states

Penn Elects 1st Phi Beta Kappa

PHILADELPHIA (ANP)—Miss Golor Teal, 20-year-old junior at the University of Pennsylvania, has been notified that she has been accepted for membership into the women's division of Delta chapter, Phi Beta Kappa.

Her election into the national society marks the first time that a colored woman has been elected at the University of Pennsylvania.

Negro Gradyate Of Vassar Continues Brilliant Record

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat, 8-31-46

When Vassar College held its 1944 commencement exercises, the name of Beatrix McCleary, Negro girl, was read out three times: as a member of the college chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, as the winner of the highest rank in zoology, and as the recipient of a Vassar College fellowship.

One of six Negro students to attend the exclusive institution in the last six years, Miss McCleary has since her graduation completed her second year at Yale University School of Medicine and is now pursuing her studies at the Connecticut State Mental hospital and the Harlem Psychiatric clinic.

Writing in a recent issue of Vassar Alumnae Magazine, the brilliant student commented, "I was scared to death when I arrived at Vassar. ... My friends had told me to expect a pretty hard time."

In a picturesque analysis of the problems confronting the average Negro student of an almost exclusively white instition, Miss McCleary recalls how she was first looked upon as an authority on all things Negro—the Negro theatre, "Negro opinions," "African lore," Negro music, ad infinitum.

However, Vassar solved the "Negro problem," she states, by treating her as a "person and not as a Negro." Recommending this method as an example for the nation as a whole, she added that many of her closest friends were from Florida, Tennessee, and Virgina.

Negroes Asset To Vassar

Miss McCleary states that the benefits of Vassar's acceptance of Negroes is more than a one-sided advantage to Negroes, because the records of the several Negro graduates of Vassar have done much to enhance the scholastic reputation of the college. According to Miss McCleary:

"The six Negro girls who have been at Vassar in the past six years have backgrounds not so different from some of the white students. ... Our interests have been various. ... We have joined in a variety of ways in the extra-curricular life of the college."

Answering the query "would it be better for Negroes to go to Negro colleges?" she points to the many "firsts" established by the few Negro graduates of Vassar, and recalls that she was the first Negro student accepted at Yale Medical school.

But perhaps the most important contribution Negro students can make is to demonstrate by their presence at college, that background, intelligence and ability are more important than color in making good members of the college community, she concluded.

Group Shuns Va. Session

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Despite holding more than 200 memberships in the scholastic honor society, Phi Beta Kappa, colored delegates were noticeable absent from the 21st triennial convention held at William and Mary College, here, last week.

Mrs. Shryver Present

Mrs. Katherine Shryver of the National Council of Negro Women, who attended as a delegate from her chapter, Alpha, of the University of Colorado, said, "Apparently colored persons are not entering into this significant controversy. I believe they should."

She further stated:

"Today's realities are creeping into Phi Beta Kappa. I hope that Christian Gauss, the new president of the society, will bend his efforts to the task of keeping Phi Beta Kappa living up to its best traditions rather than down to its worst."

Sat. 9-21-46

Once Secret Society

Phi Beta Kappa, founded at William and Mary College in the turbulent days of the American Revolution, was once secret, and its earliest meetings discussed such pertinent and dangerous subjects a whether democracy held out the greatest hope for mankind, and whether African slavery could be justified.

No colored were admitted until 1874, when Yale University initiated Edward A. Bouchet. Three years later the University of Vermont took George W. Henderson. After that, it became a frequent thing for Dartmouth or Harvard or Amherst or another of the big universities to find a colored person among the top students in its graduating class.

One-Third Women

Almost 70 women, about a third of the total non-white membership, overcame the extra barrier of sex. Included in that list are such outstanding women as Jessie Fauset (Cornell), author; Esther Popel Shaw (Dickinson), educator and poet, and Frances Williams (Mt. Holyoke), administrative assistant in the Office of Price Administration.

NEW PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY

The Chronicle Detroit, Mich. Sat. 10-19-46



Ralph Gibson, 23-year-old Clevelander, who was recently appointed instructor of elementary psychology at the University of Michigan, became the first Negro in the history of the school to become a faculty member of the psychology department. Gibson's appointment was met with the complete approval of the entire department.

Ex-Quartermiler Makes History At University

The Chronicle
Detroit, Mich.
Sat. 10-19-46

By BILL MATNEY

Three years ago at University of Michigan, a very disappointed young man trudded out of the Yost Field house after being told that his promising track career would be cut short because of a knee injury. Today that same young man, Ralph Gibson, is an instructor of elementary psychology at the university!!

The astounding ascent of Gibson from a position of student to that of instructor was indeed a fast one. The 23-year-old Clevelander was graduated from the university in 1945 and immediately began graduate studies in psychology and assisting in the same department.

Students Approve Move

But when the students watched him close the classroom door this fall and began lectures on "maturation" and "Pavlov's theory," they knew that it was Professor Gibson and not "Ralph" who was conducting the class in elementary psychology.

Gibson came to Michigan in 1942 after compiling a brilliant scholastic and athletic record in Cleveland. Hailed as a great freshman prospect in the quartermile, he injured his leg in practice one day, and his brief track career was brought to an unheralded close.

Misses Phi Beta

This one disappointment only served as an incentive for Gibson to excel in his chosen field of study. Later he was elected president of Epsilon chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha and became the second Negro to be selected for Kappa Delta, an honorary sociological society. Upon graduation, Gibson was notified that he had missed a Phi Beta key by a few honor points.

Today Professor Gibson hopes to become the first Negro psychologist in a Veterans' organization in Cleveland, after he receives his master's degree in February. According to reliable sources, all necessary arrangements have been completed.

When asked if he was welcomed by the older members of the faculty in the department, Gibson said, "The head of the department told me that I could do everything except preach Communism." Gibson added that student response to his courses had been favorable. His sections number the largest in the department.

But if Prof. Gibson were asked what he really wanted most, he would answer without hesitation, "another crack at that 440."

This Gets It

TIME MAGAZINE is looking for a list of Negro teachers in "White" colleges, so are we. Only really complete list is being compiled by Dr. Arthur Davis of Howard U.'s English Dept. (also columnist in Journal and Guide) who promises it shortly . . .

What Negroes Are Doing

News-Age-Herald Birmingham, Ala.
Sun. 9-22-46

BY MATTIE B. ROWE

Perhaps the largest roster of Negro instructors in history are on the staffs of major universities in New York and New Jersey.

On the staff of the New School for Social Research, in the heart of downtown New York, is Alain Locke who will teach social philosophy, minority group relations and the Negro in art, on the graduate faculty. Edgar Rogie Clark, composer, will introduce his course on Negro folk music. Sterlin A. Brown and Arthur P. Davis, will co-instruct the course on "The Negro In American Literature." Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collection, will teach "The Negro in American Life." The group at the new school represents perhaps the largest in the selected fields of subject matter.

New York University will open its academic season with Ira DeA. Reid in its department of sociology, and Hale Woodruff, of the Atlanta university system, in the division of art.

Hunter College's Warren Brown will offer his course as a member of the sociology and anthropology department and is the one Negro noted in City College's catalog for this semester.

Seaton Hall Colefe, in South Orange, N. J., has set a precedent under its president, Msgr. James F. Kelley, and has appointed Dr. Hammond, of Southern University, for an assignment in the department of philosophy. Prof. Frank Griffin, who recently completed a labor survey in St. Paul and Minneapolis, will teach business administration.

Grace B. Marr, of Pittsburgh, a graduate of Harlem Hospital for Nurses and Columbia, is an assistant in microbiology at Teachers College of Columbia University.

Queen City College has Dr. Kenneth Clarke in its psychology department.

Dr. Cuthbert continues as dean of women at Brooklyn College.

On Ohio U. Faculty

The Afro-American



DR. VIRGIL A. CLIFT,

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-22-46

professor of education at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N.C., who has been appointed assistant professor at Ohio State University for the summer term. Along with selected members of the university he will direct workshop activities in intercultural education for graduate students.

Scientist gets new job at Illinois 'U'

The Tribune Los Angeles Calif.

CHICAGO—Harold W. Woodson, teaching assistant in the biological chemistry department of the University of Illinois' college of medicine, was recently named research assistant for the coming year.

Woodson, writer on scientific topics who has collaborated on two organic chemistry textbooks, is a staff member of the professional journal, Chemical Abstracts. A graduate of the Illinois Institute of Technology and the University of Illinois, he is now working for a doctorate of philosophy at the latter school. He is a Rosenwald fellow for 1945-46. Sat. 8-31-46

New Posts for Two Educators

Reid and Harris

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 9-14-46

NEW YORK — Dr. Ira DeA. Reid of Atlanta University and Prof. Abram Harris, formerly of Howard University, last week were appointed to the faculties of two of the Nation's leading educational institutions.

Dr. Reid, who is on leave from AU, already is serving as a professor in the College of Education of New York University. His new appointment makes it possible for him also to serve as a visiting professor of sociology at Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

Professor Harris, formerly a professor of economics at Howard, was appointed to the University of Chicago undergraduate faculty as associate professor in economics. He is considered one of the leading economists in this country. He is a former Urban League executive.

Dr. Reid is the first colored person named to the faculty of Haverford College.

IRA REID TO TEACH AT HAVERFORD

The Argus St. Louis, Mo.

HAVERFORD, Pa. — (ANP) — Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, chairman of the sociology department of Atlanta university, has been appointed visiting professor of sociology at Haverford college, Haverford, Pa., for the coming term, beginning September 18, Dr. Gilbert F. White, president of Haverford, announced.

Dr. Reid, the first Negro to be named to the Haverford faculty, was earlier this year appointed professor in the college of education of New York university for 1946-1947. His basic work will be at New York university, but he will spend three days a week at Haverford. Fri. 9-13-46

Dr. Reid was graduated from Morehouse college in Atlanta, holds a master of arts degree from the University of Pittsburgh and the doctor of philosophy degree from Columbia university. He has also studied at the University of London.

Named to Law Professorship

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jan. 16, 1896, but ceased function in 1934. It is being reopened under new leadership and promises to equal any other law school in the West. Sat. 10-12-46

The law school was chartered

Editor's Wife First Negro Teacher In San Bernardino

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal. (ANP) — From plow to office, police boy to associate professor of law —Mrs. Mary Lou Smith, wife of J. Robert Smith, editor of the Tri-ing in the Los Angeles city school system for the past four years and County Bulletin newspaper, was interested in the appointment of appointed to teach in the San Ber-taught in El Centro soon after nardino city school system begin-graduation from college. ning this fall thereby becoming She is a graduate of the Uni- the first Negro teacher to be so versity of California in Los Ange- honored, the board of education les and has done post graduate announced this week. work at Redlands university and

Seton Hall Names Negro Head Of Philosophy Dept.

The Informer Houston, Texas
Sat. 10-5-46 6.1C

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. — Dr Francis Monroe Hammond, whose appointment as head of the department of philosophy at Seton Hal college here has been announced by Msgr. James F. Kelley, president, is the first Negro to be named to the faculty of the institution. Dr. Hammond comes to Seton Hall from Southern university, Baton Rouge, Louisiana where he headed the foreign language department. He studied at Xavier university, New Orleans, and at the University of Louvain, Belgium, before entering Laval University in Quebec, where he received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1943.

Two more educators join white colleges

Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif. Sat. 10-5-46
10-12-46

Two more Negro educators have recently joined the faculties of white colleges, both of them the first Negroes to teach at their respective schools.

In South Orange, N. J., Dr. Francis Monroe Hammond, former foreign language head at Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., has been made head of the philosophy department at Seton Hall (Catholic) college. Dr. Hammond once studied at Belgium's Louvain university and received his doctorate in philosophy at Quebec's Laval university. 10-12-46

In Chicago, Dr. Henrietta Nerrod McMillan, wife of Dr. Elmer McMillan, Southside dentist, has been appointed English instructor at Wilson junior college. Dr. McMillan formerly headed the English departments at both Spelman and Atlanta universities in the Atlanta (Ga.) university system.

First Negro Teachers Appointed to Jersey City High Schools

Black Dispatch 6-4

JERSEY CITY, — (ANP) — A campaign to place Negro teachers in high schools in New Jersey, aided by Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, saw success here recently with appointments to bothe junior and senior high schools. Sat.

Among those receiving appointments were Mrs. Bessie N. Hill, the first Negro teacher to be advanced to a senior high school in Jersey; Mrs. Lottie Dinkins and Mrs. Bernice Munce, named to junior high staffs. Arkansas 6-29

Beta Alpha Omega chapter of the sorority, which closed its season last week, is continuing the fight against segregation by working with the New Burnswick Urban league toward banning dormitory discrimination at the New Jersey college for women.

Alpha Kappa Alpha's Non-Partisan Council on Public affairs also reports progress made toward integration in New Jersey schools. In Asbury Park and Trenton, schools are expected to abolish segregation and fully integrate students and teachers in the term beginning in September.

6-29-46
6-22-46
6-24-46

Eastern Colleges Employ Educators

The Afro-Americans
Baltimore, Md.

Largest Number Used in Nation's History

Sat. 9-21-46

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The largest roster of non-white professors and instructors in this nation's history are on the staffs of major colleges and universities in New York and New Jersey.

For a change, stereotyped courses in history which offered no academic credit have been generally abandoned and experts are teaching in their own fields.

"New School" Pioneering

The "New School for Social Research,' in the heart of downtown New York, has obtained the services of a group which represents the largest in selected fields of subject matter.

On the staff is Alain Locke, who will teach social philosophy, minority group relations and art on the graduate faculty.

Edgar Rogie Clark, musician-composer, will introduce for the first time his course in folk music. Sterling A. Brown and Arthur D. Davis, outstanding in the field of English, will co-instruct the course in American literature.

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the Schomberg Collection, will instruct students in contemporary race relations and history in a course entitled "The Negro in American Life."

New York U Instructors

New York University will open its academic season with Ira DeA. Reid in its department of sociology and Hale Woodruff of the Atlanta University system in the division of art.

Hunter College's Warren Brown who will offer his course as a member of the sociology and anthropolgy department, was noted in City College's catalog for this semester.

Seaton Hall College in South Orange, N.J., with two appointments, has set a precedent under its Catholic president, Msgr. James F. Kelly.

He has named Dr. Hammond of Southern University for an assignment in the department of philosophy and Prof. Frank Griffiin, who recently completed a labor survey in St. Paul and Minneapolis, as instructor in business administration.

Brooklyn College Dean

Grace E. Marr, Pittsburgh girl, and a graduate of Harlem Hospital for Nurses and Columbia, is an assistant in microbiology at Teachers College of Columbia University, where she has entered into her second year.

Queen City College has Dr. Kenneth Clarke in its phsychology department; and Dr. Cuthbert continues as dean of women at exclusive Brooklyn College.

The round-up of major colleges in New York shows that barriers are being broken and that tolerance is at last taking hold for those who are prepared and ready, regardless of race, creed, or national origin.

At Haverford

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.



DR. IRA DE A. REID,
Sat. 9-28-46
chairman of the sociology department of Atlanta (Ga.) University, who began his duties last week as visiting professor of sociology at Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. Dr. Reid earlier this year was appointed professor in the School of Education of New York University for 1946-47. His basic work will be at New York University, but he will spend three days a week at Haverford, where he will teach one course in sociology, and will be available for informal discussions with groups of students and faculty members.

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

MADISON CHEF INSTRUCTS WISCONSIN U CLASS

MADISON, Wis. — (ANP) — Carson Gulley, head chef of the University of Wisconsin for a number of years, has been made class instructor for a group of veterans who wish to become chefs. Sat. 8-31-46

Success of Negro teacher in white college told

Tribune
Los angeles, Calif.

OSKALOOSA, Ia. — While whites in Des Moines are hot and bothered because the school system there recently hired its first Negro teacher, Oskaloosa, 60 miles away, is reported to be so busy getting homes for its new college teachers and students that the astonishing fact that a Negro teacher was hired at William Penn college last year has almost been forgotten.

Mrs. Madeline Clarke Foreman, widow of Dr. Walter Foreman, surgeon who built Newport News' (Va.) Whitaker Memorial hospital, is now entering her second year as head of the biology faculty at the Quaker school. Besides teaching, Mrs. Foreman has frequently addressed church groups.

Penn's president, young (35) Cecil E. Hinshaw, is said to be enthusiastic about Mrs. Foreman's work. "The decision to bring her to Penn", he is quoted as saying, "has resulted in very successful accomplishments." Sat. 10-5-46

Mrs. Foreman did her undergraduate work at Howard university, got her master's at Ohio State, did graduate work at the University of Chicago, and taught 15 years at Hampton institute. She has two sons, Walter, an ex-lieutenant and veteran of the 332nd Fighter Group, and Charles, civilian pilot instructor at Tuskegee institute during the war, who is enrolled this year at Penn.

Joins Faculty

Courier

Minnesota 'U' Names Negro

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6-22-46

MINNEAPOLIS—(ANP)—It has just been made known that Dr. Forrest Oran Wiggins, professor of philosophy at Louisville Municipal College, has been appointed a full-time instructor in the department of philosophy, University of Minnesota.

Dr. Wiggins will report here in September following an outstanding career as student and teacher, and after studies both in this country and abroad. Born in Vincennes, Ind., he was graduated from Butler University, Indianapolis; earned his Master of Arts degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1931; travelled extensively in France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland; earned a certificate from Institute de Touraine and a diploma from Alliance Francaise, and attended the famous Sorbonne University. In 1938, he was granted the doctor of philosophy degree by Wisconsin and was later appointed a post-doctoral research fellow.

Dr. F. O. Wiggins Named To Faculty At Minnesota U.

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-22-46

MINNEAPOLIS—(ANP) — Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins, professor of philosophy at Louisville Muncipal college, recently was named a full-time instructor in the department of philosophy at University of Minnesota.

Dr. Wiggins, who will assume his duties here in September, is a graduate of Butler university and the University of Wisconsin. He attended the Sorbonne in Paris, and several other European schools, receiving his doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Wisconsin.

During his teaching career, Dr. Wiggins, husband of the former Ethel Johnson, a graduate student in the University of Chicago School of Social Work, has been a faculty member at Morehouse college, Johnson C. Smith university, Howard university, and North Carolina College for Negroes.

New York U. Prof

The Afro-American



HALE WOODRUFF
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-7-46
who since 1933 has been director of art at Atlanta University, this month will begin his new duties as a member of the arts faculty at New York University. His wife will teach at the exclusive Walden Progressive School. Mr. Woodruff follows another A.U. faculty member. Dr. Ira DeA. Reid. to NYU

The News Birmingham, Ala.

Hale Woodruff, outstanding prize winning artist and professor in the Atlanta University system, has been signed as assistant professor in the creative art division at New York University for the Fall term. This marks an innovation—as far as a major university is concerned—in placing Negroes on the staff. Sun. 7-14

The News * * *

N.Y. Colleges Enlarge Staffs

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Start Campaign For 200 Instructors

NEW YORK—With three Negroes already on their staff as teachers, the Associated Colleges of Upper New York are launching a campaign to hire more than 200 additional instructors and are reported anxious that qualified Negroes make application.

In a letter to the Chicago Defender last week, Asa S. Knowles, president of the colleges, revealed that he was disappointed earlier this year when they started recruiting applicants and more Negroes failed to apply. Those already on the staff include an assistant professor in chemistry; an in-college at Sampson, N. Y. professor in modern languages and Operated on a strict non-dis-structor in regards to guidance of-crimination basis in psychometrist and students and faculty personnel, the ficer. Those already-cated at Plattsburg, N. Y.; Mo-e an assistant-hawk at Utica, N. Y.; and Sampson istry; an in-college at Sampson, N. Y.

Created by the state legislature in March, the Associated Colleges are operated for veterans and other students will attend for approximately two years, then transfer to regular university or college of

19m 1946

Negroes on White Faculties

Minnesota 'U' Names Full-time Instructor

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 11-16-46

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Joining the growing list of top-flight universities opening ranking academic positions to Negroes, the University of Minnesota this fall appointed as a full-time instructor in philosophy, Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins, a 1928 graduate of Butler University in Indianapolis, Ind.

Prior to the appointment of Dr. Wiggins, some years ago a Negro held a position as teaching assistant, a lesser grade than instructor. Several non-whites have held research positions at the university, but again none was of a grade corresponding to the instructorship held by Dr. Wiggins.

STERLING BROWN LECTURED

Last summer the way was opened here by the special appointment of Sterling Brown, associate profesor of English at Howard University in Washington, D. C. Brown was on the staff of the program in American studies. His lectures on the literature and culture of the Negro proved one of the most popular features during the summer session.

Dr. Wiggins was brought to the University of Minnesota upon the recommendation of Dr. George P. Conger, professor and chairman of the philosophy department. Dr. Wiggins previously taught at Morehouse College, Atlanta; Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.; Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Louisville Municipal College, and North Carolina State College, Durham.

In addition he is author of a number of published articles.

GOOD RECEPTION

Due to the lack of fanfare accompanying Dr. Wiggins' appointment, none of his 350 students was aware upon entering class for the first time this fall that they were to have a Negro instructor. Dr. Wiggins and others of the faculty have reported the reaction has been "remarkably" good.

Besides becoming an ardent Gopher football fan, the new instructor is already considered a campus success. Invitations for lectures have come to him from numerous sources on the campus and throughout the city.

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-16-46



Pittsburgh, Pa.

AT SETON HALL—Dr. Francis M. Hammond of New York City, former professor of philosophy and languages at Xavier University, New Orleans, and Southern University, Scotlandville, La., is now a member of the faculty of Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., where he is the first colored person to hold such a position. Sat. 9-21-46

Name Robert Ming To Chicago University Staff

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Atty. W. Robert Ming, now a lawyer on the staff of OPA, formerly a captain on the judge advocate's staff during the war and prior to taking a job with OPA, a professor in the Howard University School of Law, is to join the faculty of the University of Chicago, Dec. 15.

Ming, graduate of the University of Chicago, known to his intimates as "Bob," will have the rank of an associate professor and will do research work in some of the legal aspects of the atomic bomb project being carried on at the university. He would have entered upon his work before had he been able to locate a house for his family in Chicago. He will occupy one of the homes the university is building and expects it to be ready for occupancy in two weeks. Sat. 12-14-46

DESERVING RECOGNITION

Defender Chicago, Ill.

The appointment of Robert Ming to the law faculty of the University of Chicago attests to the growing awareness of white institutions of Negro scholars whose competency and scholarship transcend their racial identity.

Ming, who made a brilliant record throughout his undergraduate years at the University of Chicago, is returning to his Alma Mater after having achieved eminence in his field. He was withdrawn from the Howard University School of Law during the war to serve in the army where he became, within a comparatively short period, a captain attached to the judge advocate's staff and since the cessation of hostilities, has been identified with the legal staff of the OPA. Sat. 12-21-46

This is the type of recognition which augurs well for young Negro scholars who advance themselves by constant application of their academic training and their intellectual capacity. Ming's loss to Howard University is not a loss to the legal profession for he will serve a wider field with all the facilities for growth and important contributions.

Ming on Law Staff at U. of Chicago

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO (ANP)—W. Robert Ming, now an OPA lawyer, formerly a captain on the Judge Advocate's staff, and formerly a professor in Howard University School of Law, will join the faculty of the University of Chicago, Dec. 15.

Ming, a graduate of the University of Chicago, will have the rank of an associate professor and will do research in some of the legal aspects of the atomic bomb projects being carried on at the university.

Appointed already, he would have entered upon his work before had he been able to locate a house for his family in Chicago. He will occupy one of the homes the university is building and expects it to be ready for occupancy in two weeks. Sat. 12-14-46

19m 1946

State Board of Education

Editor J. E. Mitchell Named to State Board of Education by Governor

The Argus St. Louis, Mo.



J. E. MITCHELL

New Board to Go Into Effect

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 27—The name of Editor J. E. Mitchell of The St. Louis Argus was sent to the Senate Wednesday by Gov. Phil Donnelly for confirmation as a member of the new eight-member, bi-partisan State Board of Education. He was selected for the board for a two-year term as a Democrat. Mrs. Chapin S. Newhard, Clayton banker's wife, was the other St. Louisan appointed to the body for a three-year term as a Republican.

The new board replaces the old State School Board composed of the Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State and the State Superintendent of Schools. The members will have the duty of selecting a Commissioner of Education to replace the present State Superintendent of Schools.

The Rev. D. F. Martinez, present state supervisor of education of Negro children of Missouri, Republican, in a congratulatory telegram, praised the appointment of the veteran publisher.

THE APPOINTMENT of J. E. Mitchell, editor of the St. Louis Argus, as the first Negro member of the Missouri board of education was announced at Jefferson City last week by Gov. Phil M. Donnelly.

Mitchell, widely known in newspaper circles, has been an active civic leader, serving on the Y. M. C. A. board and various religious organizations in St. Louis.

Resumes Duties With Board Of Education

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—James E. Allen, District School-Community Relations Counselor of the Board of Education, returned to duties here last week after completing a six weeks course in Community Organization and Community Problems at Syracuse University.

At Syracuse Allen lectured to sociology classes on minority problems, and was consultant on intergroup tensions and intercultural relations at the statewide Community Institute. Allen is also New York state president of NAACP branches.

Sat. 9-21-46

J. E. Mitchell On State Board Of Education

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 7-6-46

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—J. E. Mitchell, pioneer editor of the St. Louis Argus, has been recommended to the Senate by Govs. Phil M. Donnelly for confirmation as a member of the new eight member bi-partisan State Board of Education, it was learned this week.

Mitchell was selected for the board on a two-year term as a Democrat. Mrs. Chapin S. Newhard, wife of a Clayton banker, was the other St. Louisan appointed for a three-year term as a Republican.

The new board replaces the old State School Board composed of the governor, attorney general, secretary of state and the state superintendent of schools. The new members will have the privilege of selecting a commissioner of education instead of the present state superintendent of schools.

Among the first congratulatory messages to be received by Editor Mitchell was from the Rev. D. F. Martinez, Republican, the present supervisor of Negro schools for the state.

Now the Appointment's Official

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.



Sat. 7-27-46

Mayor Stanley Church of New Rochelle, N.Y., is shown presenting to the Rev. Clarence M. Long an official membership card to the Board of Education. The mayor stated that he had named the Rev. Clarence M. Long to the post because he knew him to be both capable and honorable. Seated, front, is Mrs. Long, Sr., wife of the honoree. —(Photo by Dewitt).

Appointment of Timone Puts O'Dwyer on Spot

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 10-26-46

NEW YORK—The report of the Mayor's Committee on Unity "whitewashing" the appointment of George Timone, accused of fascist sympathies, to the Board of Education, while Mayor O'Dwyer has consistently refused to name a colored member to the board, has stirred local citizenry to action.

Prof. Lyman Bradley of the Civil Rights Congress stated that his orgnization will meet shortly to determine further steps for the removal of Timone, and the appointment of a qualified colored person to the existing opening on the board.

Appointment Unfortunate

Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New York, called the Timone appointment unfortunate, and said, "It has not contributed to building up interracial and interfaith harmony."

Several months ago, O'Dwyer promised that he would appoint a colored man to the Board of Education "at the earliest possible moment in the interest of fair play."

He has had such an opportunity with the recent death of a Queens member of the board, George Chatfield. However, the mayor has balked from committing himself, and now states that he "can't find a qualified person in Queens."

Entitled to Representation

Councilman Benjamin Davis Jr. declared that the large colored population in New York entitled them to representation on all city governing bodies, "particularly in the school system where the problems of colored school children grow in intensity and seriousness.

"An appointment to the Board of Education would greatly aid in the elimination of overcrowding and jim-crow schools, biased text books and reference materials," Davis said.

1946 19n

Atlanta University Summer School To Open Next Monday

ATLANTA, Georgia.—The visiting faculty of the 1946 Atlanta University Summer School was made public this week by President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University under whose leadership the 14th combined summer program of the seven Atlanta colleges for Negroes will be launched on June 10

More than eighty educators who will serve on the faculty have been selected not only from the colleges cooperating in the program, but from many colleges, universities and schools throughout the country. On the visiting staff are the following: in **Drama**, Dr. Anne M. Cooke of Howard University and Arthur C. Lamb of Johnson C. Smith University; in **Languages**, Dr. T. A. Daley of Dillard University; in **History**, Dr. Robert L. Gill of Morgan College; in **English**, Dr. J. Welfred Holmes of Winston Salem Teachers College; Barbara Wells of Dudley High School, Greensboro, North Carolina; and George Morton of Dillard University; in **Chemistry**, Dr. Kelso B. Morris of Wiley College; in Sociology, Dr. Jitsuichi Masuoka of Fisk University; in **Mathematics**, Ralph Asbury Edmondson of Wiley College; in **Philosophy**, Samuel Woodrow Williams, a recent appointee to the faculty of Morehouse College; in **Art**, Vernon Winslow of Dillard University; in **Home Economics**, Lucy McCormack and Ella Grace Moyer of the Spokane, Washington, public school system; in **Library Service**, Annette L. Hoage of Orangeburg State Teachers College; and in **Music**, Carol Blanton of Dillard University.

In the field of education, the summer faculty will include Mrs. M. D. Dempsey, consultant on Negro elementary schools in Georgia; W. N. Jackson of the Lincoln-Grant high school faculty, Covington, Kentucky; and Miss Arlena Seneca, a teacher at Carver High School, Phoenix, Arizona.

Cooperating in the session are Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Spelman College, the Atlanta University School of Social Work, Clark College, Morris Brown College and Gammon Theological Seminary. John P. Whittaker, registrar of Atlanta University and Morehouse College, will serve as director.

The Summer School Error

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

The fact that three Negro schools in Richmond are having Summer school for pupils in grades 2-L through 7-L, and pupils being allowed to make new grades, is, from my point of view, nothing short of a catastrophe. Among the disadvantages are tired teachers, tired pupils and hot weather.

Learning, at best, is a slow process, and no child can accomplish as much in eight weeks on part time as he or she can in 16 weeks on full time. Many of our children are on part time in the regular session.

Our boys and girls are already finishing high school at 15 and 16; and those with whom I come in contact do not know as much as some of the older people knew when they finished elementary school.

Our children fall below the standard every time an intelligence test is given, and it is not because they are mentally inferior to the white children, as research has disproved that.

Now, to make matters worse, many children are being rushed through school by making a new grade every Summer.

Negro citizens of Richmond need to awaken from their slumbers, get busy, and put an end to this formidable injustice.

I notice that there will be no Summer school for little white children. If it were worthwhile they certainly would have it. I also understand that the white children who do attend Summer school in grades 6-L through 11 only make up deficiencies. We, as Negroes, should not want our children to know less than white children.

A veteran teacher.

WILLIE RUTH PAYNE.

Richmond.

Summer Night School For Negroes Is Ready

Classes in any public school subject for which there is sufficient demand will be offered in the Summer night school beginning tomorrow night at Parker High School for Negroes.

Anyone 16 years old or over, not enrolled in a regular day school, is eligible to attend the night school. Classes will be offered Monday through Friday nights from 7:30 to 9:30, June 3-July 26. High school classes will be from 7 to 9:30 p.m. and two units may be earned.

SUMMER SCHOOLS WILL BE OPENED

BESSEMER, Ala., May 29—Summer schools will open Monday, June 3, and will close July 26. Elementary school classes will be conducted at Arlington School from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. five days a week. The tuition fee for these grades will be $12 for the term, or $2 a week.

The high school subjects will be taught at the Bessemer High School during the same hours, and tuition will be $14 for the term, or $2.25 a week. Faculties will be announced later.

Schools for Negro pupils will be conducted at the Carver School for grades from third to fifth, and at Dunbar School for grades over the fifth. Tuition will be $6 for elementary grades and $7 for advanced pupils.

More Negroes at Columbia than at any Negro college

NEW YORK — Columbia university, which sets no quotas for its Summer sessions, now has the largest Summer enrollment in its history and about one-fifth of the students are Negroes, it was reported last week.

Although no figures were given, Negro attendance was said to be far in excess of the enrollment of any Negro college in the country.

19n 1946

Wacon. Ga. News
Aug. 7, 1946

Sparta Negro School Is Declared Success

SPARTA—The annual summer school for Negro teachers at the Log Cabin center in this county is nearing the close after a two months session. A good attendance this year enroled Negro teachers from Hancock, Washington, Baldwin, Warren, Taliaferro and others of this section. Established a number years ago by President B. F. Hubert, of the Georgia State College in Savannah, it has grown until all Negro teachers of this county attend each year. They have thereby secured sufficient units to get higher teacher's licenses and in turn, better pay from the state's graduated scale of salaries.

190 1946

Board Hears Negro Group

The Duval Board of Public Instruction, in special session yesterday afternoon, was requested by a large delegation of negro leaders to rescind action taken approximately two months ago abolishing the position of supervisor of negro schools in the county system.

The delegation, composed of negro ministers, educators and business men, praised the accomplishments of C. I. Harper Jr., who formerly held the position, and urged that he be returned to the post.

NEW SUPERVISOR FOR ARKANSAS SCHOOLS

LITTLE ROCK — (ANP) — Charles A. Hicks, a teacher at the Dunbar High School and Junior College here, assumed his new duties as asistant State supervisor of colored schools in Arkansas on July 1.

Teachers Form Council to Improve Profession

The Afro-American Sat. Baltimore, Md.

ETTRICK, Va.—Positive steps toward overcoming the shortage in numbers and quality of teachers are being planned by a Commission on the Teaching Profession formed at a recent meeting here of the American Teachers' Association. 12-28-46

The commission will study, take actions and prepare materials with regard to improvement of training teachers and the guidance of capable students in the profession, according to W. N. Ridley, president of the association.

The work of the commission will include a study of conditions under which teachers live, the participation of teachers in policy making with reference to schools' training, placement, supply and salaries of teachers.

To Encourage Students

"The movements sponsored by this and other associations for equalization of educational opportunities through salary adjustment must be complemented by the stimulation of bright students to enter the profession," Mr. Ridley declared.

The personnel of the commission covers 20 States; however, the basic work will be done by a central committee headed by Thomas H. Henderson, dean, Virginia Union University.

Other members of the central committee include John A. Brodhead, Philadelphia, vice president of the association; Frank A. DeCosta, South Carolina; Preston C. Johnson, Virginia State; J. H. Taylor, North Carolina, and Marian T. Wright, Howard University.

Other members of the commission who will act as consultants and collectors and distributors of materials in their respective States are the following:

Charles A. Hicks, Arkansas State Department of Education; John Cade, Southern University; Lionel Frazier, Tougaloo College, Texas; Robert C. Hatch, Alabama State Department of Education; C. L. Spellman, Florida A. and M. College; Aaron Brown, Albany State College, Georgia; J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville State Teachers' College, North Carolina;

A. B. Williams, Clinton College, South Carolina; Eva C. Mitchell, Hampton Institute; Charles E. Rochelle, Evansville, Ind.; Theodore R. Dailey, Kentucky State College; Anne O. H. Williams, Wilberforce University; Hollis F. Price, LeMoyne College, Tenn.; H. L. Dickason, Bluefield State Teachers' College, West Virginia; Flemmie P. Kittrell, Howard University; William Henry, State Teachers' College, Maryland; Molly W. Spruell, Montclair, N.J.; Horace M. Bond, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania; J. Arthur Turner, St. Louis, Mo.; and J. Irving Scott, Wiley College, Texas.

19p 1946

County

B'Ham Teachers to Fight Bias

afro American
Baltimore, Md

BIRMINGHAM — (ANP) — Seventeen teacher-leaders met in Masonic Temple recently and organized the Jefferson County Teachers' Union, Miss Ruby L. Jackson, president of the Jefferson County Negro Teachers' Association, announced last week.

She estimated that the membership would exceed 100 by March 21 as applications were pouring in.

County Refused Edict

County teachers are believed to have been motivated in the union movement by the failure of the Jefferson County Board of Education to comply with the federal court decision ordering the board to eliminate salary differentials based upon color and race. The board, it is charged, gave meagre raises but failed to level up the pay of colored teachers to that of white teachers. Sat 3.23.46

In connection with this question, officials of the Birmingham branch of the NAACP predicted that the case would be reopened this spring in an effort to force the board to comply with the federal court decree.

SEVENTEEN TEACHER-LEADERS met in Masonic Temple recently and organized the Jefferson County Teachers' Union. Miss Ruby L. Jackson, president of Jefferson County Negro Teachers Association, announced last week.

She estimated the membership would exceed 100 by March 21

Colored Teachers In County Hold 3-Day Conference

Spalding County Negro teachers will spend three days this week in a work conference with state and local agents serving as consultants. The conference which is being held at Spring Hill School opened this morning and will continue through Wednesday.

At the opening session today W. A. Hansell, public health engineer and E. P. McKibben, sanitarian, discussed sanitation needs in the schools and communities in Spalding County. The afternoon session was under the direction of Mrs. Charles T. Phillips, president of the Spalding County Tuberculosis Association and L. L. Young, executive secretary, Georgia Tuberculosis Association, Atlanta. Mr. Young explained the function of the Georgia Tuberculosis Association and its relation to the school program.

Tuesday morning Mrs. Dave Gailliard and Mrs. L. M. Wells will give demonstrations and discuss creative art in the elementary schools. At 1:30 Tuesday afternoon the supervisor of Butts County will discuss with teachers ways and means of integrating art into the school curriculum.

Wednesday will be devoted to schedule making and planning in terms of school group needs. The Spalding County visiting teacher will explain new forms and records to be used in making attendance reports.

Given High Honor

Globe



DEAN GEORGE W. GORE, JR., of A. and I. State College who will be in the Tennessee Delegation at the Representative Assembly of the National Education Association in Buffalo, New York. He is the first Negro Educator of Tennessee to get the honor.

Dean G. W. Gore, Jr. Chosen Delegate To NEA—A New First

Globe-
Nashville, Tenn.
Friday 6-28-46

For the first time in history of the state a Negro educator will be a member of Tennessee's delegation to the Representative Assembly of the National Education Association. He is Dean George W. Gore, Jr., of A. and I. State College, who for the past 23 years has been executive secretary of the Tennessee Negro Education Association.

Dean Gore, a native Nashvillian, is a graduate of Pearl High School, of Depauw University in Indiana and holds the Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Columbia University. 6-28-46

Dr. Gore will be one of the delegates to represent the Tennessee Education Association, he has been informed by Dr. A. D. Holt, who is secretary-treasurer of the organization. The NEA assembly will meet in Buffalo, New York, July 1-6 and will be attended by leading educators from all states in the union.

Home Economics Teachers Meet at N.C. College



State supervisors of Home Economics from 16 states and Washington, who attended the tenth annual meeting of the Inter-Regional Home Economics Teachers Training Conference held last week at N.C. College in Durham under the auspices of the vocational division of the U.S. Office of Education.

Social Science Teachers Meet At Atlanta Univ.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

The Eleventh Annual Conference of the Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Schools will be held at Atlanta University, Friday and Saturday, May 3 and 4. Theme for the meeting will be 'The Role of Social Studies in the Atomic Age.'

Thursday evening, the executive committee of the Association met in the Exhibition Room of the Library, where all of the sessions will be held. Jri 5-3-46

This morning, beginning at 8:30 the meeting will get under way with a welcome by John P. Whittaker, representing Atlanta University. The President's annual address will be delivered at 10:15 by William F. Nowlin of Bluefield State Teachers College. Also on the morning's program will be talks by Dr. George Mitchell and Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the Southern Regional Council.

Friday afternoon seven members of the faculty of the Atlanta University Laboratory School will discuss "Newer Trends in the Teaching of the Social Studies in the Elementary Schools." Others to speak during the afternoon are John Hope of Fisk University, Dean Edward Dickerson of Morris Brown College, Dr. Susie O. Bryant of Tennessee State College, and Dr. William Boyd of Ft Valley State College.

At 8 p. m. on Friday, Miss Lillian Smith, co-editor of "South Today" will address the conference's public meeting on "The Shape of Things" to Come in Human Relations."

Saturday morning the conference speakers and their subjects will be: Dr. W. Sherman Savage of Lincoln University, "The West An Area of Research on the Negro "1 Gustav Ichheiser, Talladega College, "Why People Disagree"; Walter Chivers of Morehouse College "The Teaching of Anthropology in Negro Schools; Dr. R. O. Johnson of Morris Brown College "Public School Facilitiles in Atlanta"; and Dr. S. E. Warren of Southern University, "What Are the Best Methods for the Negro Teachers to Teach Controversial Themes in the Atomic Age." Jri 5-3-46

Saturday afternoon the session will come to a close with a series of reports from the various committees. All meetings are open to the public.

Negro Teachers Install Officers For New Year

The executive committee of the Palmetto Teachers association met in the library of Allen university yesterday to install newly elected officers and to establish the office of a full-time secretary.

The association's new headquarters are in the Collins building on the 1500 block of Harden street.

Alfred T. Butler of Newberry World War II veteran, was installed as secretary. Dean T. C. McCain of Morris college will be president for the next two years, and Prof. Johnnie Potts of Charleston is vice president.

Dean McCain succeeds Principal B. W. Gallman of Pendleton, who served two years; Professor Potts succeeds the Rev. H. B. Butler of Georgetown. Prof. C. V. Bing of Allendale succeeds Ida Green of Florence as treasurer. The former treasurer turned over a cash balance of $5,000 with her report. She served six years, having started with nothing when she took over the office.

The installation ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. J. R. Ezell of Newberry.

Ex-president Gallman said that his administration fought hard to get "equal pay for equal service for all teachers; bus service for Negro pupils in the public schools; and graduate work for Negro teachers within the state." He urged the new administration to continue to seek these opportunities in the state.

The auditing committee's report was presented by Prof. H. C. Brewer of Hartsville and C. S. McIver of Summerville. Other members attending the session of the executive committee were Principal S. L. Finley of Chester, Robert Ashe of Ware Shoals, Eli Davis of Blackville, U. S. Gallman of Newberry and G. A. Anderson of Florence.

Teachers Union Aids Minorities

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Group To Seek Permanent FEPC

Sat. 9-7-46

ST. PAUL, Minn.—(ANP)—Over the heated protests of white southern delegates, the American Federation of Teachers, meeting in convention here last week adopted a resolution advocating a permanent FEPC. They also passed a resolution to back the constitutional rights of minorities.

In still another resolution the teachers overriding Southern "hotheads" condemned "The undemocratic practice of racial and religious quotas in higher institutions." They put the federation on record to "embark on a national program to assist in removing such quotas and restrictions from institutions of higher education. particularly those institutions which are tax exempt."

Among the colored delegates at the convention were Mrs. Natalie Fenelon Ousley, teacher at Roosevelt high at Gary, Ind., who was reelected national vice president for the fifth time. Miss Layle Lane, New York City, who served as the federation's chairman on cultural minorities, was appointed chairman for a national conference on intercultural relations slated for New York City in the fall.

Others at the convention were Mrs. Mary Buckner, D. C., James A. Rickman, Gary, members of the cultural minorities committee; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cooke, Mrs. Willianna Hicks and Don Goodloe, all of D. C.; and Clarence Lee from Chicago. All the Negro delegates stayed at the Lowry hotel, site of the convention.

Prof. Walter N. Ridley, Virginia State College, was one of the speakers at the intercultural relations luncheon. Others on this panel were Dr. James A. Cuneo, U. of Minnesota; Mrs. Ruth Tambara, St. Paul YWCA; Archie Phinney, Northern Idaho, Indian Agency and Mrs. Helen Parker Mudgett of Minnesota University, who was moderator of the panel discussion.

Prof. Ridley scored the Jim Crowism in local and international unions of the American Federation of Labor. "People need to practice what they preach," he said, because they haven't, "the first Americans, the American Indians, are ready to join hands with any other racial minority to overcome the idea of white supremacy."

Social Science Teachers Hear Lillian Smith At Annual Meetina

Journal and Guide
Norfolk Va.

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP)—Forty-five delegates and more than 200 visitors to the 11th annual meeting of the Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Schools, held at Atlanta University May 3-4, heard Miss Lillian Smith analyze trends in racial relations.

Reviewing historical bases of race prejudice and the white superiority myth, the author of "Strange Fruit" told her audience that "early rigid training in religion, sex, and race had a disastrous effect upon whites" and left them with a sense of frustration and on the defensive of white supremacy.

The white man has caused trouble wherever he has gone, Miss Smith said, and warned that human relationship are to be improved, there must be a thorough study and analysis of the white man and his way of thinking in order to eliminate his conflicts between democracy and white supremacy, between religion and injustice. Ltr. 5-18-46

Other speakers who addressed the two-day session included: Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, newly appointed visiting professor in Negro culture to New York University; John Hope Jr., Fisk University; Dr. George Mitchell and Dr. Guy Johnson of the Southern Regional Council, who discussed the Changing Southern Pattern in Race Relations.

Edward Dickerson, dean of Morris Brown College; Dr. William Sherman Savage of Lincoln University, Mo., and Blanton Black of Tennessee State College.

The association adjourned to meet in Washington, D. C., in May 1947, after election of the following officers: Ltr. 5-18-46

President, Merle R. Eppse, Tennessee State College, vice president, Joseph Taylor, North Carolina College; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Riley, Virginia Union University.

19p 1946

State

Onslow Estate Offered To State Negro Teachers

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
June 15, 1946

Negro Caretaker and Wife Suggest That Doctor Make Gift to Association

North Carolina Negroes stand to benefit by the honesty and unselfishness of a Negro caretaker and his schoolteacher wife.

Dr. William Sharpe, wealthy New York City brain specialist and a Harvard classmate of the late President Roosevelt, has offered to give 4,600 acres of land in Onslow County to the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association, provided the State consents to build a bridge over the water and marshland included in the tract.

To Name Committee.

Whether the State will agree to erect the bridge is yet to be seen. Visited yesterday by Dr. Sharpe and representatives of the Negro Teachers Association, Governor Cherry expressed the opinion that legislative approval would have to be given before the bridge could be built. Meanwhile, the Governor will appoint a committee to look into the proposal.

Dr. Sharpe's decision to give the land to the Negro Teachers Association is a story that had its beginning many years ago when he purchased the 4,600 acres of land, lying between New River and Swansboro. Knowing that he would be spending only a small portion of the year in North Carolina, Dr. Sharpe began searching for a caretaker to look after his newly erected home there.

When residents of the surrounding area learned that Dr. Sharpe had decided to hire a young Negro man to serve as caretaker, they were astounded. But, despite warnings that it would be "foolhardy" to entrust a Negro with the big job of looking out for the valuable estate, Dr. Sharpe refused to change his mind.

The Negro, John Hirst, lived up to Dr. Sharpe's expectations. He not only proved himself trustworthy, but he spent long hours every day in keeping the house and grounds in shape, aided by his wife, Gertrude, a former school teacher.

Offers Home to Couple.

Last year, Dr. Sharpe decided that such loyalty should not go unnoticed. Calling the Negro couple to him, he explained that he was going to give them the 4,600-acre tract and the home as a means of expressing his appreciation for their honesty and loyalty.

It was then that Gertrude Hirst made a decision that would take from her the chance to be one of the wealthiest Negro landowners in the State, the chance to own a home.

"Why not give the land to the North Carolina Teachers Association?" she suggested. Dr. Sharpe agreed with the suggestion immediately.

Most of the 4,600-acre tract is located on the mainland, but a narrow strip is an island. The Teachers Association proposes to build cottages on the beach to house educational, religious, and recreational facilities. And the development would be open to all of the Negroes in the State.

As one member of the association has expressed it, the gift will be "a memorial to the honesty and integrity of John and Gertrude Hirst."

SOLID OPPOSITION TO STATE QUESTIONS 314, 316 SHOWN AT SATURDAY TEACHERS' PARLEY

The Black-Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Sat. 10-19-46

Suggestion Made That White Instructors Abandon November Ballot

GOOD FAITH QUESTIONED BY SPEAKER

Negro teachers of Oklahoma, meeting in extraordinary all-day session at Douglass high school, Oklahoma City, Saturday unanimously voted to support the action of the executive committee of the association in opposition to State Questions 314 and 316, having to do with increased funds for white and Negro schools.

Reports coming from many sections of the state showed that efforts to coerce and demand support of the amendments was developing among white county superintendents, although many teachers reported that some of their superiors had said they were undecided themselves about the proposals, while others said they did not blame Negro teachers, who were being asked to throw away their rights in supporting the proposals for the white schools.

"It's just like having a $100 bill in your pocked and the arrival of a man who invites you to give him your $100 and 'I'll see if I can later arrange for you to get another $100,'" said one teacher who shouted, "I'm not only going to vote against these proposals here, but I'm going home and campaign against them. The time has come when we teachers must have backbone and courage to fight for equality of education in Oklahoma, and if I'm turned off my job in the morning I'll be able to take care of myself, realizing that I was fired while fighting for justice and fair play for my people."

It was brought out clearly during the discussion that Negro teachers had previously given full support to state questions 314 and 316 before the amendments got tangled up in the courts, and that despite opposition to the proposals, because they did not give Negro schools relief, as adequately as a number of Negroes felt state question 316 should, Negro teachers gave active assistance to the Oklahoma Educational Association, and had quite recently proposed that if the white teachers would wait until next spring, during which time the blunder made in resubmitting state question 316 for vote in the November election could be corrected, the Negro teachers would again support the five-mill proposal for white schools.

"No one here is opposed to the white schools getting five additional mills," declared one speaker. "We want the white schools to have it; but we do not want them to get their five mills at the expense of the Negro school structure. We have an obligation we owe to the Negro taxpayers which we cannot overlook," continued the speaker.

The unanimous vote to oppose the issue was taken immediately following a short address by Editor Roscoe Dunjee, president of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP, who was requested by several of the instructors to present his views.

"This question you are discussing here today hinges solely on one issue, and that is whether or not you are going to support your leadership, or whether when coercion and intimidation comes from the outside you are going to desert your chosen leadership," Dunjee said. The Black-Dispatch

"A few weeks ago your executive committee met to carefully study this question. They belatedly discovered that despite the fact the last legislature initiated state question 316 for you, and that it passed during the July election, the Oklahoma Educational Association has persisted and continued to keep the old proposal on the coming November ballot. You have what you want under the amendment passed last July, and you will not have what you want if you vote 'yes' on the unseemly question 314 the Oklahoma Educational Association now demands and insists you support in the oncoming election.

"Negro teachers can win their rights in Oklahoma if they stand together and support their leadership. They can lose everything if they refuse to vote approval here of the considered judgment of the executive committee publicly announced several weeks ago," Dunjee said. Oklahoma City, Okla.

"The white teachers of this state cannot say in good faith that they forgot state question 316 had passed, and that they did nott know it is a better bill, as proposed by the legislature than the one they now propose. In the original drafting of state question 316 Negro teachers first requested an unrestricted mill. The Oklahoma Educational Association was obdurate and refused submission in this form. The Negro teachers requested that in addition to the purchase of sites and buildings the extra one mill be used for the purchase of equipment. The Oklahoma Educational Association denied this elasticity. Request for equipment was eliminated from the old bill. Sat. 10-19-46

"But the legislature placed the item for equipment in their initiated bill, and it is now the law of this state. You have an extra mill just as you originally requested it, and if it was an error, as the Oklahoma Educational Association now insists it was, not to have eliminated this from the proposal, the only decent and fair way for white teachers to correct their error is to abandon their proposed election and let it come up again next spring in a special election when they can release Negroes from the threat of losing their extra mill as you teachers desired it to be administered," said the Black Dispatch editor.

"I'm speaking on my own responsibility now when I say that my personal belief is that the Oklahoma Educational Association left 316 in the bill for the exprest purpose of depriving you of the right to peep at the purchase of equipment. Every teacher present here today, if he or she is honest, will admit that continually something mysterious happens to equipment and the supply funds for Negro schools. You also know where a large portion of it goes, and it's not to the Negro schools..

"Under the old two-mill levy it was rather difficult for Negro teachers to find out what happened to Negro funds. Mr. Ira Hall, seated back there, but who is now not in the teaching profession, will tell you he was summarily bumped off two good jobs as principal when he developed the temerity to stick his nose in the record and inquire what was happening.

"This new mill, that expressly says it may be used for equipment, is out in the open where it cannot be tampered with. There are some certain folk in this state who do not want the light of day to shine directly on any such unexposed mill in the Negro school setup. That's why the old mill, fashioned by the Oklahoma Educational Association, is jammed in your face now, and you are told Negro funds will be curtailed unless you swallow this arbitrary infringement of your educational rights.

"I'd like to see Negro teachers take a firm and courageous stand behind their leadership. If you do this you are not only going to develop self-respect, you are going to elicit confidence and develop faith in your organization from among all of the 200,000 Negroes of this state. Thousands of whites are going to applaud your courage and good citizenship in taking this manly position."

Let Us All Oppose The School Amendments

The Black-Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

A man sets fire to your house. You see the incipient flames arise and rush to extinguish same. No real damage has been done. You can save the house, but while you fight the flames the man who caused all the trouble stands by demanding, "Let it burn down. Come on over here and help me with my troubles. When I get my business straight I promise to see whether it will be possible to secure another house for you."

Now that is the exact picture Oklahoma Negro teachers, meeting in extraordinary session last Saturday, saw in the educational empasse in which they now find themselves. The Oklahoma Educational Association, in retaining on the November ballot a one-mill levy for Negro schools, are not acting in good faith. It knows, beyond a shadow of doubt, that imously opposed in the commission of this act, they have set fire to the one-the ballot in mill levy already provided by constitutional amendment for It shows that Negro schools, and that the one-mill levy being arbitrarily veloped an awforced upon Negroes will not do as much for them as the been a proposone mill they already have, and, while Negroes are more than forty years willing that white schools have the extra five mills desired, dorsed. The they are unwilling to endanger the extra one mill provided in but they objected to this obvious attempt of the Oklahoma Educational Association to lash, drive and dictate a ruinous action of the Negro teachers last Saturday in unopposing State Questions 314 and 316, to appear on ot in the coming November election, is heartening. s that at long last the Negro instructors have dean awareness not previously obvious. There has not proposal for white schools in this state for the past ars that Negro teachers have not supported and enThey have that same latent desire this moment,

the last July election for Negro schools. Sat 10-19-46

policy in the separate schools of this state.

To show their sincerity of purpose, and their desire to support the white teachers, the Negro teachers have proposed an alternative, but it appears white teachers are not tolerant enough in Oklahoma to considr an alternative proposed by the blacks. Despite this fact, the Black Dispatch wishes to discuss the second choice proposal of the Negro teachers. The suggestion is that the election be postponed until next spring, and at that time State Question No. 316 (which already provides an extra mill for the Negro schools) can be eliminated, leaving the Negro teachers free to support any justifiable proposal the whites have in mind, and in no way endangering the one mill Negro teachers have already secured.

Every white teacher in the state, and all of the officials of the Oklahoma Educational Association know there is grave danger of the silent vote killing the proposed constitutional amendments. Being an off election year, when few folk vote, there is serious likelihood that the folk who do not vote in November may forever bury State Questions 314 and 316. In addition to this, the State Chamber of Commerce is opposing the measure. This means that big business is out to tomahawk and slaughter State Questions 314 and 316. The Oklahoma Educational Association, at a time when white people are divided on this issue, very much needs the support of every minority group. The Negro vote may mean the difference between success and failure.

So there is much merit in the suggestion of the Negro teachers to the whites, despite the disposition in some quarters to discount the vision and understanding of the blacks. "Out of the mouth of babes" is a Biblical admonition and philosophy towards which white teachers should be inclined at this time. The idea that white people have a patent on common sense is all tommy-rot. That's why civilization is going to the bow-wows just now. In this one world a lot of people are talking about just now, there should be a democratic council table where approach to truth can be reached from different angles.

If a special election is held next spring the menace of the silent vote will be absent, which further impresses any unbiased person with the wisdom and vision of the Negro teachers. In a special election a simple majority vote will be all necessary to make State Question 314 the law of this state, and who is to urge and say that the difference of five or six months, in the acquirement of this extra five mills will imperil the white school structure? To recapitulate, a spring election will release the Negro school structure from the perils we have heretofore related, and increase the chances of the Oklahoma Educational Association to pass needed legislation. To vote next spring on this measure will mean that Negroes will give the five mills for white schools their whole-hearted support. It is unfortunate that stupid chauvinism and exaggerated notions about race prevent the white teachers of this state observing exposed truth as presented by Negro instructors.

Again, let us approach this subject from another angle. The Black Dispatch insisted from the start that if the Oklahoma Educational Association was in good faith with the Negro teachers it would tie these two amendment together so that they might rise or fall as a unit. The Oklahoma Educational Association refused to do this. It stubbornly insisted the two questions be separated into distinct proposals, and so provided. It was solely because of this fact, when the State Chamber of Commerce and other agencies (all white) got in behind the new proposals to fund the school system, that the Negro teachers, with their unattached proposal, were able to approach the legislature and ask that State Question 316 be initiated by the legislature. No one is responsible for the freedom of the Negro teachers to independently act but the Oklahoma Educational Association. If the demands of the Black Dispatch had been harkened to, State Question 316 would have been so firmly tied to State Question 314 that the Negro school structure would now be in the same boat where the white school structure is. Let's check through this whole matter to determine who it is that has exhibited a certain type of dumbness.

Being free to act, the Negro teachers were able to get State Question 316 initiated by the legislature. They have their one mill, and the legislature was willing to initiate State Question 316 giving it more elasticity than the Oklahoma Educational Association provided the proposal in its original form. Under the first draft written by the Oklahoma Educational Association, State Question 316 provided that the extra one mill could be used to purchase school sites and school buildings. Under the initiated legislative enactment, this extra one mill can be used to purchase sites, buildings and equipment. The Negro teachers had pleaded with the Oklahoma Educational Association to include "equipment," but this was frowned upon and deleted from the measure. There may have been an unusual amount of method in this madness. Why under high heaven would stubborn resistance be given to request that a specific one mill be ear-marked with which to purchase supplies for Negro schools, and why would the white teachers be so alerted to restrain such statutory provision?

Let us discuss for a moment this term "equipment." Under the interpretation of Oklahoma courts, equipment means school furniture, buses, scientific tools and supplies. It means band instruments, band uniforms, pianos and everything down to desks, blackboards and chalk. It is within this bracket of school administration that Negro schools have suffered most, and while we are on this particular subject we had just as well be very frank and pull a little "kivver." We're not going to get anywhere in Oklahoma covering things up. Right now the light should shine, so that black and white alike may see what has, and is now going on. The separate schools of Oklahoma have been robbed through the "equipment" route more than in any other way.

Under the old two-mill levy there was a vague, indefinite system of providing equipment. Nothing was ear-marked, and it has been up to administrative boards to slice off here and there whatever such officials felt should be provided for supplies and equipment. Nothing was ear-marked, and equipment for Negro schools has in the past been a hazy, shadow-boxing affair, where felony and criminality has run rampant. We will recite a few instances in point.

The state examiner and inspectors office out at the capitol has records showing that in the Valliant school district, down in McCurtain county, some terrible things have been going on across the years. Although the county officials rent a building for Negroes down at Valliant, alleging the county is unable to build a school structure, the examiners reports across a two-year period show that almost $10,000 had been misappropriated. Money has been cellected for tons of coal, when there are nothing but wood stoves now in the building, and never have been any coal stoves used. Money was spent for a bus chassis which the man who is supposed to have sold it to the school board denies. We do not have the itemized statement before us at the moment, but anyone desirous of seeing this record can find it in the office of the state examiner.

Then down in Caddo county we have another admitted misappropriation of equipment money. The NAACP sought to drag the school officials into court, and finally did, but the teachers and many of the citizens were vulnerable and the case dragged on for years. During the court action the defendant school board admitted all of the contentions of the NAACP. Sah 10-19-46

Here was a school board purchasing two new school buses out of the separate school funds, and in addition new furniture and/or should, receive same. when he makes the requisition that he can, furniture for the separate school. This new furniture and/or should, receive same. new buses were later taken to the white school and the old If in November buses and the old furniture at the white school transferred tional Association re- to the separate school. The NAACP did not win this case three mills resting ju- but all of the above facts were admitted in the trial record. separate schools ope- We know one prominent Negro school principal who nothing can be deter- tells a story of a truck backing up to his school and loading patron, regarding w- up new doors and windows, while his school was under re- Negro taxpayer in O- pair, and hauling them to the white school. He said his with the State Cham- city superintendent only laughed when he reported the mat- tion to all of these ter to him. We might go on and on ad infinitum to relate this state. such incidents but space will not permit. What we have related here is fairly representative of what has been going on for many, many years all over Oklahoma.

The above information may assist Black Dispatch readers in noting why there is stubborn resistance coming from somewhere, to the appropriation of an ear-marked one mill for Negro schools, to be used for equipment, that will be out in the open where everyone may see it. As the law now stands it will be possible for Negro principals to make requisitions for certain definite items of equipment. He will know the exact amount that is on hand for that purpose, and can

7,000 Negro Teachers Ask Equal Pay

Constitution State News Service.

ALBANY, Ga., April 13 — The Georgia Teachers and Educational Association, official organization of more than 7,000 Negro teachers in Georgia, held meetings at the Municipal Auditorium this week and made a call for the equalization of salaries and educational facilities of the state.

G. L. Harper, Executive Secretary, issued a plea for the 175,000 Negro school children of Georgia, cited the need for higher salaries and better trained teachers in Negro schools and told his listeners that nothing less than the equalization of educational opportunity called for under the law could suffice.

Dr. Marvin S. Pittman, President of Georgia Teachers' College at Statesboro, also addressed the group and described how the present insistence upon quantity rather than quality is "producing book-learned children who are ignorant of the really satisfying skills which only manual experience can bring."

White Medic Gives Estate to Teachers

RALEIGH, N.C.—(ANP) — A 4,600 acre estate has been given to the North Carolina Colored Teachers Association, of which Dr. James E. Sheperd is president, by Dr. William Sharpe, wealthy white New York City brain specialist and a Harvard classmate of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Credit for the land gift goes to Mr. and Mrs. John Hirst, caretakers for the Onslow County estate, to whom Dr. Sharpe gave the land in appreciation for their service to him. Upon suggestion of Mrs. Hirst, a former schoolteacher, the estate was turned over to the association.

According to NCTA plans, cottages will be built on the beach to house educational, religious and recreational facilities. Dr. Sharpe had stipulated that before the estate is turned over to the NCTA, the State must consent to build a bridge over the water and marshland included in the tract.

Negro Educators to Open 70th Meeting Here Wednesday

The Kentucky Negro Education Association will open its 70th annual convention at 8:15 p.m. Wednesday in Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Church.

Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, Lexington, president of the association, will make her annual report. Frank L. Stanley, president of the National Negro Press Association and a member of the Committee for Kentucky, will speak on "Reconversion and Educational Opportunities."

The second general session will be held at 9:30 a.m. Thursday; and the third at 2 p.m. Thursday, when Charles H. Bynum, director for interracial activities of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, will make an address.

Author to Speak.

At the fourth general session at 8:15 p.m. Thursday, principal speakers will be Dr. Lou La Brant, professor of education in New York University; and Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of State Teachers College at Cheyney, Pa. Dr. La Brant, an author and editor of education publications, will speak on "A Test of American Education." Dr. Hill's subject will be "What Shall We Teach About the Peoples of the World?"

General sessions will be held Friday and the convention will close with installation of new officers at 9:30 p.m. Saturday.

Vocations to Be Discussed.

Charles T. Steele, minority representative, United States Employment Service, Louisville area, will speak on "Problems of Vocations and Labor."

Music for the convention programs will be supplied by local musicians and pupils of the Louisville public schools. The annual K.N.E.A. musical program, featuring local and state soloists and groups, will be held Friday night at Memorial Auditorium.

Daytime sessions of the association will be held in Madison Street Junior High School building.



DR. LOU LA BRANT
To address K.N.E.A.

TEACHERS TO BRING SUITS FOR EQUALITY

By A. M. RIVERA JR.
(Special Correspondent)

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Five thousand teachers, meeting in a three-day session of the first post-war convention of the Palmetto State Teachers Association, voted last week to join a coalition of seven Southern States, which will sue simultaneously for equal educational opportunities under the Gaines decision.

Contrary to public opinion, Negro white teachers' salaries have not been equalized in the State of South Carolina but only in two school districts, in which Columbia and Charleston are located. In the State, a two-teacher school, conducted only seven months a year by teachers paid as low as $55 a month, still predominates for the Negro.

WALTER WHITE PLEADS FOR ONE WORLD

Keynoting the conference, Dr. James H. Hope, State superintendent of education, said in the opening address, "When there ceases to beat in your hearts a desire for a home and better schools, we are doomed. There are millions of children between the ages of 6 and 8 who are not in schools. This, I think, is our national disgrace."

Walter J. White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaking to a capacity crowd in Township Auditorium, said: "The crisis which faces the world today must be solved and solved soon. There must be one world or no world at all."

Scoring British and American arrogance exhibited in the colonies under the Union Jack, and in Columbia, Tenn., White said, "Indifference, backwardness and prejudice, not ideologies, are running people into the arms of Russia. No matter how many bombs are dropped or how many guns are fired, that burning desire for freedom by all people of the earth, regardless of color, cannot be stopped."

In conclusion, he asked the people of South Carolina to stop sending representatives to Congress who help make America the laughing stock of the world.

NAME OFFICERS

T. J. McCain, dean of Morris College, Sumter, was elected president of the association for the next two years. He succeeds B. W. Gallman.

John F. Potts, former principal of Waverley School, Columbia, was elected vice president, succeeding the Rev. H. B. Butler of Georgetown. Potts is a graduate of Benedict College and of Northwestern.

C. V. Bing of Allendale was elected treasurer, after serving several years as executive secretary.

Sessions were held alternately on the campuses of Benedict College and Allen University.

WON TWO CASES

February 10, 1944, Federal Judge J. Waites, on a petition filed by Miss Viola Louise Duvall, a Howard University graduate, ordered Charleston to equalize salaries. One year later Judge Waites ordered Columbia to equalize salaries. Albert N. Thompson, a teacher at Booker T. Washington High School, brought the suit.

State Senator Olin Sawyer of Georgetown, when reminded that a decision of the Supreme Court would force equalization said, "I'd like to see a court make us give 'n——s' more money." The Legislature then voted a $10 raise to white teachers. In secret session the Legislature passed a plan to deter and retard other court cases intended to direct cases from Federal jurisdiction to State courts. The plan as explained by State Senator W. Brantly Harvey, "We can get around the matter of equalization of salaries by re-certifying Negro teachers."

PLAN UNFAIR TO NEGRO TEACHERS

The recertification is based on the result of a national teacher examination sent down from New York. The Hitler-like chicanery designed to circumvent equalization forces a Negro teacher, who is already before Negroes get equal cent of the Negro teachers, re-certified, placed in the two top grades.cation plan can be judged fair unless equal but separate law of Stowe Teachers' College, was awarded the 1946 Distinguished Carolina. Still the State versity of Chicago. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Frater- Service Award of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teach- nity and the Boule. "Where There's ers. The most coveted annual Hope." honor of the association was bestowed on the erudite educator at the annual convention in Kansas City last weekend.

Former statistician of the association, Professor Curtis holds AB degree from Harvard U., AM from Columbia and has pursued studies toward his doctorate at the University of Chicago. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and the Boule.

Awarded by Ass'n

Simington Curtis



Courier-Journal Photo.

PROGRAM PLANS for third day of the Kentucky Negro Education Association are discussed by Dr. Lou La Brant, New York, convention speaker, and Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, Lexington, K.N.E.A. president.

K.N.E.A. Told Schools Need New Curriculum

Louisville, Ky. Courier-Journal

N.Y.U. Professor Warns Convention Here

Institutions Must Keep Pace With U. S. Growth

Today's high school curriculum must be reorganized to keep pace both with the nation's population growth and with the new desperate position in the international scene, Dr. Lou La Brant, English professor in the School of Education, New York University, said here yesterday.

Addressing the second general session of the Kentucky Negro Education Association at Madison Street Junior High School, Dr. La Brant declared, "This mere problem of growth in numbers is in itself sufficient to present us with decisions taxing our intelligence and time." 4-12-46

Says Interest Range Changed.

"Within the same period, moreover," she added, "the range of our interests and responsibilities has changed from a national to a world basis through development of rocket bombs and atomic energy. We are thus faced with an educational situation which is terrifying to thoughtful people."

Asserting that "many experiences must be added, many old ones removed" from present curricula, Dr. La Brant outlined four specific requirements:

"1. Materials that are varied to meet the many backgrounds which students bring to the classroom.

"2. Interchange of literature from all parts of the civilized world.

"3. Classroom relations which give opportunity for living democracy as well as talking about it.

"4. Daily school life which includes responsible action of students in the community of which they are a part." Friday

Deeper Understanding Sought.

Mrs. Minnie J. Hitch, Frankfort, training school principal at Kentucky State College, called for deeper understanding of the pupil by the teacher, declaring "the instructor must be just as capable in understanding why one child is unable to grasp a subject as he is able to teach another child the same subject."

Speaking on work of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Charles H. Bynum, New York, said that because of March of Dimes contributions, "countless stricken children of this generation are being salvaged." 4-12-46

Bynum, director of interracial activities for the foundation, said teachers can play a major role in preventing panic in event of polio epidemics by imparting previous knowledge of the disease in classroom lectures.

Responsibility Charged.

Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, Lexington, K.N.E.A. president, said the teacher in the Negro school has a "definite challenge and responsibility to continue to bring up the standards of the race."

Describing as "heartening" the fact that K.N.E.A. was a charter member of the Committee for Kentucky, Mrs. Smith said the Negro "can raise his own standards, as well as the standards of the state, by finding the necessary facts and participating in the program."

The convention, which opened Wednesday and extends through tomorrow morning, will be addressed this morning by Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of State Teachers College, Cheyney, Pa., on "The Special Charge of the Negro Teacher." Fri.

Election to Begin Today.

The annual election of officers will begin today, with installation scheduled for the closing session tomorrow morning.

The fifteenth annual musicale of the K.N.E.A. will be held at 8:15 p.m. today in Memorial Auditorium. Vocalists and instrumentalists from the Louisville Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Kentucky State College, Louisville Municipal College, Central High School, and Madison and Jackson Junior High Schools will participate.

Negro School Group Moves to Richmond

Richmond, Va., Jan. 9 (AP).—Headquarters of the Virginia Association for Education, composed of teachers in Negro schools over the State, has been moved from Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va., to Richmond, it was announced today by Executive Secretary J. Rupert Picott. 1-10-46

Still Hazy To Us

Daily News Atlanta, Ga.

It will probably serve no good purpose to attempt at this late hour, to explain the utter embarrassment created by the conspicious absence of Negro teachers of Atlanta from their recent State Conference at Albany. The explanation given for this by Superintendent Jarrell, must of course, be taken in the light in which it was given. But that does not, nevertheless help us to understand the situation any better. To say that a delegation of 13 teachers being excused to attend the meeting would have created a critical problem, sounds reasonable. But to insist that not even one teacher may be excused to represent the other hundreds in this, the the largest city in the state, takes on the appearance of a problem, not in the natural scheme of events.

Fri 4-19-46

Earlier in the week of the meetng, Assistant Supt. M. E Coleman, in charge of elementary schools, is said to have given consent for teachers to attend. The order it is said, was rescinded upon orders by the Supt. Such an order, of course, must have been rather embarrassing to Mr. Coleman.

Supt. Jarrell, in her conversation to an Atlanta World reporter, said that the children, of course were the most important. To us it is difficult to understand how teachers can best replenish their sources of experience and knowledge except through attendance upon these professional meetings, where they get an opportunity to comprehend trends, make comparisons, and measure themselves in terms of other systems and teachers. It is this sort of experience that should mean much for the children, granting that they are the most important. There is much that needs explaining yet before the situation will take on its proper coloring.

Rights and Duties In A Democracy

By LUTHER P. JACKSON

Norfolk Va. Journal & Guide

The State Teachers Association And The General Assembly

FOR the first time in its history the Virginia Association for Education (formerly the Virginia State Teachers Association) had a spokesman to appear before committees of the General Assembly in its recent session. In my classes in American government we call a spokesman pleading for an organization before a body of lawmakers a "lobbyist," while the organization he serves we style a "pressure group." Sat 4-27-46



DR. JACKSON

The lobbyist who pleaded the cause of the Negro teachers of Virginia on this occasion was J. Rupert Picott, and the pressure group for whom he spoke was the Virginia Association for Education. This gentleman is the executive secretary of this body. His appearance is by no means the first time in Virginia history that the Negro race has had a spokesman to plead the cause of some Negro group before the General Assembly, but it is the first time they have had one there to represent teachers exclusively. In thus presenting a spokesman to the General Assembly the Virginia Association for Education advanced itself to another milestone.

For a long time the leaders in the association have known that if the Negro schools were to get their just deserts in matters of appropriations, salaries of teachers, bus transportation, and so forth, they must establish some contact with the state's lawmakers. Well did we know it, but until recently we had no full-time person to appear repeatedly at the State Capitol in Richmond. John M. Gandy was the busy president of a college, and L. F. Palmer was the busy principal of a high school. The coming of J. Rupert Picott, a full-time employee, is our salvation.

To get this full-time worker, we were forced to raise our annual membership fee first from one dollar to two dollars, and then to three dollars. The moral is plain. If other states of the South are to have lobbyists to appear before the lawmakers and if their associations are to become pressure groups, they too must raise their membership fees.

* * * *

Mr. Picott appeared before the general laws committee of the House of Delegates, the schools and institutions committee of the same body, and two other committees. He spoke altogether four times. On one of these occasions he made a strong plea for the placement of Picott was received cordially and the qualified Negroes on all school boards legislators gave him the impression that for of the state including the state board of any members of the Negro race who level Richmond. On all of these occasions Mr. might seek to appear before them for advancement the public needs to rejoice.

Undoubtedly the Virginia Association for Education has raised itself to the level of a pressure group and for this

19p 1946

Teachers Urge Gov. Davis Call Special Session For Additional Salary Boost

The Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans, La. Sat. 12-7-46

Alexandria, La.—Acting to improve the economic status of all teachers in Louisiana, to encourage others to pursue professional preparation courses and to stimulate college graduates to enter the teaching profession, the executive council of the Louisiana Colored Teachers directed an appealing telegram to Governor James H. Davis last week, urging that he call a special session of the State Legislature for the purpose of providing additional salaries for teachers. The theme of the educators' forty-fifth annual convention was "Better Education Through Pupil-Teacher Welfare." Sessions were held in the 815 Casson Street USO and in Peabody High School.

Demands for increased and equal educational opportunities and facilities in Louisiana for colored citizens, specifically by a Statewide Citizens Committee headed by the Rev. Gardner C. Taylor, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Baton Rouge, intimate that legal action may follow should the State Legislature fail to act. Already, five suits for educational parity are pending in Louisiana. They are Miss Viola M. Johnson of New Iberia to enter the Louisiana State University's medical school; Charles J. Hatfield of New Orleans to enter the LSU Law School; Wiley Butler McMillon, White Castle, for equal pay in Plaquemine Parish; Miss Eula Mae Lee, of New Orleans, equal pay in Jefferson Parish, and a fifth suit in East Bator Rouge Parish for equal pay, filed by Malcolm Lagarde.

Highlighting the association's sessions was a dynamic speech by Dr. Archibald Carey, pastor of Woodlawn African Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, who asserted vehemently that colored citizens demand the equal opportunities enjoyed by others, including the right to live, learn, be promoted, earn a living and to play like other citizens. Despite the fact that freedom is a slow process, the brilliant Chicago orator revealed, we should be intelligent, faithful, calm and persevering in improving our economic status in all sections of America, from the deep South to Canada and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Appealing for unity, Dr. Carey urged that it is our responsibility to push back the frontiers in gaining full emancipation, yet we should work as a unit, indivisible, in the evolving freedom movement across the continent.

Two great idealogies, Communism and Democracy, stand out in this world, but Democracy is the greatest concept, other than Christianity, which man has conceived, declared Dr. L. F. Palmer, director of teacher education at Hampton Institute, Va. The common man everywhere, in India, China, Java, Indonesia and even Africa now challenge the great powers, he emphasized. Colored Americans who have fear should convince themselves that in a real democracy there are no such things as superiority and inferiority, only equality, he also stated.

J. E. Williams, Louisiana State director of education for colored people, extended greetings from the State Education Board, and cited five major needs in colored schools. They are, he pointed out, more schools and equipment; better salaries for worthy, deserving teachers in 1,744 schools; increased school terms; a reorganization to eliminate many small schools, involving consolidation and transportation, and a move to induce promising young high school graduates to become teachers.

The Louisiana Weekly

Re-elected for the ensuing year are J. K. Haynes of Ruston, president; S. W. Jones of Shreveport vice-president-at-large; R. U. Clark of Rayne, treasurer, and Mrs. Alice Grundy Bialock of Grambling College, an executive council member. George Longe of New Orleans was elected editing-secretary to succeed J. S. Jones of Scotlandville, who served in that position 20 years, and who has been a member of the association for 50 years.

Sat. 12-7-46

Vice-presidents are Mmes. Veronica B. Hill, first district, and Ella W. Ford, second district, both of New Orleans; M. B. Polk of Jeanerette, third district; Jack Strong of Benton, fourth district, fifth district, to be elected; Mrs. M. L. Aldridge, sixth district, Kentwood; Leon Robinson of Opelousas, seventh district, and Mrs. Beatrice Spotsville of Alexandria, eighth district.

Members of the executive council are Messrs. Haynes, chairman, J. S. Jones, S. W. Jones, R. U. Clark, M. J. Clark of Baton Rouge, J. L. Jones of Minden; Mrs. Blalock, George Longe and E. W. Sorrell, both of New Orleans. More than 2,000 delegates, the largest in the association's history, attended the convention. The next, 1947, session will be held in the city of Monroe, Nov. 24-26.

New Orleans, La.

Headquarters for Ass'n

N. CAROLINA TEACHERS BUY $55,000 BUILDING

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Durham, N. C. Sat. 11-30-46
The Courier

Another "first" was recorded for North Carolina last week in the office of C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, when James T. Taylor, H. V. Brown and the Rev. H. S. D Davis, officers of the State Teachers Association, purchased a $55,000office building in Raliegh, N. C., to be used as headquarters for the association.

The three story building, located in the center of the business section of Raleigh, represents the first such undertaking attempted by a State teachers association anywhere in the country.

According to Mr. Taylor, who acted as spokesman for the group, the building will house the offices of the North Carolina Teachers Association and allied agencies. He said that the second floor of the building would be altered to accommodate the executive secretary and staff. A lounge, a reading room and a library are also planned for this floor.

YWCA AND P-TA

The Courier

It is the present plan of the organization to divide the third floor between the YWCA and the North Carolina Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers. Either on this floor or the second there will be a recreation room and a small auditorium.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

President Taylor stated that Raleigh had been selected in preference to other cities because the association of teachers plans to maintain a constant vigilance on legislative matters, educational, economic and political.

Sat. 11-30-46

When asked if the association planned to establish a permanent lobby in the Capital City, he said the word lobby carries a questionable connotation, but I will say that we plan to hire full time specialists to investigate and advise.

HAYES WILL HEAD NEGRO TEACHERS

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Alexandria, La., Nov. 27.—L. K. J. Hayes, Ruston, principal Lincoln Negro High school, was re-elected president of the Louisiana Colored Teachers' Association at Wednesday's session of the 45th annual meeting of the organization being held here.

Other officers elected were: S. W. Jones, Shreveport, vice-president at large; R. U. Clark, Rayne, treasurer, and Mrs. Alice G. Blalock, Grambling, member of the executive council. George Longe of New Orleans was elected editing secretary to succeed J. S. Jones of Baton Rouge, who has been a member of the association for 50 years and editing secretary for 20 years.

Other members of the executive council are J. S. Jones, M. J. Clark of Baton Rouge, J. L. Jones of Minden and E. W. Sorrell of New Orleans. L. L. Gregoire of New Orleans was elected member of the public relations committee.

District vice-presidents elected were: Mrs. Veronica B. Hill, New Orleans, First District; Mrs. Ella W. Ford, New Orleans, Second District; Prof. M. B. Polk, Jeanerette, Third District; Jack Strong, Bossier parish, Fourth District; Fifth District, to be elected; Mrs. M. L. Aldridge, Sixth District; Leon Robinson, Amite, Seventh District, and Mrs. Beatrice Spottsville, Alexandria, Eighth District.

New Orleans, La. Times Picayune

November 28, 1946

19q 1946

Hickory Switch Upheld By Veteran Educator

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.
Wed. 8-7-46

Jackson Deplores 'Modern' Methods

Although Kentucky is attempting to modernize its education standards, a lot of old-style teaching methods have a staunch supporter in George Washington Jackson, 70, a teacher in State Negro public schools for more than half a century.

Among the "modern" methods deplored by Jackson are.

The teaching of the alphabet without the use of marks above the letters to show how they should be pronounced; the "jumping" by teachers from one theory to another, thereby confusing children, and the laxity in discipline in the schoolroom — namely, the discarding of the old hickory switch.



Courier-Journal Photo.
GEORGE W. JACKSON.

Returned Last Month.

"I may be old and foggy," said Jackson, "but I remember that the paddle and switch worked wonders in the old days."

Jackson, who lives at 1651 Hale, has taught school since he was 16 years old. He retired last month as head of the social studies department at Central High School.

After 54 years of teaching, Jackson is not content to retire from active work. He has accepted a job with The Louisville Defender and will travel around the state doing special articles on education and racial relations.

TThe elderly teacher is proud of his record, but mostly he is proud of his sons. One, Reid Jackson, a graduate of Ohio State University, is dean of Arkansas State University, and another, Blyden Jackson, a graduate of the University of Michigan, is professor of English at Fisk University, Nashville.

Began Teaching In 1891.

Jackson began his teaching career in 1891 in a small graded school 15 miles from Bowling Green.

"Some of the students were almost as old as I was, but I never let things get out of hand. If I had lost control of them I never would have regained it," he said.

A few years later he went to Wilberforce University, graduating in 1899. After teaching at Bowling Green and Paducah, he came to Louisville in 1914 as principal of Lincoln High School. In 1918, he joined the Army Educational Corps and taught illiterate soldiers in France.

Urgent Need Seen.

Jackson has studied at Indiana University, Columbia University, and the University of Cincinnati. He taught summer school at Kentucky State College, Frankfort, for several years.

The veteran teacher sees an urgent need for better school buildings and equipment for Negro children. As an example, he said, the Central High School building was considered too dilapidated for use by Louisville Male High School when the school was moved from that site many years ago. The building now is well over 100 years old.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
Sept. 16, 1946

Prof. G. W. Perkins, Retiring At 70, Will Be Sorely Missed By Negro Youth

When school opens again today, students at Gibbs high school will miss the presence of their beloved principal, Professor G. W. Perkins. Though an uncommonly vigorous 70, both mentally and physically, Professor Perkins must retire from active school work, according to Florida law.

Principal of the high school since 1938 and a member of the county school system at intervals for more than a quarter of a century, Professor Perkins is credited more than any one man or group with building up Gibbs high school to the pre-eminent position it occupies today among Negro schools in the south.

IT WAS UNDER his direction and his inspiration that a real vocational training program was instituted at Gibbs, one of the two Negro high schools with such training in Florida. His driving idea was to enable his people to learn work that would enable them to take their places in the community as respected and self-respecting citizens; to enable them to learn trades and jobs that would help them to earn an adequate income.

That he has succeeded, a hundred thousand dollars worth of equipment at the school attests. So far, the most successful part of the vocational curriculum is the beauty school for girls with other classes not far behind and more being added.

Like nearly every other educator, Professor Perkins believes that education never ends. He is the best example of that himself.

In 1936, after the last of his children had been graduated from Florida agricultural college he too graduated — at the age of 60. He had to wait that long before he was able to afford the time and money. He also attended summer schools at the University of Michigan. And now that he's forcibly retired, he thinks he'll go back to school again.

PROFESSOR PERKINS began his long scholastic career at the age of 16 when he began teaching a small one-room school in Archer, a small community in north Florida. His pay was a munificent $15 a month.

From there he came to St. Petersburg where he taught at Davis elementary around the turn of the century. School salaries then being at about rock-bottom and beset with many vexations and disappointments for a Negro teacher, Professor Perkins abandoned teaching and returned to his home town of Gainesville where he stayed for 17 years as a U. S. mail carrier.

Professor Perkins returned to Pinellas school system in 1925 and was later made principal of Jordan elementary school in which capacity he served four years.

DR. WARREN BANNER, nationally known sociologist, in his report on Negro conditions in St. Petersburg last winter, paid high tribute to Professor Perkins as the man who had done most to improve the educational level of his people. The Banner report also gives full credit to Professor Perkins for the development of Gibbs high school. Though supported by county school taxes as is any other school, Gibbs found it necessary to purchase and operate its own school busses and its own cafeteria when the county was unable or unwilling to provide those services.

Today, Gibbs high occupies a unique position among all schools, both white and Negro and Professor Perkins occupies an equally unique position in the hearts and minds of his people.

Veteran Instructor, Former Howard Football Ace, Retires in Washington

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 12-28-46

WASHINGTON — James M. Carter, 70, 402 U St., N.W., former football ace at Howard, played left guard for seven straight years at Howard, played undefeated for seven straight years, more Howard-Lincoln classics than any alumnus, and has witnessed every major home game for the Bisons during the era when Mr. Carter said, "we didn't have a team. At that time we were only reading about the sport.

He asserted that "students of today don't take sports as wholeheartedly as they did in my school days," when asked to comment on school sports of today and yesterday.

Board's Tribute

Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, president emeritus of Howard university, was quarterback for the Howard team, which, Carter said, played at least 30 years. He has the record of seeing 43 years' of service.

Holds Loyalty Record

Mr. Carter last 30 years.

The former English instructor at Dunbar High School was a member of the largest class to from Howard up to the time he received his degree. "There were only 40 students in the college department and 12 of them were in my class," he declared.

The Board of Education, in recognition of his services, sent Mr. Carter the following tribute:

"Mr. Carter has served as teacher om mathematics and later English in Washington schools since 1904. His work has been characterized by regularity at his post, uniform dignity in all of his professional relationships, and methodical interest in the intellectual and moral development of his students.



JAMES M. CARTER

"It is significant that the entire service period of this teacher was spent at one school—Dunbar High.

Loss to System

"He has given whole-heartedly to the work of his church and to civic affairs.

"The school system suffers a great loss in his retirement and is deeply appreciative of the fine contribution he made to public education."

Mr. Carter is a native of Amherst, Va., but has lived in Washington practically all his life. He is a member of Lincoln Temple Congregational Church where he has served as deacon for nearly 35 years. 12-28-46

He is fond of the movies, espe- to the theater at least once a week.

More College Graduates Teach Here Than In Any Other County

Montgomery, Ala. advertiser

The Montgomery County school system has a higher percentage of college graduates in the teaching personnel of white schools than any county school system in the State, according to a tabulation of teacher training in the Alabama School Journal for January, which reached its readers this week. 2-1-46

According to the tabulation for all school systems of the State, Montgomery has 88.1 per cent of its teachers listed as graduates of colleges. Jefferson County is second with 75.6 per cent; Mobile County has 35.5 per cent.

The tabulation in the School Journal shows that 54.5 per cent of the Negro teachers in the Montgomery schools are college graduates, this record being exceeded only by Macon County, seat of Tuskegee Institute, with 62.2 per cent. Twenty-three and two tenths per cent of the Negro teachers in the State are college graduates, 20 per cent in the counties and 38.1 per cent in the cities.

The 88.1 per cent of college graduates among the white teachers of the Montgomery public schools contrasts with 48.5 per cent of the State at large including counties and cities. The county systems have 41.8 per cent of their teachers as college graduates and the cities have 74.6 per cent.

Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, superintendent of the Montgomery public schools, said the record in Montgomery is most pleasing to the local school authorities since the practice of employing college graduates is based upon the well-grounded fact that good teachers make good schools. He insists that "adequate professional preparation helps any given teacher do a better teaching job than otherwise would be the case."

Race Determines Teaching Post

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill. 2-1-46

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The assignment of public school teachers here apears to be determined by racial origin, acording to a report made by the Mayor's Committee on Human Relations.

That deduction is based upon two studies by the University of Chicago in 1930 and 1934 and was recently analyzed by Dr. Edwin R. Embree, chairman of the committee. Further statistics on the assignment of teachers were requested by Dr. Embree but he was informed that the board of education does not keep records to show race, creed or color of teachers. Sat 3-23-46

Study Shows Bias

The University of Chicago study agrees with information gathered by the Mayor's Committee last summer that showed "Ninety per cent of non-white teachers in schools with 95 per cent or more of colored pupils." Approximately "35 per cent of the teachers in schools with 95 per cent or more colored pupils have been colored for at least 15 years," the study disclosed.

"About 10 per cent of non-white teachers have been teaching successfully in schools with all white or less than 15 per cent white pupils for at least 15 years," the committee revealed, and recommended that all persons "be assigned as teachers on the basis of status in the merit system rather than on ethnic origin."

City Teachers Make "A"

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(SNS) — 30 precent of Columbia school teachers made "A" on recertification examinations held last October, a reliable source said Monday. Better than 60 percent made "B" and less than 2 percent scored "D," this source said. 2-25-46

THOMPSON IN "A" GROUP

Albert N. Thompson, whose suit against the school board for salary equalization last April inspired some official sources to insinuate he was of poor calibre, was among the thirty percent making "A" on the test. The percentage making "C" could not be learned immediately no official release of the results had been made early in the week.

College Dean Writes Informative Article On Status Of Teachers

Journal-Guide

COLUMBIA, S. C. — In most southern states, where separate school systems are maintained for Negroes and whites, there are innumerable problems which are not characteristic of states which have the single type school system, states Gurney E. Nelson, dean of Benedict College in an article entitled, "Improving the Status of the Negro Teacher."

Mr. Nelson's treatise, considered not only informative but revealing, is published in the April edition of the Journal of Education.

PRIMARY METHODS 6-1-46

That these problems are difficult, he states, and in many instances most baffling, is evidenced by the immense amount of time, money, and thought put into their solution. The most significent of these problems which the dual-system states encounter are:

First, equalization of salaries of Negro and white teachers. In some southern states the salary differential between the two groups is almost 40 percent.

Second, points out the writer, is academic training on the graduate level. Not one of the so-called southern states has provided within its borders, graduate training for Negroes comparable to that offered to whites at the State University. In many areas there are no courses offered at all for Negroes. Norfolk Va

The third problems concerns transportation. Some states, he explains, have absolutely no transportation facilities for Negro students In others only a fraction of one percent of the money spent for transportation is spent for the transportation of Negro children.

The fourth problem is housing. In the matter of buildings and equipment it is invariably found that there are wide inequalities in the provisions made for Negroes and whites. These inequalities show themselves not alone in the quantities of materials and number of buildings furnished but also in the quality and durability of their construction.

PRINCIPAL PROBLEM

However, Mr. Nelson indicates that of these problems, the principal one which has confronted teachers, legislators, and state departments of education during the last ten years, and the one with which his article is specifically concerned is: the equalization of pay among white and Negro teachers.

Various methods of solving this problem have been suggested and tried by different states, he says. Not only has a solution been effected in some states, but the solution has been made to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. In other states, he adds, such barriers have been set up that a successful and satisfactory solution is not only difficult, but well nigh impossible 6-1-46 Saturday

WHY LITTLE PROGRESS

The writer cites three reasons why little progress has been made: (1) the minority group has had few spokesmen to carry forward its battle; (2) teachers have failed to press their claim because of intimidation; and (3) teacher organizations of the minority group have been dominated by persons who represent the will of teachers.

In many instances, Mr. Nelson asserts, state departments of education take the position that the easiest way out of the dilemma is to maintain the status quo. In some cases, however, external pressure groups have fought through the courts relentlessly for equalization of teachers' salaries.

NAACP FIGHTS Norfolk Va

The dean explains that possibly the pressure group which has been most active in the salary equalization fight is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Of the 33 salary cases handled by NAACP, only five have been lost. Va

In spite of the success achieved through pressure, the procedure has its difficulties. The Dean points out the reluctance on the part of teachers to serve as clients, and the possible bad repute in which the teacher is held if he migrates to another state. Then, says Mr. Nelson, there is still another difficulty to be encountered, namely the framework of some school systems is such that a single court action is insufficient for effecting equalization throughout the entire state.

Court action, he observed, started in Maryland, has been taken in Florida, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, South Carolina, and Illinois.

AMICABLE SOLUTIONS

Mr. Nelson turned to two exceptions in the struggle for equalization of salaries. Teachers in North Carolina and West Virginia, he states, did not resort to the distasteful and expensive method of court action in effecting equalization of salaries, but rather came to an amicable agreement through a cooperative understanding of white and colored educational leaders. 6-1-46 Sat.

He traced the interesting movement from 1927 when as a result of discussions at the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association, a committee of 25 was appointed to study the problems involved, to January 1945 when Governor J. M. Broughton made a dramatic appearance before the State Board of Education and asked that the differential be eliminated even before the time set for it. It had already been agreed that the differential be eliminated within a period of three to five years Today, with other factors probably influencing Mr. Broughton's effective plea, the equalization fight in the state, appears to be satisfactorily solved.

S. C. FORCED TO ACT

While North Carolina was thinking through and dealing with her school problems pertaining to the Negro, her sister state, says Dean Nelson, just across the border to the south was slowly moving along at her same old nineteenth century pace, apparently unaware of the rapidly shaping issues.

However, as a result of court action in 1943, Judge J. Waites Waring handed down a decision that Charleston, S. C., must wipe out the salary differential between white and colored teachers in that city. The stage was set immediately for a similar case against the Columbia Public Schools, in which the same judge on May 26, 1945, directed the Columbia Schools to equalize teachers' pay Norfolk Va

DISCARDS OLD SYSTEM

South Carolina, he observes, followed an entirely different attack upon the teacher-pay problem from that followed in other states. She discarded her existent forty-five or fifty differential certificates issued; which represented every degree of formal training from high school to the master's degree; and then required all of her teachers to take the National Teachers' Examination, before giving valid certificates. Atlanta

After translating the score made on each test into percentile ranking, determined in relation to the scores made only by South Carolina teachers who took the test, the state then divided the percentiles into four groups. These groups were further divided into classes. Certificates A B, C, and D were then issued in various groups. 6-1-46 Sat

EXAM SCORE PAY BASIS

Now, asserts the writer, regardless of race, salaries are paid by the state on the basis of examination scores plus some other factors such as training and length of experience. Yet, the dominant factor in salary determination is the examination score.

There are two possible exceptions, he explains, (1) that teachers are paid an additional increment for holding the master's degree, whereas, no provision is made by the state for Negro teachers to acquire such training, (2) many of the colored teachers feel that with the meager facilities for elementary and higher training which have been furnished them by the state, they should not be required to enter upon an examination of national scope on equal footing with teachers who have been provided far greater advantages. 6-1-46 Sat

MAY BE SOLUTION

Dean Nelson thinks that the South Carolina method, just as the methods in other states, may be a solution to the problem of equal salaries. He repeats with emphasis, however, that there are many other problems including housing, transportation, and the production of a better type of teacher which appear to be more vital than that of equal salaries.

NOT SALARY ALONE

Salary is indeed important, he adds, but these other problems strike at the very roots of the fundamental purpose for which the school is established. The whole educational process is directed toward the development of the type of individual in which America feels it will be safe to entrust her ideals and her institutions.

In concluding he said, the important question which all states must face and settle is: What, in addition to furnishing the best physical environment, can I do and what must I do to produce the type of teacher that is thoroughly prepared to guide and direct the activities of those individuals who must make up the America of tomorrow?

Thomas J. Elder, who died in Atlanta after a long illness.

Elder established the first Negro school here in a church. Two years later he purchased a lot which and built a 2-room school house. He and his wife conducted the school for 20 years later came to Sandersville to establish his school. In more than a quarter century. later years he taught summer Eighteen years ago, the city, in school at Forsyth, Ga., Tuskeegee, recognition of his work, erected Ala., and Hampton Institute in city paused Friday afternoon to a $12,000 brick building to house pay tribute to Washington Coun- Virginia. He took special ty's foremost Negro educator, from his friends. The balance of the cost came from a city bond issue.

Professor Elder, as he was known to both races, was born in Watkinsville, Ga., Dec. 24, 1869 and 20 years later came to Sandersville.

South. He gave as his reason the fact that he thought he could be more useful among his own race

Negro Educator Paid Tribute In Sandersville

SANDERSVILLE, June 8 — Prominent white leaders of this

Atlanta, Ga., Telegram June 9, 1946

Charleston, S. C., News-Courier
Aug. 31, 1946

2 Negro Teachers Honored, One at Edisto 66 Years

Two negro school teachers, one with 66 years of continuous service in the Charleston county schools, were presented with resolutions of appreciation from the county board of education yesterday.

Jane E. Edwards, with 66 years of service as a teacher in the Edisto island school for negroes, and Ezekiel W. Lockwood, at present a teacher at the Ravenel school, with 44 years of continuous service at various schools, were the recipients. The presentation was made at the second session of the pre-school conference for negro teachers of the county, held at Dart hall, on Kracke street. Making the presentations was J. B. Felton, state agent for negro schools of the state department of education.

The resolutions, both similar, read as follows:

"Whereas Jane E. Edwards (Ezekiel W. Lockwood) has served over a period of 66 years (44 years) as a teacher in the public schools of Charleston county, discharging the duties of the art of teaching with loyalty, honesty, and efficiency; and

"Whereas, it is the desire of the Charleston county board of education to acknowledge and recognize this fine and faithful performance of duty and service to the public schools.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that, by virtue of authority vested in the Charleston county board of education, this certificate of appreciation, praise and recognition is presented."

Both recipients, visibly touched, expressed their thanks to the board.

Featured speaker at the session was Dr. Mabel Grier Lesher, educational consultant of the American Hygiene association, who discussed the practical methods of correlation of social hygiene teaching with other subjects in the school curricula by the teachers themselves.

Others who spoke at the session were John T. Wilson, principal of the Six Mile school; Minnie Hughes, health education director for negro schools in the county; Mrs. Mae Purcell, assistant county librarian; Miss Julia Brunson, of the nutrition division of the state department of health; Mrs. Nettie L. Sprague, county lunch room supervisor; Charles W. Jenkins, director of the textbook department; Marion B. King, Charleston county attendance teacher; G. Creighton Frampton, county superintendent of education, and Jeanes Foundation Teacher Alice LaSaine.

Augusta, Ga., Herald
July 2, 1946

McCORMICK NEGRO TEACHER RETIRES

McCORMICK, S. C.—Mary S. Jordan, venerable McCormick Negress in her 75th year, is the first and only teacher in McCormick County to be retired by the state and receive the pension under the recently passed law.

"Aunt Mary," as she is called by her many white friends, rounded out her 42nd year last May. Her experiences carried her over Abbeville, Greenwood, Edgefield and McCormick counties, bringing her back to Mt. Moriah school near here to teach the third generation her final year.

She was born in Abbeville County near her church, Glovers Chapel Baptist church. She lived with her grandfather and was the first child to join this church for which he gave the land. She received her training at Brewer's Normal school in Greenwood.

Just above her devotion to her school work has always been her loyalty and faithful interest in her church. She has been a Sunday school teacher since early girlhood and secretary of the Savannah Valley Sunday School convention since 1915.

For three years she supervised a youth project of the N. Y. A. in McCormick and has always been one of the faithful community workers called upon for public service.

During her 71st year, she cultivated a two-acre plot in McCormick with no help except an occasional plowing. She harvested two bales of cotton, 12 bushels of corn, and sold $50 worth of potatoes and other vegetables.

When asked to what she attributed her long, fruitful years of service, she replied, "Just keeping peace down inside and using plenty of soap and water on the outside, I guess." She continued, "If people will just do right and trust the Lord. He'll do the ..."

Fauset Retires From School Post

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA

Discussion in teaching circles, this week, centered on the successor to Arthur Huff Fauset as successor to Author Huff Fauset as principal of the Singerly-Douglass

Fauset, widely-known educator, author and militant civic fighter, his retirement last week from the Philadelphia school system.

A school principal for more than 20 years, Fauset said he was retiring to devote all of his time to writing. He is now out of the city on an extended vacation, his sister said. Sat. 7-13-46

Successor Unnamed

Mr. Fauset's retirement came too late for the board of education to take action in appointing a new principal to the school, one of the largest elementary schools in the city.

It was generally believed in educational circles that one of the other seven colored principals will be shifted to the post and a colored head appointed to the smaller vacancy.

A leader in the fight for the rights of minority groups, Fauset, who lives at 5141 Brown St., founded the United People's Action Committee, a protest organization.

Civic Rights Champion

He was closely identified with the NAACP for a number of years and active in the battle for colored motormen and conductors among many issues.

He is the husband of Mrs. Crystal Byrd Fauset, former member of the State legislature and nationally known political leader. They have been separated for several years.



ARTHUR H. FAUSET

Two Principals Named To Head Schools Here

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 8-14-46

By V. W. HODGES

The Atlanta Board of Education at its regular monthly meeting Tuesday afternoon, confirmed the appointment of two principals for service in Negro elementary schools. These include Miss Marie Isabelle Hill and Mrs. Florence B. Morrison Hogan. Both have enjoyed successful careers as teachers in the Atlanta public school system.

Miss Hill until her nomination for principal, had been a teacher at the Gray Street School. She attended Clark University and is an A. B. graduate of Spelman College and holds the M. A. degree from Columbia University. Mrs. Hogan, who until her nomination, was a teacher at the Crogman elementary school. Mrs. Hogan holds a bachelor degree from Spelman College and the Master of Arts degree from Atlanta University.

Miss Ira Jarrell, in making nomination of principals for both white and Negro schools, explained under the new program which is going into effect, she would not nominate principals for any specific schools, but preferred to leave that question unanswered, since it would be the greatest advantage to the total school program to permit the Superintendent to assign a principal wherever that service is most greatly needed.

Miss Ella Lett Gandy, who filed an application with the Board for a teaching position, later declined the nomination. No reason was given by the Board for the action by Miss Gandy.

The retirement of Mrs. Lula K. Hart, effective April 14, 1946, on account of disability. The Board approved the recommendation and approved pension for Mrs. Hart under the terms of the Board regulating that phase of the work.

Resignations from the system included Mrs. Edna Truitt Conley, Mrs. Mildred White Smith and Jeffrie Swain.

Two teachers, Mrs. Lottie Bailey Harris, principal of the South Atlanta School, and Mrs. Mamie Cabanis Hubert, were voted maternity leaves by Board members.

The session of the Board, held in the office of the Board of Education, was rather fully attended, mostly by white parents and interested citizens. Dr. Willis A. Sutton a former Atlanta school superintendent was an honor guest at Tuesday's meeting.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser

47 New Teachers Added To System

The completed directory of new teachers for the Montgomery Public Schools indicate 47 new teachers in the regular faculties, and 18 new instructors working with veterans, Dr. Clarence M. Dannelly, superintendent, said Saturday.

Forty-one of the new teachers in the regular classroom work are white teachers and six are Negro teachers. Thirty-six of the white teachers have their degrees, while the other five are scheduled to receive degrees within the next year or two. Three of the Negro teachers have their degrees, all of them from the State Teachers College in Montgomery.

The instructors employed for the Veterans' program include the following persons:

Agriculture Coordinators are: M. A. Abrams, B.S., Auburn, and Dan Murrell, University of Chattaanooga. The Negro coordinator is Robert Knight, B.S., State Teachers College, Montgomery.

The two continuation teachers, namely those instructors who guide veterans in their individual or tailor-made curriculum at Sidney Lanier High School are:

Graves C. Robinson, B.C., Auburn, and Joseph B. Rutland, A.B. Howard.

The veterans coordinators in Trades and Industries are:

Edward A. Arrington, Pamona College; William Boswell; Jefferson W. Davis, B.S., University of Alabama; Orval Frederick, B.S., Auburn; Woodrow W. McLaughlin, A.B., State Teachers College, Fairmont, W. Virginia; Robert E. James, State Teachers College, Troy, and George Washington University; I. D. Keener, Auburn; Ralph M. Stanford, B.S., Auburn; Early C. Perdue, A.B., Howard; Davis F. Stakely, University of Alabama; William H. Shelton, Auburn.

The Negro coordinators in Trades and Industries are Edgar Montgomery, B.S., State Teachers College, Montgomery; and Marion Smiley, Tuskegee Institute.

Want Salaries Equalized At Maximum As Well As Minimum

Daily World 1-8-46

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—(SNS)—Stunned by the press accounts crediting Dr. Inc. E. Bryan, superintendent of county schools saying that "the salary situation was settled at the beginning of 1945 and every Negro teacher is now getting at least the minimum salary designated for white teachers," the executive committee of the Jefferson County Negro Teachers Association called a meeting for January 9 in Masonic Temple, according to Miss Ruby L. Jackson president. Atlanta, Ga.

Interviewed on the salary statement issued by Dr. Bryan, as reported in the daily press, Miss Jackson said that in her speech at the annual county institute she stated the position of Negro county teachers when she said "We want salaries equalized at the maximum as well as at the minimum."

She declined to announce what action she would recommend to the executive committee, but added that proposed $3,000,000 bond issue would be examined and steps recommended for the formation of a teacher's union.

Dr. Bryan's statement came as an answer to charges made by Emory O. Jackson, executive secretary of the NAACP that the bond proposal provided only 14.9 percent of the money for Negro schools. Dr. Bryan attempted to justify the racial discrimination, Jackson in a follow up statement said, on the basis of Negro enrollment decrease and Negro school improvements made about nine years ago out of Federal funds.

Push Equal Pay Fight In Alabama

Norfolk, Va.

BIRMINGHAM — (ANP) — Jefferson county Negro teachers stunned by the admission of the County Board Supt. John E. Bryan that he had "settled" the equal salary issue between Negro and white teachers by giving Negro teachers "at least the minimum salary designated for white teachers," called a meeting of the executive committee for Jan. 9 here. 1-26-46

Miss Ruby L. Jackson, president of the county Negro teachers association, charged that Dr. Bryan had failed to comply with the court decree ordering the end of salary differentials based on race and color.

GOVERNOR SPARKS ON EDUCATION

Montgomery Advertiser

Governor Chauncey Sparks' address before the Alabama Education Association Thursday afternoon, "A Challenge To Education," is thoughtful, statesmanlike and courageous. With most of his presentation we are in accord; with some of it we disagree. Ala. 3-22-46

The Governor points out some encouraging statistics. He says, for example, that there has been a 97 per cent increase in appropriations for education in the last four years—an increase from $16,553,489 in 1941-42 to $32,559,895 in 1945-46 Over the same period there has been an increase in white teachers' salaries from an average of $850 to $1,400, or 63 per cent, and of Negro teachers' salaries from an average of $441 to $890, or 102 per cent. The Governor expressed satisfaction that Alabama today approaches the national average salary of school teachers.

As other accomplishments of the quadrennium, Governor Sparks listed increased appropriations for the teacher retirement fund and for free school books through the first six grades, and the setting up of a new service to provide sick leave with pay for teachers. Friday

Then the son of Barbour County issued his "Challenge," as follows:

> The State has done its great part. What will the harvest be? Will it be a more forward-looking educational administration, or a continuation of the somewhat politically conscious group, always seeking financial support rather than giving an inventory of its achievements, and often following the lurid promises of uninformed candidates?
>
> Has the State made an investment that will yield: Better lives, better homes, better living conditions, better economic security, better political thinking, better adjustment of all our people, better leadership? Friday
>
> Will your achievement justify continued confidence and support?

The Advertiser commends the Governor on the social outlook implied in his demand that education show results. Most educators will agree that the schools share a heavy responsibility in the common effort toward those elements of a better life mentioned by the Governor. Most school people are not satisfied with the economic results being shown today, and they are working hard toward greater achievement.

But The Advertiser cannot go with Governor Sparks in his verbal spanking of the school teachers of Alabama for exercising their prerogatives as citizens to take an active part in the shaping of local, state and national government. Friday

Governor Sparks demands first that school people show results in an improved economic life of the people, but suggests that they remain cloistered from the forces of life which control the economic life of the people.

He warns teachers that "When you permit yourselves to become an organized political group you are sowing the seeds of disaster," yet surely the Governor of Alabama knows that "better lives, better homes, better living conditions," are achieved only by the people organized into effective political groups. What segment of our citizenship has shown a more forward-looking interest in the betterment of our whole life than the school people? We know of none.

Who looks after the interests of bankers?—Bank Associations.

Who looks after the interests of grocerymen?—Grocery Associations.

Who looks after the interests of doctors?—Medical Associations.

Are these so-called pressure groups to be condemned because they look after their own interests? Certainly not. Their activities in connection with political matters affecting them is taken for granted.

And school teachers—are they different? Yes, we confess that they are different. They are different from the groups mentioned above because in their efforts toward what they consider the protection of schools, they are working not just for themselves—though obviously they do benefit—but also for the better public education of children—not just THEIR children, but all the children.

Any teacher who tries to instill good citizenship in children, but is himself roped-off from the privilege of exercising good citizenship, is not likely to be much of an inspiration.

Governor Sparks is to be congratulated on the accomplishments of his administration for education. Could he have achieved so much without the aid of politically-wise school people who knew what was needed, and went after it?

DEFEAT THREAT BY KLAN TO SCORE FIRST SOUTH VICTORY

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

Dues 6-25-46

Negro teachers in Birmingham and the surrounding schoolhouses in Jefferson County, Ala., have just won equality of pay with their white colleagues under CIO leadership.

This is the first such victory in the deep south, reported Robert Weinstein, director of Organization of the United Public Workers, CIO, whose Birmingham teachers' local won the fight.

Seven hundred and eighty Negro teachers are immediately affected, but the victory will help the fight of tens of thousands of others, and the whole CIO drive in the South.

This landmark victory wasn't won easily. The union reports that Assistant Superintendent of Schools, George Simmons, had hinted to Ruby Jackson, local Negro teachers' leader, and other unionists, that the Ku Klux Klan might attack if they kept pressing the equal pay issue.

The Klan struck back against such activities as the teachers were pursuing, said the school leader.

Support for equal pay, however, was rising on a wide front in Jefferson county. Ruby Jackson had



WEINSTEIN

been spurring the campaign last year through the independent Jefferson County Teachers Association. She spoke to wider audiences after the association became Local 683 of the United Public Workers—the first Negro teachers local union in the South.

Al Katz, international representative of the union, had come to Birmingham, meanwhile, to help in the fight. Dues 6-25-46

Discrimination against Negroes was extreme in the public school system. Ruby Jackson, for instance, got $120 a month, compared to $180 for white teachers doing the same work. The pretext of school authorities was that Negro teachers had graduated from schools classified as Class "B" schools, whereas white teachers came from schools with "A" ratings. Highclass schools, such as Howard College, were given the lower rating.

The union won a partial victory this spring when a lower court in Birmingham condemned the unequal pay system in a formal opinion. Later County Superintendent William Bryan ruled that all future teachers would start at the same salary. He next agreed to the appointment of a committee of four, representing two teachers' representative and two school board nominees to recommend further equality moves.

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
October 15, 1946

Tampa Negro Teachers Paid More Than White Teachers

This is another story in a series dealing with Hillsborough County's system of schools.

By J. A. MURRAY
Tribune Staff Writer

Negro children still go to school in shacks that are a disgrace to Hillsborough County, but the shacks are being replaced and Negro teachers today are making more money than white teachers.

The progress of Negro education has been greater in Hillsborough than in any other county in the state, according to statements by state school officials to F. D. Miles, supervisor of Negro schools, and the pay of Negro teachers is higher than in any other county, with the possible exception of Monroe, which topped Hillsborough a year or two ago.

This does not mean that Hillsborough's Negro schools are tops. Most of them have a long way to go. The kids still play in the dirt at Harlem and they still are trying to teach tailoring at Don Thompson Vocational School without cloth.

But the Negro youngsters are getting into better schools and they surely are getting better paid teachers.

They Stick Longer

Under the Hillsborough salary schedule a teacher is paid according to college credits and years of teaching, and because Negro teachers stick to the job better and go to Summer school oftener, they get more pay.

The difference so far is very slight, but because the Negro teachers are piling up more credits and teaching more years than white teachers, their rate of pay is increasing much more rapidly than the rate for white teachers.

In the term 1935-36 the average pay of a Negro teacher was $725 compared with $1237 for white teachers, and it had dropped in 1940-41 to $650 compared with $1156 for white teachers, but since then the increase has been marked.

The Comparison

Here is a comparison:

	White	Negro
1940-41	$1156	$ 650
1941-42	1277	743
1942-43	1400	1038
1943-44	1533	1510
1944-45	1793	1738
1945-46	1851	1801
1946-47 (Est.) ...	1971	1974

The figures for the present year are based on teacher and principal totals and salary aggregates supplied The Tribune by Mrs. Velma Holcombe, chief clerk for the county school board. Agriculture, vocational education, special teachers and substitutes were not included.

Higher Average

These figures showed that in Tampa the average white teacher received $1987 compared with a Negro average of $2005; rural Winter schools, white, $1984; Negro, $1937; Strawberry, white, $1858; Negro, $1868.

"Within the next few years, if the present trend continues, Negro teachers will hold a very definite pay margin over white teachers," said Miles.

Out of 137 Negro teachers in Tampa, 74 attended college last Summer at such schools as Columbia, the University of Michigan, the University of Colorado, Tuskegee, Hampton, in Washington, D.C.; Atlanta University, and Florida A. & M.

White teachers can show no such record of college attendance.

Both Miles and L. E. Swatts, general supervisor of county schools, said most Negro teachers who could go to college in Summer were there.

At Least Two Years

A check of last term teachers at the county board office showed no Negro teacher in the county with less than two years of college work, while 30 white teachers had no college work whatever. Miles said he probably would not have a Negro teacher by next September with less than four years of college.

Miles runs his Negro schools with a strong hand, and is keeping out graduates of some Negro colleges, in which a teacher can get up to 20 hours of credit for a Summer of indifferent work, compared with six hours in a good school.

There isn't anything Miles can do about a teacher already in the system and under tenure who chooses one of the poorer Negro colleges—and Florida has them—to get 18 or 20 hours of credit in a Summer term. And this is just what they are doing.

"I have one who got her B.S. degree this Summer, and I don't believe she would qualify as a good sixth grade student," he said.

But under Hillsborough's liberal salary schedule she and the rest of the old teachers who don't want to work, don't know how to work and don't have to work get into the high pay bracket while hard-working teachers, white and black, go to good schools and have to be content with less money and more years of study.

Higher Standards

One of the recommendations of a recent survey by Parent-Teacher Associations and teachers was that Negro colleges in Florida be brought up to the standards of white colleges.

Whenever a vacancy occurs, which is seldom, Miles has a waiting list of 50 or more applicants, many with the highest credentials. This while school authorities have been hard pressed for teachers for white schools, regardless of credentials.

Out of 137 Negro teachers in the city, Miles has had two resignations in Don Thompson Vocational School one in Booker T. Washington School and one during the last Summer in Lomax School.

In a letter to James P. Etheridge Jr., secretary of the Hillsborough County Teachers Federation, commenting on a report of the "tremendous turn-over of the white teachers" in the Tampa district, Miles wrote:

No Change In Personnel

"With the Negro teachers it is entirely different. We have had practically no change in our teaching personnel, and I do not anticipate any.

"This is due to the fact that annual salaries of Negro teachers in Hillsborough County are higher than in any other county in the state. I am very proud of the fact that our teachers appear to be satisfied with our set-up."

Miles told this writer one of his teachers received a master's degree from Columbia and one from Atlanta this Summer, and that he had six now with master's degrees, 96 with bachelor's degrees, and none with less than three years of college training.

One of the M.A. teachers from Columbia is in charge of the only sight-saving class for Negroes in the South.

The county has employed two outstanding Tuskegee athletes to teach physical education in Middleton and Plant City Negro High.

Closing Shacks

While the instructional staff has been improving the training in Negro schools the administration has been closing up shacks and sending the children to good schools.

Five shack Summer schools, including Keysville, described by Jim Killingsworth only a few weeks ago as "a one-room affair that would have been a disgrace 100 years ago," will be consolidated with the big Glover School at Hopewell within a week or so.

The Armwood School at Seffner already has been closed and the children are going to Mount Zion, east of Plant City. The Gardenville and Sun City Strawberry schools will be consolidated in a new building in Sun City when the term opens in April, and a room is being added to the Negro school at Wimauma to take the children from Picnic, worst shack of all, in April.

The school at Knights will be closed at the end of the present Summer term and the children will go to Plant City.

This will leave only one one-teacher Negro school in the county, at Citrus Park, and this is a good school in a neat little building.

19r 1946

Georgia

Salary Increase For Teachers Will Be Initiated This Year

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 8-23-46

Mr. C. L. Harper, executive secretary, Georgia Teachers and Education Association, 250 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, has revealed that the salaries of Negro public school teachers in the State of Georgia for the 1946-47 school term will be the equal or will surpass the salaries of teachers in other southeastern states.

The official expressed the belief that this new salary schedule would attract to the Georgia public schools many recent graduates of the Negro colleges in the South. Public school officials in Georgia are anxious to up-grade the Negro teaching personnel by replacing non state certified teachers with those who hold state certificates based upon two or more years of college work.

Teachers who teach in the public schools in Georgia for nine months are paid on a twelve months basis. Those who teach in eight months schools are paid for eleven months. In the diminishing number of schools operating for the minimum term of seven months the teachers will receive ten payments.

MINIMUM PAY

The minimum pay of a public school teacher in Georgia is determined by the type of teacher's certificate held by each teacher. The State Board of Education has adopted a salary schedule for teachers who hold degrees, ranging from $118.50 to $135.00 per month. This new schedule has been fully expected that in January legislative approval will be given to continue these payments throughout the remaining eight months, thereby making the schedule effective on a year roun basis.

Mr. Harper further stated that all unemployed and qualified prospective Negro teachers who desire to work in the public schools in Georgia this year should communicate immediately with the Division of Negro Education, State Department of Education, State Office Building, Atlanta.

Teacher Salaries Boosted Approximatelv 37 Per Cent

While Richmond county teachers sit around on the anxious bench wondering what the new state raise will add to their pay checks — figures gathered from Supt. S. D. Copeland at the board of education indicate that it should be quite substantial.

Best comparison can be shown by using as a basis figures of two years ago, the 1944-45 school year, before teachers' salaries were boosted with temporary artificial raises of one kind or another.

Two years ago the maximum yearly salary for elementary teachers was $1,400. Under the present schedule, the maximum elementary salary will be $1,928.80. This represents an increase of slightly over 37 per cent.

The maximum Academy-Junior College salaries two years ago were $2,400. This is increased under the present schedule to $3,050.75, an increase of something over 27 per cent. Tubman's maximum $1,800 of two years ago has been increased to $2,443.10 or something over 35 per cent increase.

Percentage raises in Negro schools have been relatively higher due to their low salary basis.

While the increase comes from state funds allocated by Governor Ellis Arnall for the last four months of his present term, Eugene Talmadge has pledged himself to carry this appropriation on for the Georgia school teachers. The appropriation was allotted on the basis of a 50 per cent raise for all teachers on the state payroll. All teachers, however, are not on the state payroll.

Apart from any temporary easements, Richmond county teachers received during the 1945-46 school term permanent raises of approximately 12 per cent from the Richmond board of education.

Jim Crow Wage Unconstitutional, Rules Ill. Judge

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

CAIRO, Ill. —(ANP)—Jim Crow took a knockout in the final judgement of the U. S. District court on equal salaries for local Negro teachers here Friday.

A sweeping decision by Judge Fred L. Wham, of the eastern district of Illinois, ruled that the difference in current salaries for local Negro teachers be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1945, plus passing court costs on to the defendants, namely Leo C. Schultz, superintendent of the public school system here, members of the board of education of Cairo, School district No. 1 and its officials.

Salary differentials, based on race and color, "is unlawful and unconstitutional of the constitution of the United States and of Section 41 of Title 8 of U. S. code," Judge Wham ruled.

He further ordered "that any other increases in the salaries of teachers and principals in said public school system by the defendants in this action or their successors in office, shall be made on an equal basis for all teachers and principals in said public school system, possessing the same professional qualifications and experience and rendering similar services, and, provided further, that the equalization of salaries provided for under this judgement and decree shall be made solely upon the same professional qualifications and experience and similar services preformed by teachers and principals.

The 27 teachers named as plaintiffs members of the Negro City Teachers association of Cairo were: June Anderson, Alice T. Beatty, John Williams Butler, Lulu C. Chambliss, Pattie Cole, Leonard C. Grogory, Marian Holmes, Effie Woods Johnson, Hattie B. Kendrick, Carmel Lankford Fowler, Lottie Leach, Elizabeth Lindsay, John Henry Long, Bennie McGowan, Fannie Maple Olivia A. Mason, Leota Ross, Jesie Snow, Azalia Summers, Hazel F. Thompson, Meta O. Van Vactor, Willa Mae Watkins, Nellie Wright, Louise Young and Olie I. Lawton.

Cairo Teachers Win Equal Salary Case

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

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costs on to the defendants, namely Leo C. Schultz, superintendent of the public school system here, members of the board of education of Cairo, School district No. 1 and its officials.

Salary differentials, based on race and color, "is unlawful and unconstitutional and is in violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment of the constitution of the United States and of Section 41 of Title 8 of U. S. code," Judge Wham ruled. Fri. 5-17-46

He further ordered "that other increases in the salaries of teachers and principals in said public school system by the defendants in this action, or their successors in office, shall be made on an equal basis for all teachers and principals in said public school system, possessing the same professional qualification and experience and rendering similar services, and, provided further, that the equalization of salaries provided for under this judgment and decision shall be made solely upon the same professional qualifications and experiences and similar services performed by teachers and principals."

The 27 teachers named as plaintiffs, members of the Negro City Teachers association of Cairo were June Anderson, Alice T. Beatty, John William Butler, Lulu C. Chambliss, Pattie Cole, Leonard C. Gregory, Mariam Young Holmes, Effie Woods Johnson, Hattie B. Kendrick, Caramel Lankford Fowler, Lottie Leach, Elizabeth Lindsay, John Henry Long, Bennie McGowan, Fannie Maple, Oliver A. Mason, Leota Ross, Josie Snow, Azalia Summer, Hazel F. Thompson, Meta O. Van Vactor, Willa Mae Watkins, Nellie Wright, Louise Young and Ollie I. Lawton.

La. Teacher Files Salary Bias Suit

State Gets 4th Recent Equalization Case

NEW ORLEANS—Represented by NAACP attorneys Thurgood Marshall, New York City, Joseph Thornton and A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans, Malcolm S. Lagarde, Baton Rouge teacher, has filed suit against the Parish School Board there, charging salary discrimination.

This East Baton Rouge Parish case involving equalization of salary is the fourth to be filed in Louisiana during recent years.

Mr. Legarde charges racial discrimination against himself and other teachers and principals of the parish in paying them smaller salaries than are paid to whites performing the same duties. He presented the equalization petition to the board May 2.

Board Has Salary Scale

Mr. Lagarde, who has been a teacher at McKinley High School for more than 5 years and has had 10 years' experience, contends that the board has adopted a salary scale based on individual educational qualifications.

"Yet the practical application of this scale shows a lesser salary being paid colored teachers than white teachers similarly situated," he said.

He gave as illustration a colored high school teacher with a B.S. degree and 10 years' experience who is paid $1,440 a year, while a white teacher in the same situation is paid $2,440 a year.

Argument Of Dismissal Motion Set For October Session Of U. S. Court

Defense Action Follows Procedure Used in Similar Equalization Suits

Baton Rouge, La.—A motion seeking to dismiss the salary equalization suit of teachers of East Baton Rouge Parish was filed last week in federal court by Dewey Sanchez, district attorney and the law firm of Breazeale, Sachse & Wilson, attorneys for the school board and C. L. Barrow, superintendent. The suit, in which they seek dismissal, was filed by Malcolm S. Lagarde, high school instructor, through his attorneys Thurgood Marshall, A. P. Tureaud and the late Joseph A. Thornton.

In his complaint Lagarde alleged that the East Baton Rouge Parish School Board was paying Negro teachers less salary than that paid white teachers with similar qualification, training and experience.

In their motion to dismiss the complaint, the Board states: (1) that the complaint fails to state a claim against defendants upon which relief can be granted; and (2) that the court is without jurisdiction because (a) there is no law or regulation involved in the suit which can be said to be in violation of the 14th amendment; (b) that so far as Lagarde is concerned the matter in dispute does not amount to three thousand dollars; (c) that "while the plaintiff seeks to make this a suit for the benefit of a class, each member of that class has a separate signed and written contract with the East Baton Rouge Parish School Board, for varying amounts" and (d) there is no diversity of citizenship as all parties live in Louisiana; (e) that this is a suit against the State of Louisiana and was filed without consent of the State of Louisiana in violation of the Eleventh Amendment and (f) and that if there are two scales of pay as referred to by him, he and the members of the class that he represents have an adequate remedy at law.

It has been pointed out by counsel for Negro teachers that the motion to dismiss is similar to motions to dismiss in every case filed for the teachers and that these motions have all been dismissed at the time they come up for argument in court.

Argument on the above motion will be fixed for the October session of the Court in Baton Rouge. Judge Adrian J. Caillouet was allotted this case. He is also the judge before whom the McMillon teachers' salary case, now awaiting his decision, was tried in Baton Rouge before a crowded courtroom on November 27, 28 and 29, 1944. The case of Edward Hall against T. J. Nagel, registrar of voters was allotted to Judge Caillouet also. This case was recently sent back to Judge Caillouet who dismissed Hall's case. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed him and ordered a trial of the Hall case on the merits.

19r 1946

Mississippi

SHAMEFUL SCHOOL CONDITIONS REVEALED IN MISSISSIPPI SURVEY

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

1-19-46

Teachers With Three Years High School Training Hired at $280 Yearly Pay

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — The Mississippi State legislature which convened here Tuesday will be presented a bill for the increase and equalization of the salaries of teachers in public schools. The bill is under sponsorship and the result of a state-wide study by the state department of education and the Mississippi Education. an organization of white teachers of the state.

Aside from its provisions for increased and equalized salaries the bill will contain also a number of other important provisions seeking to improve education in the state: important among which will be the setting-up of a teacher-training division in the state department of education.

The salary scale, as recommended, will call for giving tetachers with a master's dergee, $1,160 or $1,400 yearly, depending on experience, down to $280 to $520 for those with three years high school or less.

Negro education in general will be the subject of a number of important provisions in the bill among which will be a recommendation for further teacher training facilities for Negro teachers.

1-19-46

Simultaneous with the convening of the state legislature it was revealed that an overwhelming unmber of Negro teachers are in favor of carrying their fight for equalization of salaries to the counts. The realization that the majority of Negro teachers favored carrying their fight for equalization to the courts came as a result of a poll conducted by Prof. E. S. Bishop, principal of the Corinth Negro High school and president of the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Public schools.

The results of the poll were published in the January issue o the Mississippi Educational Journal, official state tetacher's jjournal. The article reveals that some 3,000 questionnaires were sent to a representatives cross section of the 6,000 Negro teachers of the state with answers coming from more than 1,500, 95 per cent of whom were in favor of court action.

1-19-46

The poll also showed that of the 1,500 answers some 55 per cent were in favor of waiting until the present state legislature has had a chance to act before filing suit. Fifty-two per cent were not in favor of pressing for action immediately for the equalization of education opportunities for Negroes of the state.

With respect to the filing of the suit upon the failure of favorable action on the part of the legislature, informed circles in Jackson say that the Negro teachers' organization has alreday overcome one of its major obstacles in the way of filing suit,—that of getting a qualified complainant. According to those quarters, a teacher possessing the very highest qualifications has already volunteered to file the complaint if it is decided to bring suit.

The legislature is expected to take several days before actually getting down to business of enacting bills, but it is generally understood that a vast majority of its members are in favor of a progressive educational program for the state.

19r 1946 Missouri



Gets Teachers Salar ies Equalized

The Weekly Review
Birmingham, Ala.

Pearl Schwartz, sister of Actress Lou Swarz, was elected at the November Convention of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers in Kansas City, Mo. to serve as Executive Secretary. Miss Schwartz had just completed a most successful term as President. During her regime there was established Equalization of Teachers' Salaries thru-out Missouri and several other progressive things. Miss Schwartz is coming to receive messages of praise for the many accomplishments—and is not letting up but sending full support to the newly elected President-Earl Thomas of D. C. She is a teacher at the Washington High School in St. Louis, Mo. and her general office MSANT will be at her home, 1 Cora. in the same city.

19r 1946

North Carolina

N. C. Teachers Oppose Merit Rating System

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The proposal that a merit rating system be established for evaluating the worth of the public school teachers of North Carolina as a basis for determining their salaries in the future is opposed as impractical in a statement on the subject released this week by a committee of five representatives of the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association.

The statement was drafted by the committee after an exhaustive study of the opinions of teachers and administrators in the public school system. The committee stated that in its opinion "the best system of rewarding teachers is an automatic schedule, basing salary on training and experience (such as we have in North Carolina) because it is simple to operate and offers no opportunity for favoritism."

S. 2-27-46

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION

The Governor's Commission on Study of Merit Rating of Teachers has had this matter under study for some time in an effort to find a system for salary adjustments. Representatives of the North Carolina Education Association were invited to a hearing on the matter here Jan. 12.

Representatives from the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association were invited to a hearing by the commission here Feb. 9. Since the meeting on Jan. 9 was advertised as a public meeting, a delegation from th North Carolina Negro Teachers Association went to the hearing, but they were asked to come back a month later for a separate hearing.

Well Now, They Found Some Extra Money

The Black Dispatch

Payment to city separate school teachers the past week by the city school board of sufficient money almost amounting to equalization of salary schedules with that of the whites, will in no wise deter the NAACP from its resolve to file an action against the defendant school board. It should be kept in mind that as a matter of law, when it can be shown there is any difference, as between the salary paid teachers, regardless how inconsequential it may be, the court would have the right to pass upon the legality of the act. It would be proper for the court to inquire why one penny more was paid to a white teacher than to a black, for the performance of identical tasks. Oklahoma City, Okla.

But the main reason for the NAACP following the even tenor of its ways develops out of desire to have government in the Oklahoma City community by law, and not by compromise. What efficacy is there in having a group of hirelings sit down and say, "Well, we'll give it to them this time, but we will withdraw it later"? That's what men and women face who settle things by compromise. Always and ever they must await the whim and caprice of compromise. Presto! it is here today, and gone tomorrow.

But when the law is stated in the court it lasts for all time. It is easy for concession to go up in smoke. In the current case there are a lot of inequalities that would be brought to the surface in a court action. These inequalities need not be stated here, for forewarned is forearmed. It is passing strange that an educational unit, for forty years not having been able to find sufficient funds to pay Negro teachers salaries comparable with that of the whites, and who quite recently reaffirmed their inability to pay, should suddenly discover somewhere back in the educational attic sufficient revenue very pleasing to the separate school teachers. Sat 7-6-46

There are only two ways the Negro teachers may look at this latest effort to satisfy them: (1) The board members are incompetent or indifferent and did not previously know where to look to find the golden nest egg they so suddenly produce; (2) The board members knew all the time where the money was but were not disposed to allot it to Negro teachers.

Now neither of the suggested reasons nominated above place the board in a complimentary light, and we are impressed with the thought that some of our Uncle Tom Negroes have been busy rushing to the school board advising that "somethin' gwine drap," which is correct. We would rather have had the notification at the time an action is filed, rather than have it previewed for the school board by some of our local Uncle Toms.

A court action will, of course, inquire into the record back across the past quarter of a century to determine what have been done with the two-mill levy, the per capita tax, the gross production tax, the transfer funds and a number of tax sources that black folk usually pay no attention to. Such court action should involve a study of who were the recipients and beneficiaries of the separate school funds, across these same number of years. We suspect that a little quiz of this sort will expose many frailties and malodorous conditions existing in the immediate vicinity.

Nothing is settled until it is settled right. We recall some years ago the school authorities at Hennessey closed the Negro high school. The citizens sent for this writer and in a meeting held the following Sunday an attorney was employed by the NAACP to bring suit against the county commissioners, the excise board and others. The authorities had told the Negroes the school was permanently closed and that thereafter school children in Hennessey must travel five miles out of the city to another school district.

That was an amusing incident. The Enid attorney we employed on Sunday repaired the next Monday morning to Kingfisher and spent the forenoon "cussing" around the courthouse. He told the officials who he had been instructed to mandamus, the Negroes in Hennessey were organized, and that he had been paid and instructed to file the action. That suit was never filed. The Hall high school opened the next day and has been operating ever since on schedule.

Well, the NAACP is organized for battle in this little old balliwick. The compromise action last week does not mean a thing. We want the court to tell the school authorities in Oklahoma City what they must do. That's government by law—not by compromise. Sat. 7-6-46

19r 1946

Pennsylvania

Unfair, Low Salary Levels Justify Teachers' Strikes

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-2-46

By DWIGHT HOLMES

The American teachers are, at last, getting the strike bug.

They seem to be convinced that the only way to persuade the powers that be to grant them a living wage is to follow the example of labor, and to quit their jobs until they get favorable action.

Many of us feel that it is unfair for people in essential industry to resort to strikes.

But when the railroad trainmen, the workers for the electric and power companies, and the telephone and telegraph operators successfully use that method, it is not surprising that those who teach our children begin to adopt the same techniques.

Strike for $400 Raise

Fifty-three teachers of Rankin Borough, near Pittsburgh, recently went on strike and thus gave their 1300 pupils a surprise vacation from their struggle with the three R's. The teachers asked for a raise of only $400 per annum.

The modest request was rejected by the school board with the argument that high school teachers are now receiving from $1,800 to $2,100 a year, and that elementary school teachers receive the munificent compensation of $1600 to $1900.

This little tempest in Rankin Borough is a symbol and not an isolated incident. The discontent of teachers all over the nation is serious. And the most serious aspect of the situation is not that the teachers are protesting and even striking.

Leaving for Other Fields

It is the fact that they have been permanently leaving the profession for years and taking positions in other fields for which they are not prepared, but at much higher pay.

Many people do not yet realize the seriousness of this condition with its deadly effect upon our future citizenry. For the humble teachers hold in their hands the intellectual future of the nation.

During the past generation, hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent in training the American teaching force, which is now being employed elsewhere than in the schools.

America talks about having the best educational system in the world. It boasts of its policy of free, universal, compulsory education. It has poured billions into its educational plants and equipment which it proudly displays to foreign visitors and writes about in its magazines.

And yet, today one teacher in ten here in the richest land on earth is an emergency substitute in place of regular trained teachers who refuse to stay on their jobs because they can be better paid in other occupations.

Salaries Low As $790

Before the war this ratio was one in two hundred. As the News-Post recently said editorially:

"Talk alone will not bring them back . . . talk urging them to resume or to begin teaching as a patriotic duty. Teachers are under no obligations, legal, moral or patriotic, to deprive themselves of the necessities of life and endure a low standard of living."

The average salary of teachers in rich New York State is $2,726 a year, and in poor Mississippi only $790.

And the average for the country is nearer $790 than $7,726. No wonder the trained teachers are striking, and what is worse, actually leaving their profession permanently.



A Brighter Day Ahead in the South

It was Miss Ruby Jackson, Birmingham teacher (pictured, right) who touched off a demonstration of the spirit which makes the United Public Workers of America tick.

At the union's recent convention in Atlantic City the delegates cheered for ten minutes when they heard the speech which is excerpted on this page. They cheered because Miss Jackson represents the first CIO local of Negro teachers in the South; they cheered to assure her of their support.

Miss Jackson has been teaching for ten years, but still earns only $120 a month, due to the discriminatory salary system for the teachers in segregated schools.

The convention, consisting of delegates of two CIO unions of government employees that had just merged into one of a hundred thousand membership, received just an indication of of what the union faces in the South.

By RUBY JACKSON

I AM a teacher with a master's degree from Atlanta College. But I receive a small salary of $120 a month. This is true of all the Negro teachers in this system. The bulk of the Negro teachers in Birmingham are from Alabama State College. We are not recognized as people from the state colleges. They say we are "b" rated teachers.

Our teachers feel they have been treated in an unfair manner. They want justice. They came to the CIO because they felt there would be no discrimination because of race, creed or color and that we would have the same rights as any other group of people.

We have been denied a salary schedule. They tell us we must work 16 years before we can reach the maximum pay, and most of the teachers have already worked 10, 25, and some as high as 30 years, and yet they started off as beginning teachers.

We feel that as long as we have segregated schools and as long as Negro teachers work without proper equipment, there cannot grow a great generation, for the hope of your race as well as the hope of my race lies in the field of education.

We feel that organization of the South by the CIO would be a crusade for real democracy.

We ask of America that you give us a chance to show that we have equal training, that we have equal experience, and that we have equalization of opportunity, regardless of our race.

We are mistreated on the buses, on the street cars, in the courtrooms, and even in our political rights, where they will not give us a chance to register and vote as Negro teachers.

We feel that spiritual renaissance will give us a new spirit and with the new spirit we can raise to the heights of democracy. For when a man's spirit is dead, the man is dead. And that is what they are trying to do to Negro teachers—they are trying to kill their spirit.

May I say to you, they will not kill the spirit of those Negro teachers. For we will continue to fight for our rights.

We come to the North as well as to the South, asking them to help us in our fight. We remember in the days of the Reconstruction you came to us; carpetbaggers you were called. We realize when Mrs. Roosevelt and others attempt to help us they are called "Negro-lovers." We ask you not to love us necessarily, but we ask you to see that we have justice and fair play in all sense of the word, that those people in the North come to our rescue to aid the South in its fight.

We feel you are on a high cultural level for the simple reason you do not have segregation. Where we have segregation, we have ignorance, and ignorance must be abolished, in your race as in ours. Where we have prejudice we still have ignorance, because prejudice is nothing more than an organ of ignorance.

There are four problems we must deal with in the South.

One problem is the spirit of equality.

Two—help us in the problem of reconstruction. Our boys coming back from all fields of endeavor—when they come to the South, they cannot have fair play in the courtrooms, cannot have fair play on the grounds and streets of Southern cities. We ask you to help us in our program of reconstruction.

There is also a problem of integration. Where is the place of the Negro? We feel that we have a definite place and the same place as any other group, and therefore we ask you to work on that problem.

Again we ask you, finally, to give us a regional director that will help us in our struggle and as we go on we see a brighter day in the South.

Equal Pay Brings Top Pay Of $2,300 For Columbia Teachers

Atlanta Daily World, Ga.

Fri 2-22-46

COLUMBIA S. C. —(SNS) — Court action and equal salaries are the best things conceivable, Columbia school teachers were saying this week.

Schedules officially announced by Supervisor C. A. Johnson during a meeting Friday, listed top pay as $2,300 for permanent professionals. Three teachers now earn it, Miss Ethlee Washington, Miss Mary Ray Saxon and Mrs. Tony Swinton (Sylvia Poole). The last, ironically enough, withdrew her name from a petitioning list two years ago, probably fearful of being openly identified with the equal pay movement.

Thompson's Pay Doubled

Albert N. Thompson, B T W Heights teacher who sued and won from $950 to $1,800.00 within one year and his salary reflects that of 34 per cent of city teachers who, like him, make an "A" on recertification examinations.

Suervisor Johnson announced that 152 of the 169 city teachers had taken examinations and had fared as follow: 52 made "A" for 34 per cent of the total number employed; 92 made "B" or, 61 per cent; 6 made "C" for 4 per cent and only 2 made "D" or, 2 per cent. Fri 2-22-46

Draws NAACP Retort

Mr. Johnson's assertion to the teachers that the school board would have paid equal salaries anyway, having been studying and readying the practice for three years, drew quick denunciation from N A A C P leaders who said that during the trial the city had contended such contemplation, an announcement which failed to impress even the court. Had the case not been brought, the NAACP said the city would still be studying and readying a plan to equalize "in the vague distant future."

Simultaneously, the N. A A. C P called upon local teachers to contribute at least enough to reimburse the organization for its expenditures out of their now doubled incomes. Contributions should be adressed to the "Teachers Defense Fund" and forwarded to Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, Secretary, 2025 Marion Street, Columbia, S. C. Other cases are being drawn, the NAACP said, and it needed the money it had spent on the case here.

S. C. Teachers Draw Equal Pay Checks

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

By Associated Negro Press

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Jubilance reigned among some 169 city teachers here when each received Thursday checks averaging better than $500 each in equal pay, retroactive to September of 1945, fulfillment of a court order issued by Federal Judge J. Waites Waring last May, permanently enjoining the Columbia school board against discriminatory salaries.

Sat-2-16-46

The retroactive pay denotes the vast sums the local school board has been able to milch out of the "Negro schools" here per month over a period of years. Judge Waring gave the board until April 1 of this year to equalize and Thursday paychecks were in fulfillment.

The Columbia action was brought by the NAACP on behalf of Albert N. Thompson and other Negro teachers. It followed by a year similar action successfully brought in Charleston by the NAACP and Miss Viola Louise Duvall for Charleston teachers.

At least three other city districts have voluntarily equalized salaries. These are Sumter, York and Greenville. NAACP officials said that several other cases may be brought soon. Although the state has abolished discriminatory salaries in its state schedule, local districts can continue inequalities through distribution of local supplements, the NAACP pointed out.

In Common Honesty

News-Courier

The candidates with one accord are saying that teachers in the public schools should be paid higher salaries, or, if some are not saying it, they are silent on the subject. The News and Courier, not opposing the raise in their pay, here and now declares that whatever raises of salaries shall be voted to public school teachers should and must be paid to equally qualified teachers whether or not they are white people or negroes. By the census of 1940 South Carolina had about 1,080,000 white and 814,000 negro inhabitants. The white people probably pay 95 per cent of the property and direct taxes. If we are to have an elaborate, a "modern", system of public schools, in common decency and justice, we have got to carry it on impartially and without discrimination as to race. The News and Courier believes the burden too much for the white 55 per cent of the population. It believes that there should be no free school system except for the five or six lower grades, that all education above and beyond them should be supported by tuition fees and by voluntary gifts and endowments. Unless conditions shall change mightily in South Carolina, its white people are to discover that they can't bear the load of schooling for negroes and deal justly with them without sweating and groaning under it, and they have got to do justice by the negroes or be dishonest.

Danville, Va.

TO EQUALIZE TEACHERS' PAY

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DANVILLE, Va. — (ANP) — The salaries of Negro and white teachers in the public school system here will be equalized beginning with the school term next fall if plans announced by Superintendent G. L. H. Johnson on March 26 are put into effect. Negro teachers were promised equal salaries with the whites over a year ago when an effort was made to force salary equalization between the races.

The new salary scale in the fall will include annual increases for all teachers of $125 until a maximum of $2,525 is attained by teachers with the M. A. or M. S. degrees. The lowest salary on the new schedule will be $1,400 annually.

Sat. 4-13-46

8 Cities in Va. Pay Negro Teachers Equally

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP)—Eight cities in Virginia pay teachers equal salaries for similar work and similar training and experience, it was revealed here, this week. These cities are Charlottesville, Covington, Danville, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond and Roanoke.

Salaries are equal or nearly so in two or three counties, and plans for equalizing salaries in the public school system are being made in several other cities.

Teachers, through NAACP lawyers, brought action against the school boards in Norfolk, Richmond and Newport News, but the equalization cases were fought out in the courts only in Norfolk and Newport News.

Sat. 9-28-46

Cost Teachers' Jobs

The equalization of salaries was effected in Richmond finally by a compromise between the teachers and the school board. It is to go into effect during the current school term, according to the city superintendent.

The equalization fight there cost Dr. L. F. Palmer, former principal of Huntington High School; James W. Ivy, a teacher in the high school there; and several others their jobs before the case was won.

The fight in Norfolk was begun by Miss Aline Black, who sued the school board for equal salaries, but lost on a technicality. Afterwards Melvin O. Alston, also a teacher, sued for equal salaries and won.

Doing Right by Virginia Teachers

Times-Dispatch Richmond, Va.
Mon. 10-7-46

BY SLOW, steady steps the salaries of Virginia's public school teachers are approaching a level which might be considered reasonable. Last March the State Board of Education, acting under authorization of the 1946 General Assembly, established a minimum of $120 a month for the contractual period for teachers with a college certificate (four years' college training) and $140 for those with master's degrees. Last week the board endorsed in principle the proposal that beginning with the fiscal year 1948, these minima be raised to $1,400 and $1,600 a year, respectively.

Realization of this objective will depend upon the appropriation of a sum sufficient for the purpose by the General Assembly of 1948 and on increased appropriations in many instances by communities.

As recently as 1944 it was brought out that 17 counties in Virginia paid their teachers less than $800 on an average for the school year. At that time, the average teacher's pay in the counties was $887 and in the cities $1,474. Naturally, the lowest of these salaries were much lower. The State made no effort to set a minimum for the cities and counties beyond saying that the average teacher's salary could not be less than the amount of the teacher unit appropriation from the State. This was unfortunately low.

The DENNY Commission's excellent report in 1944 recommended that as money was made available by the General Assembly, the State Board of Education should be empowered to enforce a uniform minimum salary scale for all Virginia public school teachers—white and Negro, rural and urban, elementary and secondary—for 10 months of work. The General Assembly of 1946 enacted this recommendation into law, and pursuant to this the Board of Education in March adopted minima for the biennium beginning July 1. They provided that beginning teachers with college degrees should be paid not less than $120 a month, while those with M. S. degrees were assured a minimum of $140 a month. The board unfortunately did not specify whether teachers should be paid on a basis of nine or 10 months.

The scale recommended for adoption two years hence would increase these figures roughly by $200 apiece and assure annual increases after two years until annual salaries of $1,900 and $2,100, respectively, are reached.

It should be pointed out that these are *minimum* salaries; any county or city school division can pay more, as some divisions, particularly cities, are doing already. There is no reason to think that any of these will reduce its scale to accord with the State minimum. Certainly this is not the purpose of the program. The divisions which will be affected are principally counties, many of whose teachers are now receiving less than $1,400 for a session's work.

Through gradual increases, public school teaching can be made more attractive and desirable to young men and women who now ignore it for better-paying jobs, and teachers now serving will be given a stronger incentive to do good work and to remain in the educational field.

Virginia can build a much more effective school system by increasing teacher pay to a reasonable level. No system of education is better than its teachers. The 1948 General Assembly should approve the minimum salaries which the State Board of Education has endorsed.

Virginia Leads The Others

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 9-19-46

News accounts give eight cities in Virginia having the same salary schedule for white and Negro school teachers. These include Charlottesville, Covington, Danville, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Richmond, Portsmouth and Roanoke. In addition, salaries are reported to be equal in two or three counties and plans are in the making for equalizing white and Negro teachers' pay in other cities. Significant, too is the fact that suits to compel equalization were instituted in only two of these cities—Norfolk and Newport News. In the others, either a compromise was effected or the equal pay was agreed to voluntarily.

That record places Virginia a good distance out in front of other southern cities in the equal pay movement. As a matter of fact, there is every likelihood that most, if not all, Virginia cities will have granted the equal pay concessions before any material headway is made in other southern states. Probably cities in Florida rank next to Virginia. And save for Florida and a sprinkling in South Carolina, other southern states have not even scratched the surface in this direction. One such suit has been won in Texas. No other city has made any headway. Not even in Georgia, where perhaps next to Virginia, a case has been filed in Atlanta since 1941. All of which points up the need for greater speed and facility on the part of those in charge of the handling of such suits. This of course, is no criticism on the attorneys handling the cases nor the NAACP, for that matter. We believe all of them are doing the best that can be done under the circumstances. Nevertheless, it is important that public confidence be maintained by such explanations as are proper on the reason for the failure or delay in prosecution of these cases, where they are limping along. We know some instances where the cases are permitted to hang fire with good cause. But the public should know that, too.

19s 1946

LOUISVILLE, KY.
LOUISVILLE DEFENDER

JAN 12 1946

YOU MAY BE INTERESTED IN

A HOPE FOR BETTER COOKS AND MAIDS

By G. W. JACKSON

ANY group that renders an important service has the right to organize and work for its best interests. Failure to do so is hardly excusable. Whatever his job, the worker who does not desire and try to be a better worker is not worthy of his hire.



Mr. Jackson

When, 65 years ago, Booker T. Washington started Tuskegee in order to make Negro girls better cooks and Negro boys better farmers, his people called him a fool and an Uncle Tom, who accepted the theory that the race was inherently inferior and divinely destined to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. But Mr. Washington was far from daffy. The truth was and is and ever will be that, no matter what a worker's nationality is, he ought to be efficient.

The Negro is catching up with Mr. Washington's idea. And that argues well for the solution of the vicious Race Problem. Out of a welter of things—for example, the take-me-as-I-am-and-pay-me-a-neat-wage attitude of too many Negro domestics; the sureness that jobs on which Negroes had long had a kind of priority were slipping away from them; the "condescension" of white people to do things which they formerly had considered beneath their dignity; the intellectual awakening which is slowly bringing people to see the gravity and the dignity of all labor — out of this welter comes Mrs. Ruby Blackburn's idea of establishing centers to train cooks, maids, and a dozen other classes of Negro domestic employees whose pay checks have always been lean. Mrs. Blackburn sees clearly the relation between the quantity of the pay and quality of the labor. Her centers will aim to turn out laborers worthy of their hire.

Says Mrs. Blackburn, "Our people want a fair day's pay for a full day's work." One is struck by the good sense and honesty in that statement. When she says, "We have been half paid, it's true, but we've been half-trained or not trained at all." we admire her candor. When she says, "We will send out courteous workers," we are forced to think of the many qualities which domestics do not have which they should have. And when she says, "When they quit, they will be required to give notice; and they will expect notice in return," we wonder why both the cook and the mistress, the yardman and the master have for so long a time ignored the most obvious obligation which any two persons in a contractural relation such as theirs should observe.

Mrs. Blackburn seems to have thought this domestic servant problem through and through, because her program means to take care of such undoubtedly important matters as the prospective employes' education, health, appearance, manners, voice, habits, security. The domestic servant situation has given headaches because folks have not given it near the thought and attention which it deserves. The problem is not a one person's nor a one group' problem. Employe, employer, the public, and the government must give it its proper place and regard it as a major concern in human relations.

If Mrs. Blackburn succeeds in getting her movement a-going, and if her vision and plans materialize, then there will come about a thing which should be devoutly hoped for, namely, a goodwill relationship between employer and employe in the field of domestic service; and every job will be a good job deserving good pay; and every worker will be an efficient worker entitled to fair treatment. She will in the course of time transform a big section of toiling America into a big body of respectable people earning a decent wage, living a decent life; free of charity, and feeling pride in a job well done; an upstanding group of essential and appreciated workers so efficiently trained that higher wages can be earned and ungrudgingly paid, and not demanded but resolutely withheld.

If Epaminondas could take the office of public scavenger in ancient Thebes and so ennoble it that his fellow townsmen felt honored to be elected to it, perhaps Mrs. Blackburn's training centers can revolutionize the domestic servant situation in America so that cooks and chauffeurs, maids and yardboys will enjoy a level of wages, treatment, and security that will make them as happy as any class of workers on earth.

OPP GIRL GIVES BOOK REVIEW AT HUNTINGDON

Miss Dorothy Rainer reviews "Tuskegee And The Black Belt" by Anne Kendrick Walker:

Postwar America's three greatest problems center around Negroes, Jews, and labor unions. Information is a prerequisite to solving any problem. Anne Kendrick Walker has added to the numerous books on the Negro, an excellent portrait of the race. The author has written from a liberal point of view a book of contrasts, and has given editorial comments of the white and Negro press their place in showing a cross section of opinion. This study is written primarily, though, to throw additional light on the Black Belt Country of the far South, where the Negro population in many areas out numbers the white.

Miss Walker has painted a vivid picture of the development of Tuskeegee Institute, its founder, Booker T. Washington and his work.

The story of the Tuskeegee of today, which I visited Sunday, from one hundred acres of old plantation to the largest institution in the world for Negroes, is a challenging one.

I went to church at the Tuskeegee chapel and took part in the best planned and conducted service I have ever seen, heard a choir that has won deserved national fame, heard a preacher with more speaker personality than any white preacher in Montgomery, heard a sermon which had more practical purpose and common sense than any I have heard from a Montgomery pulpit, (I have visited three-fourth of the Montgomery churches, and sat in a church built at breathtakingly low cost in comparison to its exquisite beauty.

I met students who possessed the hospitality, selfassurance, good sportsmanship, and principles of brotherhood that are rationed in our own Huntingdon.

Miss Walker has included a fairly complete account of the life and scientific contributions of the great humanitarian. Dr. George W. Carver.

The second half of her book, she has devoted to a history of the Negro race for a better understanding, a chapter on the Negroes' bill of grievances, and one on the white man's woes. Indeed, she has attacked the problem from both sides. This, we who are prejudiced, fail to do.

An interesting contracst to Miss Walker's liberal and broad outlook is Marching Blacks, by Dr. Adam C. Powell, Jr., the most radical of radicals. Miss Walker has given us facts from which to form our own opinion. Dr. Powell has biven us facts plus his opinion. The first Negro to be elected to the United States Congress condemns Booker T. Washington's concentration on the upper ten percent. He charges as a leader of the Negro masses, mu,st be judged as one who did more to rtard the progress of black folk than any other single individual."

World War II has been won as a military event. The peace following will never be won, our democracy will never be a real democracy until this race problem has been solved; and the problem will never be solved until we supposedly Christians attack it from both sides an dstudy the facts, both pleasant and unpleasant, as Anne Kendrick Walker has done.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
RECORD
Circ. D. 10,688

FEB 21 1946

Race Problems Discussed At WSCS Meeting

"Race Problems in the World Today," were discussed by Mrs. Harold Jerolamon before 41 members of the Woman's Society Christian Service, Asbury Methodist Church; in the church chapel Tuesday night. Mrs. Adolph Lovgren presided and devotions were led by Mrs. Davis Simons.

Mrs. Jerolamon explained that the White man has always wanted to use the black, red and yellow man to further his economic plans but does not want to face his competition. She cited reasons why the United States encouraged large numbers of immigrants to come here in the late 18 hundreds, both from Europe and Asia.

The guest speaker reviewed the world. She mentioned many of life of Booker T. Washington and her personal experiences in regard pointed out the fine curriculum schools of the South which she he established at Tuskegee to help while traveling and living educate and train the Negroes of the South. Also referred to were visited while there.

Announcement was made of a accomplishments of George Wash- Martha Washington Tea sponsored ington Carver at Tuskegee and by the WSCS Friday afternoon, his great influence both upon the Feb. 22, at the home of Mrs. For- Negro and white people of the Davison, Pleasure Bay

Birthday calendars will be received at this time.

Hostesses at the last meeting were Mrs. John Petersen, Mrs. Harry Larson, Mrs. Fred Larson, Mrs. Charles Olsen and Mrs. Pete Johnson.

NEW YORK,
N. Y. AMSTERDA.
JUN 1 1946



STRANDED IN NEW YORK. Tuskegee Choir, here for the ceremonies of installing the Barthe bust of Booker T. Washington in the New York University Hall of Fame, have landed on the side-walks of New York. The rail-strike left them both literally and figuratively "flat-footed" in New York. When this shot was taken at 125th St. and Seventh Ave., they were not too worried about how they were going to get back to Tuskegee. As a matter of fact they look most "un-worried". However, according to last reports an unsympatheitc school administration had chartered a bus and the choir is again on its way.

19s 1946



ALABAMA NEW HOMEMAKERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING—The Alabama Association of New Homemakers of America recently held its annual meeting at Tuskegee Institute. The National Organization of Homemakers of America is comprised of high school girls enrolled in homemaking classes in seventeen States. In the Alabama association there are thirty local chapters with an overall membership of 1658. The national organization has selected as its project the task of furnishing a room in the new wing of the Infantile Paralysis unit of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute. State officers are Vivian Brantley, president, Knox Academy, Selma; Lola Williams, vice president, Carver High, Gadsden; Mildred Phillips, secretary, Talladega County Training School, Renfroe; Sara Warren, treasurer, Tuskegee Institute High; Bennie D. Black, reporter, Monroe County Training School, Beatrice, and Mrs. Emilie Scott High, State adviser.

Rueben Alba Is Alcorn Coach

ALCORN, Miss.—Reuben Alba, who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1939, has been named director of athletics and head football coach at Alcorn college.

Alba has had a successful coaching career, having directed the athletic activities at Snow Hill Institute, Snow Hill, Ala., and as coach of the Tuskegee high school teams.

At Snow Hill, Alba discovered and tutored Cora Gaines and Lillie Purifoy. They later entered Tuskegee Institute and have become nationally known for their outstanding hurdling ability. Also Alba had a hand in the early training of Raymond Head and Louis Slade who, after entering college, represented the Tuskegee Institute men's varsity track team at the Penn Relays. Both Head and Slade became stars on the Golden Tiger football team and Slade was also a basketball player of exceptionally ability.

* * *

AT THE Douglass high school, El Paso, where Alba coached for several years, he became widely known throughout the Southwest not only for the calibre of his teams but also for his capable and inspiring leadership.

For the past four years he has been with the USO, having served as program director at Tuskegee Institute and as director of the USO at Key West, Fla. He resigned his position at Key West when he was named to his present position at Alcorn.

THE VALUE OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Ever since Booker T. Washington founded what was first known as Tuskegee State Normal School in 1880, The Montgomery Advertiser has given full support to the building of this great institution for the education of Negroes at Tuskegee.

The story goes that in the early days of Booker T. Washington's efforts he came often to Montgomery to receive the counsel and encouragement of Major W. W. Screws, Editor of The Advertiser. This friendly relationship between the newspaper and the college has continued through the years. Grover C. Hall was a devoted friend of Dr. Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Booker Washington in 1915. And in 1935, when Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee's President today, took the helm from Dr. Moton, Grover Hall befriended him. Through recent years The Advertiser has continued to believe in Tuskegee and in the far vision of Booker Washington who taught his people—"Cast down your buckets where you are."

Of equal value, perhaps, has been the part played by Tuskegee Institute as a symbol of hope. Booker Washington said, "I have learned that success is to be measured not so much by the position one has reached in life as by the obstacles he has overcome in their industrial skills, in their increased farm productivity, and in their good

It would be difficult to measure the economic value of Tuskegee Institute to the State of Alabama. Its contributions in better health of the Negro people, in improve-

in trying to succeed." For many a deserving and aspiring Negro youth, Tuskegee has been the light of encouragement that enabled him or her to overcome the obstacles.

Not so many years ago a good many people doubted the desirability of education for Negroes. These people are very few today. Most Southerners, while resentful of outside pressures and unconvinced that Rome can be built in a day, are agreed that ignorance is a disease, and that its blight upon any segment of our population is sure to infect us all.

Tuskegee Institute was founded by an Act

He traced the struggle of Negroes for complete integration into American life as a first class citizen and listed some of the recent gains which should give new hope and courage, paying a tribute to William Hastie, Warner Lawson, Congressman Arthur Mitchell, and others who have made distinguished contributions. Other participants on the panel included Prof. William E. Morton, principal of the East Street High School at Opelika and a graduate student; Cleophus A. Howze, of Wilmington, N. C.; and Leon Williams, undergraduate veteran.

Miss Forney Talks At State College

Montgomery, Ala.

Miss Katherine Forney, school lunch consultant for the Alabama State Department of Education, addressed the assembly at the State Teachers College on Tuesday on the subject, "The School Lunch Program."

Tracing the history of the development of federal aid in the matter of school lunches, the speaker outlined in detail some steps which the teachers could take in the matter of establishing free lunch service in the schools of the state, emphasizing the fact that the only requisites for the establishment of this program are (1) an interested teacher or principal (2) a hungry child and (3) an interested patron.

She encouraged the teachers to make full use of the services of her office and expressed a hope that the time may soon come when every school in this state shall take advantage of this program which has far-reaching implications in the total development of a fine and healthful Alabama citizenry. Miss Forney was introduced by Dr. Robert C. Hatch who also presented to the assembly Dr. J. L. Blair, supervisor of Negro education in the state. Special music for this assembly included a medley of patriotic songs played by Mrs. Mildred Greenwood Hall and the college choir which sang, "God Bless America," as arranged by Berlin and directed by Prof. Frederick D. Hall.

For the regular Friday assembly the students were enlightened by a panel discussion led by Dean C. Johnson Dunn on the subject, "The Bulwarks of Negro Freedom." In opening the discussion, Dean Dunn, who is professor of government, made reference to the recent observance of Independence Day and quoted from the preamble of the Constitution of the United States and also from the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. Wallace Is Sorority Speaker At Tuskegee

Norfolk, Va.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Mrs. Arnetta Gravely Wallace of Knoxville, Tenn., regional director for the Southeast of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, was principal speaker here when on January 13 Beta Xi Chapter of Tuskegee Institute celebrated the thirty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the organization. The program was held in the institute chapel.

After an introduction by Mrs. Clara E. Williams, basileus of Beta Xi Omega, Mrs. Wallace reviewed the history of the sorority in two distinct periods: the first twenty years being characterized as the period of exclusiveness and the second period distinguished by an ever-increasing awareness of social needs which fostered the Mississippi Health project, the national non-partisan lobby and the national health project.

AIDS NATIONAL LOBBY

During the war with its effects upon Negro status, Alpha Kappa Alpha, reported Mrs. Wallace, has concentrated on the non-partisan lobby organized in Washington, D. C., for the dual purpose of discouraging legislation unfavorable to Negroes and promoting legislation which will help to secure for the Negro full participation as an American citizen.

The national health program organized in 1945 under the leadership of Mrs. Estelle Massey Ridley is designed to promote better use of health agencies by Negroes through an extended health education program promoted by the individual chapters under the supervision of Soror Flora Chisholm now on tour to visit personally each of the 41 chapters of the southeastern region in her capacity as health consultant. In addition a survey of health facilities of

Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana is being carried on by Soror Mildred Handy, appointed January, 1946.

Knoxville, chairman of the Girl Scout Leaders Association and active in many other civic affairs. Mrs. Wallace is director of music

Tuskegee Sculptor's Work Is Inspiration to Youth

Louisville, Pittsburgh Courier

Dr. Isaac Hathaway, head of the Department of Ceramics, Tuskegee Institute, has perhaps done more to inspire Negro youth than many of the internationally-heralded leaders.

Dr. Hathaway has spent his life as a sulptor, specializing in the production of busts and statues of men and women like Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, Booker T. Washington and Crispus Attucks, and distributing them throughout the world.

Dr. Hathaway recognized the need for such work when he was a small boy. He had been taken by his father to an art exhibition in Cincinnati and became perturbed when he noticed that not one bust of great Negroes he had heard about were among the ones on display. He soon became acquainted with the fallacies of the American educational system and vowed to make the production of statues of eminent Negroes his life work.

BUSINESS FAILED

A native of Lexington, Ky., Dr. Hathaway was educated in the Cincinnati Art Academy and several accredited art schools in New England. He also worked as an illustrator of anatomy with the Department of Psysiology at Kentucky State College.

He organized a small firm known as the Afro Art Company in Washington, D. C., around 1910, but because of financial difficulties, was forced to close.

Determined to continue his work, Dr. Hathaway went to Arkansas State School in 1915 to establish a Department of Ceramics. There he achieved international recognition, and samples of his work were distributed in many foreign countries. The profits enabled him to employ others to help with the manufacture of the busts and he became recognized as a sculptor of unusual talent.

CONSIDERED "DEAN"

One of his chief activities was to place the statues of pioneer educators on the campuses of schools throughout the South to serve as inspirations for youth seeking to elevate their intel- and cultural levels.

Dr. Hathaway has established at Tuskegee Institute one of the most extensive and adequately-equipped ceramics departments anywhere in the Nation.

He is called by many "dean of Negro ceramists."

Dr. Hathaway's wife, who is known throughout the South as a leading educator, recently founded a Tuskegee chapter of the Achievement Clubs, Inc. Mrs. Hathaway became interested in the work of the organization several weeks ago when Mrs. Alma Illery, Pittsburgh clubwoman, who is president of the Achievement Clubs, was awarded the degree of doctor of humanity, at Tuskegee.



TO APPEAR BEFORE YOUTH —PAUL ROBESON, shown receiving flowers from Lovete Washington Tuskegee S. N. Y. C. leader, will be a featured performer at the SOUTHERN YOUTH LEGISLATURE when it meets in COLUMBIA, S. C. OCTOBER 18, 19 and 20. Over a thousand youth from every part of the South are expected to attend in response to the call of the Southern Negro Youth Congress whose National office is located in the Masonic Temple Building, Birmingham.

Progress Outlined to Tuskegee Grads

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — "The opening of Constitution Hall to the Tuskegee Choir and the selection of Mrs. Emma C. Clement, Louisville, as the American mother of 1946, are signs of enlightenment," said Basil O'Connor before Tuskegee's graduating class last week.

Mr. O'Connor, chairman of the American Red Cross and newly elected chairman of the Tuskegee board of trustees, pointed out that America has been too "busy during the past years righting wrongs in other parts of the world."

Neglect Caused More Evils

He said this neglect has caused wrongs existing here to grow in number and visibility, but that there is evidence that these evils diminish in virulence as enlightenment comes."

The Rev. Archibald Carey of Chicago also spoke on the subject, "One World or More." Dr. Frederick Patterson, president of Tuskegee, bestowed degrees on the graduates.

Certificates of Merit Awarded

He awarded certificates of merit to Mrs. Alma Illery, Pittsburgh, for her contribution in the development of George Washington Carver Day and final passage of the bill in Congress, and Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts, of the physical education department, who helped.

Alumni awards were given to Charles P. Adams, Grambling, La., and Miss Hattie Womack. Miss Geraldine Hastings, Tuskegee, received the master of science degree in home economics.

19s 1946



TUSKEGEE, ALA.—(SNS)—HELP FROM RED CROSS—Charles H. Elliot (in bed), Decatur, Ala. and his cousin Wesley Blalock, also of Decatur, patients at Veteran's Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., get help from Red Cross Gray Lady Mrs. Olivia Clark, Tuskegee in preparing a "round robin" letter to the folks back home. — (American Red Cross photo by Johnson)

Davis Speaks At Memorial Day Ceremony

Advertiser

Veterans Hospital Plans Tuskegee Services To Honor Dead

FM 5-31-46

By M. H. POTTER

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 30—Hope for fulfillment of the aims for which World War II were fought was expressed here today by Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis in a Memorial Day Address at the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital.

"We have a right to expect," General Davis said, "that the represenatives of the people, who made it possible for us to fight and vanquish the enemy incapable of interfering with our way of life, fulfill their responsibility in securing to the dependents of those who fell, and to us who survive, the Four Freedoms here in our homeland, and throughout the world."

"On this Memorial Day and on Memorial Days to come," he added, "I hope that we will renew our faith in the cause for which our comrades gave their lives. I hope that all of us will assume the responsibility of securing the dependents of those who died, to the veterans who survived, their dependents, and all of the people of our country the full rights and privileges of our democracy."

General Davis was introduced by Col. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., manager of the Tuskegee VA Hospital, and response to his address was given by Mrs. Sophie Gay, who was in the first group of women enlisted in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and later became an officer in the Women's Army Corps.

The program, which attracted more than 500 persons, began with inspection of the guard of honor, Company C, 25th Infantry Combat Team, by General Davis.

Chaplain Henry J. C. Bowden, representing the Veterans of Foreign Wars, served as master of ceremonies. Invocation was given by Chaplain John A. DeVaux, of the 25th Infantry Combat Team. Capt. J. A. Kennedy, representing the American Legion, made a brief address introducing Colonel Dibble.

After the sounding of taps, services were held at Ashland Cemetery with a prayer by Chaplain Bowden, eulogy by Chaplain L. T. Robinson, decoration of the graves, a volley by a firing squad and the sounding of taps.

General Davis inspected the hospital, greeting many World War II veterans who had known him in the European Theater of operations.

The program was sponsored by Harris - Mosley - Tresville Post 4545, Veterans of Foregin Wars, and Britton McKenzie Post 150, American Legion.

During the afternoon a baseball game was played between teams representing the VA hospital personnel and the 25th Infantry combat team.

Tuskegee Host To Boy Scouts

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., June 17, 1946—Boy Scout field executives of Region Five, comprising Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennesee closed a successful six day session here last week. Increased interest in Scouting was reflected in the large representation of Boy Scout leaders and in the intaerest and enthusiasm of those in attendance. In order to cover the work outlined, day and night sessions were held.

P. 8

The conference was conducted by Harley Ert, Regional Executive. He was assisted by George Simpson, deputy regional executive; A. J. Taylor, national field director, interracial service; and Harry H. Haybert, health and safety service.

Tue. 6-18-46

At the opening session held in the Peabody Room in Dorothy Hall Monday morning, General B. O. Davis, United States Army, was heard in an inspiring and forceful address. Institute officials spoke and greetings from Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, were conveyed to the group.

The theme of the Conference was "Solving Problems in Scouting Through Planned Programs. Among the topics for discussion were Institute Personnel, Building Relationships, Commissioner's Staff, Division Personnel, Field Executive's Responsibility, Cubbing, The Boy Scout and The Senior Boy Scout.

Camp activities were emphasized as well as instruction in swimming and water safety. There were demonstrations and lectures covering all phases of the Scout program.

Merritt L. Pace, Field Executive, whose headquarters are in Montgomery, Alabama, arranged the program. He spoke at the various sessions, scheduled the meetings and planned the recreational activities.

Field executives in attendance were: John A. Jordan, Tuscaloosa; E. C. Jones, Dothan; David W. Kelly, Jr., Huntsville; William F. Matthews, Birmingham; Phelix W. Echols, Mobile; Marion L. Rudd, Little Rock, Arkansas; Robert N. Perry, New Orleans, Louisiana; H. S. Williams, Lake Charles, Louisiana; Willie C. Hughes, Chattanooga, Tennessee; Jefferson Owens, Knoxville, Tennessee; Charles Cooper, Nashville, Tennessee; Leonard Parker, Jackson, Mississippi; Richard B. Harris, Jack-Marisian, Mississippi; Tyree Felder and Lemuel Locklair, Tuske-Merisian, Mississippi; Tyre Felgee Institute.

Tuskegee Elks Elect Perdue To Head Lodge

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 1-5-46

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Walter Perdue was unanimously reelected exalted ruler of the Booker T. Washington Lodge No. 762 of Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World at the election of officers held here last week.

O. E. Safford of Montgomery, deputy exalted ruler, conducted the impressive installation ceremony. Also elected and installed were Roscoe Byrd, esteemed leading knight; Charles L. Turner, esteemed loyal knight; Howard Moultrie, esteemed lecturing knight; Marshall Fletcher, esquire; Claude Ammons, inner guard; Otis Chaney, tiler; George L. Carter, treasurer reelected; Larry Robinson, secretary, reelected.

P. 4

G. H. Lewis, Harold C. Saunders and G. H. Johnson was named trustees. Amos Armstrong was appointed master of social session.

CHARITABLE MISSION

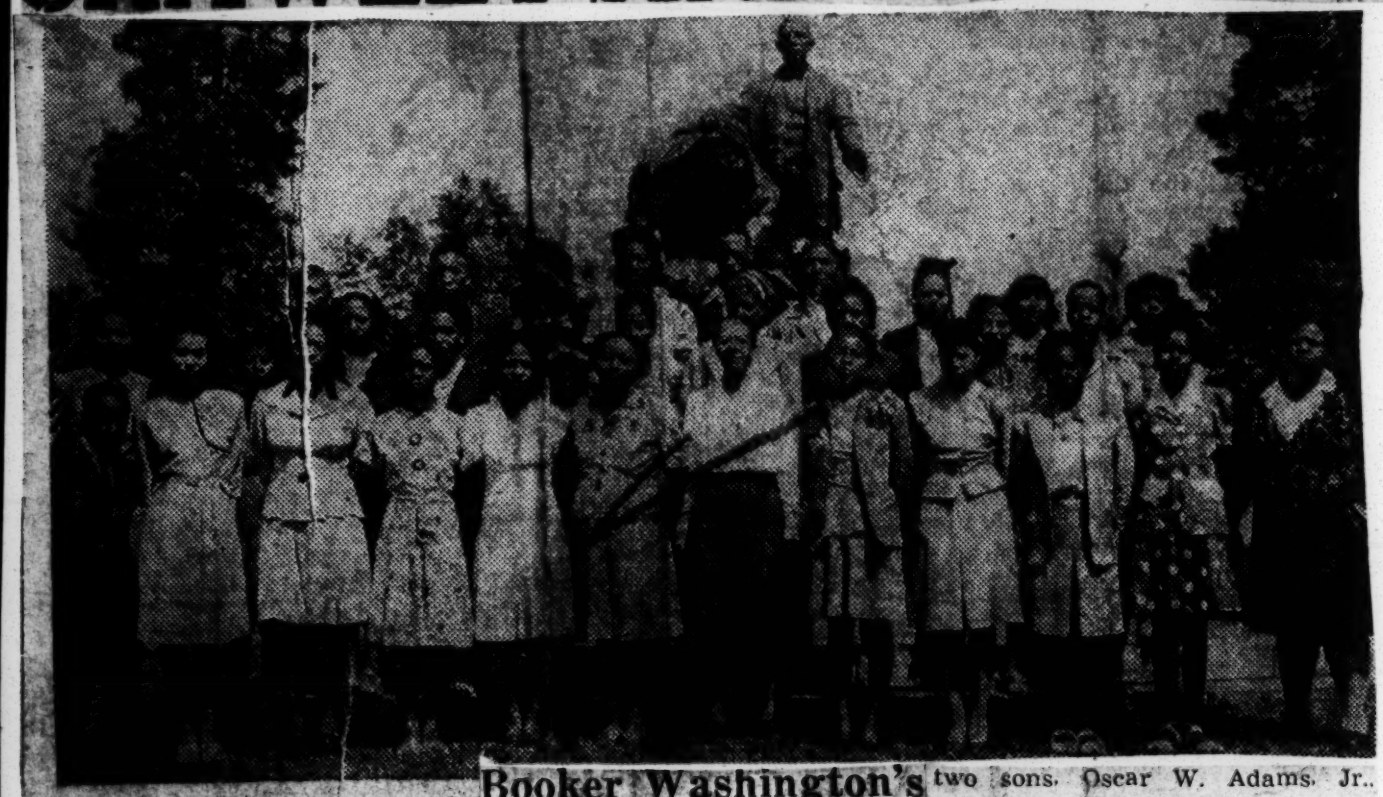
The annual charitable mission was undertaken by the lodge during the Christmas season and the membership voted a substantial contribution to the Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund.

The exalted ruler announced that plans are being made for the annual Elks oratorical contest and education program, stating that students expecting to participate have begun to enroll.

Work will begin on the erection of a beautiful Elks Home as soon as restrictions are removed from certain building materials, the exalted ruler revealed.

CLIPPING FROM
MAY 18 1946
Birmingham, Ala.
Weekly Review

CRAWLEY AND MARTIN NEW K. P. HEADS



Campus Petting Irks Dean: Favors 'Other Recreation'

Champaign, Ill., May—A war against "campus petting" was on today at the University of Illinois and the dean of men said the school would encourage "more desirable forms of recreation."

Dean Stafford said he was "shocked" by couples "all tangled up' in public.

BESSEMER HIGH

Mrs. Hester K. German an instructor at the Dunbar High School, Bessemer, with Mrs. A. N. Cohen (center) Registrar at Tuskegee with Mrs. German at her left poses with members of the Senior Class of Dunbar High School Bessemer, who with four teachers visited Tuskegee Institute last week.

Booker Washington's Philosophy Recalled

GALVESTON, Tex. (ANP) — A most successful Booker T. Washington Memorial dinner, attracting more than 200 guests, was held here recently at the Palm Terrace auditorium under auspices of the Galveston Negro Chamber of Commerce.

OSCAR ADAMS Funeral Monday

Oscar W. Adams, who died of heart attack Tuesday afternoon will be funeralized at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church at 11:00 a.m. Monday, May 20.

Adams was Secretary-treasurer of the Church Extension Department of the A.M.E. Zion Church, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Alabama and Supreme Chancellor of the K. P. of North America, South America Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

He is survived by his widow and two sons, Oscar W. Adams, Jr., and Frank Eaton Adams.

Supreme Vice Chancellor, Walter D. Crowley of Chicago, succeeds Mr. Adams as head of the Knights of Pythias Supreme Lodge while Sir W. A. Martin of Auburn, Alabama who is Grand Vice Chancellor of the Alabama Grand Lodge of Alabama automatically become Grand Chancellor until the Grand Lodge meet in June.

It is hinted in some quarters that Rev. G. Howard LeVant, Grand Prelate may be urged to hold forth for the Grand Chancellorship of Alabama. Suffice to say whomever head the order in the state will have to be "a honest hardworking boy from the country who is too smart to appropriate the order to himself—a man who has a deep appreciation for the thousands and thousands of dollars invested in the Knights of Pythias of Alabama by simple trusting men and women during the past upwards of seventy-five years.

Observe Their 35th Wedding Anniversary



Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., were honored by their children at a family re-union on their 35th wedding anniversary. Mr. Campbell is supervisory field agent for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Left to right: Miss R. Elizabeth Campbell, registered physio-therapy technician; Miss A. Noel Campbell, former captain in the WAC; Mrs. Virginia Campbell-Hawkins, R.N.; Dr. Thomas M. Campbell Jr., former captain in Army Medical Corps, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Campbell Sr. Maj. William A. Campbell of the Army Air Force is not shown in photo.—Photo by David J. Hawkins, New York.

Mrs. L. V. Greene Dies At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Feb. 2.—Mrs. Lottie V. Greene, a pioneer in rural education and one of the most widely known women in Macon County, died here Friday morning after an illness of several months. She was in her seventies.

Mrs. Greene was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1889, and was handed her diploma by Booker T. Washington and was encouraged by him to devote her teaching talents to rural education. Enthusiastic and energetic Mrs. Greene entered upon a teaching career which had its successful termination 50 years later. For a long period of time she served as principal of the Harris Barrett School which she built into one of the most successful educational ventures in the county.

She also achieved enviable reputation as a teacher of outstanding ability. Scores of men and women who later were graduated from Tuskegee Institute owe whatever success that they may have achieved to the early training which they received under Mrs. Greene. The high esteem in which she was held was expressed by President F. D. Patterson when informed of her death.

He said: "The entire Tuskegee family mourns the loss of Mrs. Greene. A highly regarded resident of this community; a contributor to its growth and development and a leader in the religious, educational and civic activities. She will be greatly missed."

Mrs. Greene was married to Charles W. Greene for whom the community of Greenwood, adjacent to the campus, was named. He was Booker Washington's classmate at Hampton Institute and came to Tuskegee at the request of Dr. Washington and headed the agricultural department which grew into one of the largest and most useful departments of the institute under his direction. He died 20 years ago. Mrs. Greene was a member of Butler Chapel A. M. E. Z. Church, the Eastern Star and was interested in various charities. She devoted much time to club work in the rural areas. Funeral services will be held from Butler Chapel Sunday at 2 p.m. and burial will take place in the institute cemetery.

Plans Made For 20th Anniversary Reunion At Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — Plans for the celebraton of the 20th Anniversary Reunion by members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1927 were made here this week, Institute officials announced. This anniversary meeting will be held at the Institute in April, 1947. The reunioners will spend three happy days on the campus and are expected to come from various sections of the country for the occasion.

The class roster is being compiled by Capt. R. S. Darnaby of the Alumni Office. Members of the Class of 1927 residing at Tuskegee Institute who are assisting in assembling the membership roll are: Larry Robinson, Withro McEnge, Mrs. Corinne Perdue Steele, William Lavender, J. D. Avant, Mrs. Julia Caillard Rose, Ira Bodden, Dr. Edgar E. Axexander, Miss Ella Rhone, Mrs. Anna Henderson Jackson and John M. Cheatham.

Meeting also this week for the purpose of making arrangements for the Tenth Anniversary Reunion were members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1937. The following members, located at Tuskegee are working toward, the success of the reunion: Leswood T. Dorsey, Mrs. Lillian Glanton Thompson, Dr. Ernest McCampbell, Lt. Sidney Parker, Mrs. Emily C. Neely and Daniel Beasley.

Assisting Captain Darnaby in assembling the names and addresses of the members of the 1937 class are Mrs. Hazel M. Smith, 801 Jefferson Street, Madison, Illinois; Dr. Cleve W. Eneas, Louis D. Green, Mrs. Electa Dingus Green, Gladstone Hodge, Meharry College, Nashville, Tennessee; James S. Stanback, Columbus, Georgia; Mrs. Jeanette Dardeen Jenkins, Dayton, Ohio; Merritt L. Pace, Wetumpka, Alabama, Sandolphra Robinson, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Hattie Lindsey Stevenson, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Essye Owens Sanled, Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Florence Wright Mitchell, New Haven, Connecticut, and George C. Allen, Wimington, N. C.

The classes have pledged to make the customary substantial cash donation to Tuskegee Institute. New features will be added to the already wellplanned program, a class representative stated.

Scholarship Winner

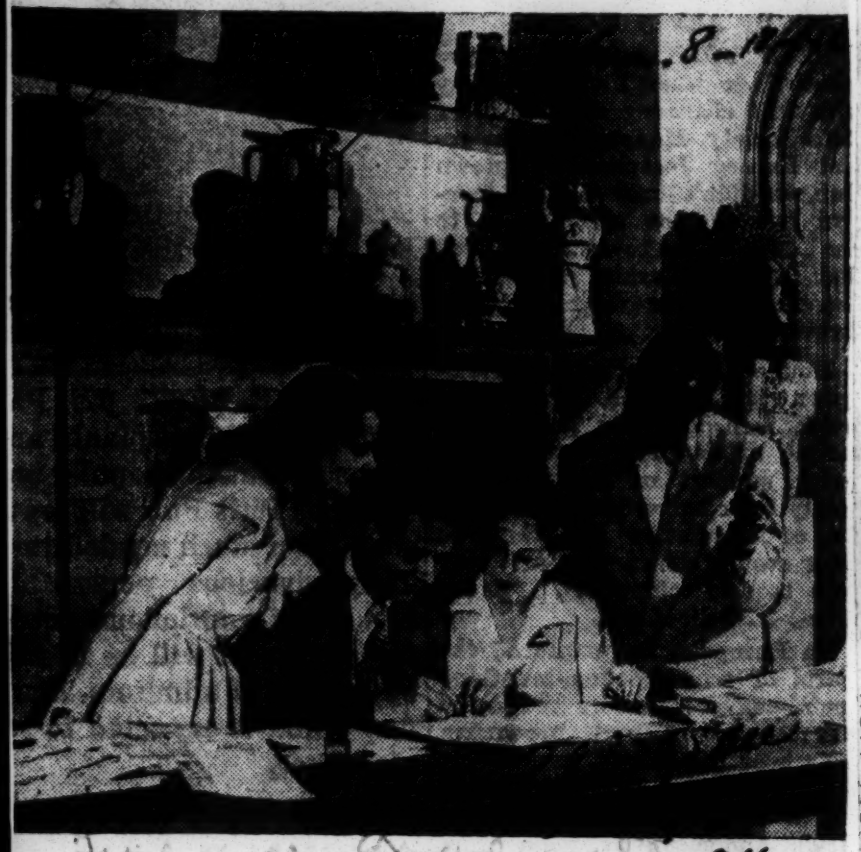


TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., June 28.—Mrs. Sara N. Locklair (above) is the recipient of a scholarship and will leave the campus today for Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., where she will pursue courses in Hotel Administration, Business Accounting and Interior Decorating.

Last summer Mrs. Locklair, who is in charge of the Institute Guest House Units, spent several weeks in the East studying administration, personnel and operating services of the leading hotels and restaurants with a view of improving the services of the guest units at the Institute.

Mrs. Locklair is a graduate of Tuskegee, class of 1939. Since receiving her Bachelor of Science degree in home economics she has had wide experience in personal services and management. Mrs. Locklair will be away from the institute for a period of eight weeks.

LAUNCHING THE ONE WORLD BOOK CLUB



Alphonse Heningburg, Executive Director, signs the prospectus which completes the organization of THE ONE WORLD BOOK CLUB. K. Aliki, famous Greek actress, and Mbonu Ojike, author of "My Africa" (both standing) join Rolph Sues, author of "Shark's Fins and Millet", in studying the program of the Club. THE ONE WORLD BOOK CLUB, which promotes and distributes books about minority groups, is located at 227 West 13th Street, New York City. The prospectus was signed in the studio of E. Segredakis, art dealer.



JESSE O. THOMAS

Thomas To Speak At Holiday Celebration In Tuskegee

Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 7-4-46
P. 9

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 3.—Jesse O. Thomas, special assistant to the Director of Domestic Operations, American Red Cross Headquarters, Washington, will be the principal speaker at the July Fourth observance at the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital.

The Independence Day program will be held at 10 a.m. Thursday, and will be climaxed at 2 p. m. with a baseball game between the VA Hospital Personnel team and the team of Tuskegee Army Air Field.

Thomas joined the Red Cross staff in his present position on May 1, 1943. A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, he attended the New York School of Social Work. During the last World War he served as State Supervisor of Negro Economics for the State of New York and as Examiner-in-Charge of the U. S. Employment Service, New York City.

For the past 21 years, Thomas has been field director of the Urban League Headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. He is the founder of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, and he was a delegate to the first International Conference of Social Work held in Paris, France.

In 1916, Thomas was a member of the Hoover Food Conservation staff in the State of South Carolina. In 1927, he served as a member of the Hoover Flood Relief Commission in Arkansas and Louisiana. He also served as a member of the Negro Advisory Commission for the American Red Cross.

In 1936, as general manager of Negro participation in the Texas Centennial, he organized the largest exhibit on a national scale that Negroes have ever presented. In 1941, he joined the War Savings Staff, U. S. Treasury, in which capacity he covered a large part of the nation organizing War Bond sales.

Alumni & Former Students

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat 6-22-46



To look at this charming group one would never think they have done anything less feminine than pour a cup of tea. Yet each held down a war post, and with distinction! left to right, Miss A. Noel Campbell, former captain in the WAC; Mrs. Virginia Hawkins, R.N., who served at Lincoln Hospital in NYC, and Miss R. Elizabeth Campbell, registered physio-therapy technician, who is now serving at the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center. They are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Tuskegee Faculty Members Marry In Pine Bluff, Ark.

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 9-14-46

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — Evelyn Billie Jean Pearson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl W. Pearson Sr., was married here last week to Robert Eugene Garrett, son of the late Mrs. Garrett of Canton, Miss.

Rev. Augustus J. Pearson, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, Camden, Ark., brother of the bride, performed the double-ring ceremony in the presence of a group of members of the immediate family from Pine Bluff, Eldorado and Camden.

The bride wore a two-piece aqua crepe drape with white accessories. The bridegroom was dressed in white.

The bride's attendant, Mrs. Queen Esther Carter, a classmate, wore a white crepe dress, navy accessories and a corsage of white carnations.

Norris Carter of Emory, Miss., a classmate of the groom, was best man.

Mrs. Garrett, a graduate of Merrill High School, Pine Bluff, attended Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., where she received her title Registered Nurse, and is now employed as a member of the nursing faculty.

The bridegroom also graduated from Tuskegee Institute.

Following a short trip the couple will be at home at Dorothy Hall, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., where Garrett is now employed as an instructor in Commercial Dietetics.

Love vs. Sports

Afro-American

Wedding bells almost failed to ring for Maj. Bill Campbell, commander of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, who married Miss Wilmer Burton in Chicago last week.

Trouble was that Bill, who is a crack tennis ace, went to Maxwell Field to participate in an officers' court tourney and arrived in Chicago just a few minutes before the marriage bureau closed for the week end.

But he was running true to form because his father, T. M. Campbell, field agent for the Department of Agriculture, had a similar experience 30-odd years ago. The elder Campbell, however, was not delayed because of sports, but was performing a chore for the late Dr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee and just arrived at the bride's home in time to keep her wedding guests from having apoplexy.

Baltimore, Md.

That was a lucky marriage. Today, in addition to Bill, who is a major stationed at Lockborne Field, the Campbells boast of a successful family. Sat. 10-12-46

Tom Junior is also a major, now taking post graduate work at Harvard Medical School. Sister Virginia Campbell Hawks is a registered nurse at Lincoln Hospital New York.

Sister Noel, an ex-WAC captain, is majoring in home economics at Columbia University, and Sister Elizabeth is specializing in physio-therapy at Tuskegee Veterans Hospital after graduating from the University of California.

Wac Back In School

Weekly Review Birmingham, Ala.



9-7-46 - Sat.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama,—September 6. 1946, Miss A. Noe Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, is now attending Columbia University, New York City where she is studying for her master's degree in Home Economics majoring in foods and nutrition.

Miss Campbell holds a diploma in advanced dressmaking and a Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economics from Tuskegee. She taught for two years after her graduation. 9-7-46

In 1942 she enrolled as an officer candidate in the WACs. Upon the successful completion of the course at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, she was commissioned a served in this country and over- Second Lieutenant. Miss Campbell seas (ETO), in England and in France. Sat.

At the time of her separation from the U.S. Army, in December 1945, she held the rank of Captain.



CHINA IS HIS BEAT—Howard Holiday, UNRR worker in China, spent several days at his home in Indianapolis before leaving for Naples, Italy, to return 200 Chinese refugees to their native home. Holiday works with displaced persons.

500 Visitors To Football Classic Feted By Tuskegeans

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-2-46

CHICAGO'S Tuskegee Club was host to more than 500 visitors to the Tuskegee-Wilberforce classic when football enthusiasts from all sections of the nation were feted here at the Tuskegee Clubhouse.

The registration, which started Wednesday and lasted through Saturday, included persons from Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Birmingham and Montgomery, an executive committee meeting at Ala., Tuskegee Institute, Louisville, the club house, Saturday, Oct. 12, Philadelphia, Boston, Pine Bluff, with Joseph W. Williams of Detroit, class of '39, presiding. Those Ark., Milwaukee, Gary, Harvey present included Robert P. Morgan, Cleveland, president of the General and Villa Park, Ill. Olumni Association; Warren Tuckman Addie Mae Dillsworth, Cora er, first vice president of Pittsburgh and Milas S. Stephens, secD. Saunders, Dorinne R. Dunagan, ond vice president of Chicago. Ella Thomas, Lulla Jones, Doris Daniel J. Faulkner of the Chicago Murphy, Gladys S. Lewis, Mary Chapter was named chairman of a special committee in connection Flournoy, Sara Jones, Hattie Hop- with promotional activities. kins, and Mrs. John H. Partner.

The Tuskegee Club board will meet Sunday according to Chairman B. J. Broxton, The North Central Region of the General Alumni Association held

Famous Fighter in Marital Role

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.



Sat. 10-5-46

MAJOR AND MRS. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, newlyweds, do the traditional wedding cake cutting act at the home of the bride in Chicago, shortly after the nuptial ceremonies at St. Edmunds Episcopal Church last Saturday evening. Maj. Campbell is C. O. of the famous 99th Fighter Sqdn. now stationed at Lockbourne Army Air Base, near Columbus, Ohio.

Maj. Campbell, Miss Burton Wed

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO, Ill.

In a quiet but impressive ceremony, Major William Campbell, C.O. of the famous 99th Fighter Squadron now stationed at Lockbourne Army Air Base and Miss Wilma Jean Burton of this city were married, Saturday evening.

Father Martin, pastor of St. Edmunds Episcopal Church, officiated at the ceremony that was held in the Indiana Avenue church. Sat. 10-5-46

Reception Held

Following the wedding a reception was held at the home of the bride, 4907 South Parkway.

Among those present were:

Miss Elizabeth Campbell and Mrs. Anna A. Campbell, sister and mother of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. William Henderson, brother-in-law and sister of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Burton, parents of the bride and Major and Mrs. William A. Campbell.

A former Red Cross worker overseas, the bride is a graduate of Howard University and at the present time is a social worker in the Windy City. The bridegroom, a fighter pilot, was recently appointed a regular army officer at the Ohio Air Base.

Booker T.'s Granddaughter Wed in D.C.

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.



Sat. 11-30-46

MR. AND MRS. THEODORE L. JACKSON who were married recently in Washington. She is the former Miss Gloria D. Washington, daughter of Mrs. Edith M. W. Washington and the late E. Davidson Washington, son of the late Booker T. Washington, famed educator. Mr. Jackson is a native of Buffalo, N.Y. After December 1, the newlyweds will reside in Washington.

Miss Cotten, Mr. Pendarvis Are Married

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. Mon. 2-25-46

The marriage of Miss Jean Cotten, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ammon Cotten, and Jesse G. Pendarvis, of St. Albans, Long Island, took place Feb. 14 at the First Congregational Christian Church. Rev. F P.O Churchill performed the ceremony.

Decorations were of palms, ferns and other greenery on two floor levels and interspersed with branched candelabra, burning tall waxen tapers were placed alternately with arrangements of tall baskets of gladioli, Easter lilies and snapdragons. Preceding the ceremony a program of nuptial music was rendered by Mrs. Mayberry. Mrs. Mayberry played Liebestraum softly during the ceremony.

Ushers were Richard Harris, Montgomery; Dixon Atkins, Robert Garrett and Phillip Lee, Tuskegee Institute. Bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Brown, Emma Quarterman, Mrs. Almedia Pace, Miss Alice Grayson, Mrs. Doris Reynolds, Miss Mattie Langford. Each carried nosegays of mixed Spring flowers in soft colors, with tufts of maline, tied with satin ribbons to match the gowns.

Clarence Bell was best man. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She was dressed in a gown of white slipper satin and marquisette with figure molding basque. The graceful skirt extended into a long train. The bride's only ornament was three strings of pearls, gift of the groom.

The bride is descended from the Reese, Lee and Whittaker families. The groom is the only son of the Pendarvis, Herberts and Green families. Mr. Pendarvis is paternally descended from the British West Indies. His father is Dr. Jesse Pendarvis. Mr. Pendarvis is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. He is now an instructor at the Vocational Prairie Farm School.

The bride is a second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ammon Cotten After graduating from the Booker Washington School, Miss Cotten attended State Teachers College where she received her B.S. degree. She is teaching in the public schools in this city.

A reception was given at the home of the bride's parents, following the ceremony. The mother wore a black chiffon satin gown, with white accessories. The mother of the groom wore aqua blue with black accessories.

Out-of-town guests at the wedding were, Mrs. Laura Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Kollock, Tuskegee Institute; Sgt. Ann Cotter Graham and Mrs. Ethel Jackson, S. C.; Sgt. L. G. Hatcher. Davis, New Jersey; Pvt. Earl Williams, South Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bell, Mr. and Mrs. M. Crocker, Mrs. Maggie Gillard, Major and Mrs. Willie Lewis, Mrs. John McMiller, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Scott, Mrs. Louvenia Howard, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. West, Mr. and Mrs. Reese Richards, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Brown, Mrs. Jonnie Hatch-



BAND HONORED— Colonel Albert H. Whitcomb, commanding officer, Camp Knight, a troop area of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation, presents Meritorious Service Unit Plaque to Warrant Officer Marcus H. Gunter (left) of 6 E First Ave., Nashville, Tenn., former leader of the 343rd ASF band stationed at Camp Knight. Mr. Gunter, recently separated from the service, was succeeded as band leader by Warrant Officer Ed D. Griffin, of 1840 Chase St. Baltimore. Md., with whom Col. Whitcomb is shown shaking hands. The 343rd was awarded the plaque for superior performance of duty. One of its duties is to play "welcome home" music abroad ships at which meets troop transports bringing back soldiers from overseas at the Golden Gate. Returning veterans show their appreciation for this musical reception with loud cheers and with requests for favorite numbers. (U. S. Army photo from Bureau of Public Relations.)

urse Hawkins

n Philippenes

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., iss Gertrude M. Hawkins, daughter of Mrs. Willie Mae Hawkins, 525 Eleventh Avenue, Birmingham Alabama, has arrived in the Philippines to serve the armed forces as and American Red Cross staff assistant, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, was advised today. Miss Hawkins is one of the 250 Negroes now serving overseas with the Red Cross. Until her Red Cross appointment, Miss Hawkins was employed by the Tuskegee Army Air Forces at Tuskegee ,Alabama. She is a graduate of Parker High School, Birmingham, Alabama, and Tuskegee Institute, Bachelor of Science, Class of 1938.

Miss Moton Wed to Maceo Hubbard

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE (ANP) —Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Patterson announced last week the marriage of their sister, Miss Charlotte Moton, to Maceo Hubbard 2-24-46

The bride is the daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Moton and the bridegroom a well-known attorney in Philadelphia. Mrs. Hubbard is an executive on the national staff of the Girl Scouts.

Rueben Alba Is Alcorn Coach

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

ALCORN, Miss.—Reuben Alba who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1939, has been named director of athletics and head football coach at Alcorn college.

Alba has had successful coaching career, having directed the athletic activities at Snow Hill Institute, Snow Hill, Ala., and as coach of the Tuskegee high school teams.

At Snow Hill, Alba discovered and tutored Cora Gaines and Lillie Purifoy. They later entered Tuskegee Institute and have become nationally known for their outstanding hurdling ability. Also Alba had a hand in the early training of Raymond Head and Louis Slade who, after entering college, represented the Tuskegee Institute men's varsity track team at the Penn Relays. Both Head and Slade became stars on the Golden Tiger football team and Slade was also a basketball player of exceptionally ability.

Sat 1-5-46

AT THE Douglass high school El Paso, where Alba coached for several years, he became widely known throughout the Southwest not only for the calibre of his teams but also for his capable and inspiring leadership.

For the past four years he has been with the USO, having served as program director at Tuskegee Institute and as director of the USO at Key West, Fla. He resigned his position at Key West when he was named to his present position at Alcorn.

Wallace Will Speak At Tuskegee Institute

Birmingham News

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 11—(AP) —Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace has accepted an invitation to deliver the Founders Day address at Tuskegee Institute on April 7, President F. D. Patterson announced. Fri. Monday

Wallace, a friend of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, last visited Tuskegee in 1939 as secretary of agriculture to address a Southwide conference of Negro farmers. As a boy he made his first exploratory studies of trees and flowers in company of the famed Negro scientist. 3-11-46

Dr. Patterson also announced Homer C. Griffin, Washington, D. C., contractor and member of the institute's class of 1926, would make the alumni address April 6 at the 20th anniversary reunion of his class.

Burton-Campbell Engagement Announced

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Wilma Jean Burton, daughter of Abner Burton and the late Mrs. Wilma Burton Jones of Chicago, to Maj. William A. Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Campbell of Tuskegee, Ala.

Major Campbell is stationed at Lockburne Air Base in Ohio. He saw overseas service, flying 106 missions over Italy. Miss Burton served overseas with the American Red Cross. The marriage will take place in September.



Pittsburgh Courier

VISITS ALMA MATER—Mrs. Vivian Boyd Cobb of Brooklyn, N. Y., viewing the picturesque and lovely Tuskegee scenery on the occasion of her visit to her alma mater, where she attended the anniversary exercises of her class. Mrs. Cobb is well known for her civic and educational activities. She is financial secretary of the New York-Tuskegee Club. Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENINGBURG GETS $6,000 WELFARE JOB

Career

NEW YORK—Dr. Alphonse Heningburg, formerly educational director for the National Urban League and for the last two years instructor in sociology at New York University, was sworn in by Mayor O'Dwyer last week as secretary of the Department of Welfare to fill a $6,000-a-year position, vacant for almost a year. Sat. 3-8-46

Dr. Heningburg, 44, was born in Alabama, and is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Grinnell College. He served for a time as head of the educational department of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham. He received his doctorate at New York University. Dr. Heningburg lives at 12-227 116th Street, St. Albans, Queens, with his wife, Willa Mae, and his two sons, Gustav, 16. and Michael, 8.

Tuskegee Alumnus Winner Of Sketch Contest At Ohio U

Nashville Globe

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June, 1946—Edward L. Pryce, who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1937 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture is the winner of a sketch contest sponsored by the College of Engineering of Ohio State University at Columbus. Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute was informed this week. 6-14-46

Students in the Department of Architecture were asked to design floats to be used in the annual Engineers' Day Parade. Pryce was adjudged the winner in the contest for the best design. Nashville

Pryce is registered in the College of Architectural Engineering at Ohio State and is connected with the Tinken Roller Bearing Company of that city. He is the son of Mrs. Dorothy Pryce of 2049 West 35th Place, Los Angeles, California, and is married to the former Woodia Smith whom he met when they were students at Tuskegee Institute. They reside at 933 South Yellowsprings Street, Springfield, Ohio. Tennessee

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June, 1946—Members of the Tuskegee Institute football team are expected to travel by plane to at least one of their games, if negotiations with Air Way officials are completd.

One member of the team said he preferred to travel by train; the other members are delighted with the idea, Coach Abbott stated. Several Institute officials have asked that they be accommodated on the plane trip, provided space is available. 6-14-46

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June, 1946—Tuskegee will have a fine punter and passer in Robert L. Moore who returns to the Tiger line-up after a long period of service in the Army, many months of which were spent overseas. Nashville

It is expected that Moore and Van Cleve, also a former service man with duty overseas, will carry the heavy backfield burden. Tenn.

Third Negro Qualifies For Technical License

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat 6-29-46

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.—Ulysses B. Engram, who spent several years overseas as a motion picture projectionist and truck dispatcher, won new laurels recently when he passed the examination for master electrician's license here.

Ulysses and his brother, George, who passed a similar examination with his brother, George, he opened some time ago, and a Negro opened and operated the Engram plumber, are the only members of Brothers Electrical company at Civic the race who have been able to Daytona Beach for seven years unqualify for technical licenses in til he entered the service. the city. Upon his discharge he returned Ex-serviceman Engram is a to Tallahassee where graduate of Tuskegee institute, another shop under the same name and studied at the RCA institute as the one in Daytona Beach man- in Chicago where he became an aged by his brother. expert in radio repair.

Representing a member part of August, First Lieuten- In addition to holding the occu- Tallahassee ant Upshaw Sams, Beaumont, pational forces record in the 400 local veterans Texas paced his team to a de- meter of 50.4 seconds won every cisive victory over a field of five race he entered in the All-Japan competing Army and Air Forces and Inter-Command meets which teams by taking the 400 meter led up to the final championship run and running the anchor leg meet at Meiji Stadium. Jpn.

Former Tuskegee Ace Stars at Japan Meet

TOKYO, Japan—Representing the Occupational forces in the 400 meter relay on the winning team. 9-27-46

Forces Track and Field Meet held at Meiji Stadium during the last Tuskegee Institute NCAA competitor,



Atlanta Daily World, Ga.

SPELMAN RECITAL — Tonight at eight o'clock in Sisters Chapel, the Senior Class of Spelman College will present Mrs. Sara Cowley Stivers in a piano recital.

A gifted musician, the pianist has studied at Tuskegee Institute and the University of Iowa. For five years she studied piano under the brilliant Hazel Harrison.

Mrs Stivers taught public school music at Lincoln High School, Port Arthur, Texas, for several years, and since 1943, she has been instructor in piano at Spelman College.

East St. Louis Girl Achieves Distinguished Accomplishment

Miss Cecile A. Hoover, who received the Bachelor of Science degree in Home Economic in the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1946. was awarded the Swift and Company Research Fellowship and is studying this summer at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. The award has a cash value of $250.00. Miss Hoover was also awarded the George W. Carver Foundation Research Fellowship which has a cash value of $1000.00. She will return to Tuskegee Institute in the fall for research study in the Laboratory of the George W. Carver Museum.

Miss Hoover was a member of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, the Little Theatre and was Editor of the Campus Digest. She was also President of the Ki-Yi Club, the YWCA. the NAACP, and the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

At the 1946 commencement exercises she was awarded the Albon L. Holsey Prize. offered to the student in Home Economics who writes the best paper on 'Food Waste'. and the two Home Economics Faculty Prizes, offered to the students who show the greatest achievement in personal development during the four years of college work.

Miss Hoover won nation-wide distinction when "her program for eliminating racial discrimination" was selected for publication and appeared in the May 1945 issue of the Assembly Line, organ of the United States Student Assembly.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hoover of East St. Louis. Ill.

Foster-Miller Nuptials

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Wearing an exquisite wedding gown of white lace over heavy cream satin, Adelaide Mary Foster, lovely daughter of Mrs. Adelaide M. Foster of Tuskegee Institute, became the bride of Norman Russell Miller at a twilight ceremony which took place at the family home of the bride on Saturday.

The Reverend Henry E. Bowden of Atlanta, Ga., officiated. A program of music was presented by Mrs. Lillian A. Simms and Mrs. Ruth Ballard.

The sisters of the bride, Mrs. Alberta Foster Ritchie, and Miss Volenderver Foster, were matron and maid-of-honor respectively. Mrs. Ritchie was gowned in pink organdy over taffeta, and the maid of honor wore an Alice-blue dress.

Herbert Hancock was best man.

The groom is the son of Mrs. Lillie Miller, of Detroit, Mich. A graduate of Tennessee State College, Mr. Miller also attended Wayne University, doing graduate work, and was formerly stationed at the Tuskegee Army Air Field as Assistant Post Exchange Officer.

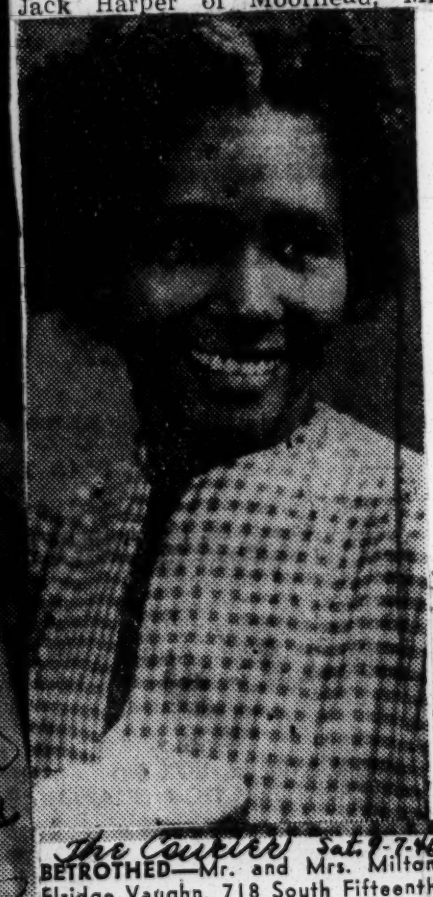
Mrs. Miller is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and for the past three years has been employed at the Tuskegee Army Air Field as pay roll clerk.

Out of town guests included Mrs. Valeria Miller Smith of Detroit, sister of the groom, and Mrs. V. V. Walker and Mrs. Jennie Lisk of Cleveland, O., grandmother of the bride, Mrs. Ruth Scott and Mrs. Council Dixon of West Virginia State College.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller will reside in Detroit, Mich.



. . . Weds at Home
Mrs. Norman Russell Miller



The Courier Sat. 9-7-46

BETROTHED—Mr. and Mrs. Milton Elridge Vaughn, 718 South Fifteenth Street, Parsons, Kan., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mrs. Martha Calhoun, to George Henry Robinson, son of Mrs. Lora Robinson of Atchison, Kan. The bride-to-be is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and has taught in Atchison and Parsons. The groom, a veteran of three years' service, is engaged in a grocery business. The marriage is scheduled for early September.



MISS CECILE A. HOOVER

To Columbia, Ohio

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Aug. 23, 1946— The General Education Board has awarded Miss Sarah M. Harper, who received her Bachelor of Science degree from Tuskegee Institute at the Spring graduation field of Foods and Nutrition. She will enter Columbia University, New Yory City, and will enroll there in September.

Miss Harper has remained at the Institute since her graduation in May doing special work in the Department of Chemistry.

Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Jack Harper of Moorhead, Miss.



exercises in May. a full, twelve month scholarship for study in the

Veterans Urged To Accept Educational Opportunities

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — Negro veterans were urged last week to accept the educational opportunities of the GI bill of rights by Melvin J. Lacy, Tuskegee graduate of 1941. who plans to enter the school of education of New York university this fall.

"I have about four years schooling coming to me under the GI bill of rights." said Lacy, "and I intend to stay at New York university until I get my doctorate. I only hope that all eligible Negro veterans will take advantage of the opportunities afforded by this piece of government legislation.

Lacy, who served in World War II in the ETO for two and one-half years with the "singing en-

HER LAST DIP OF THE SEASON?

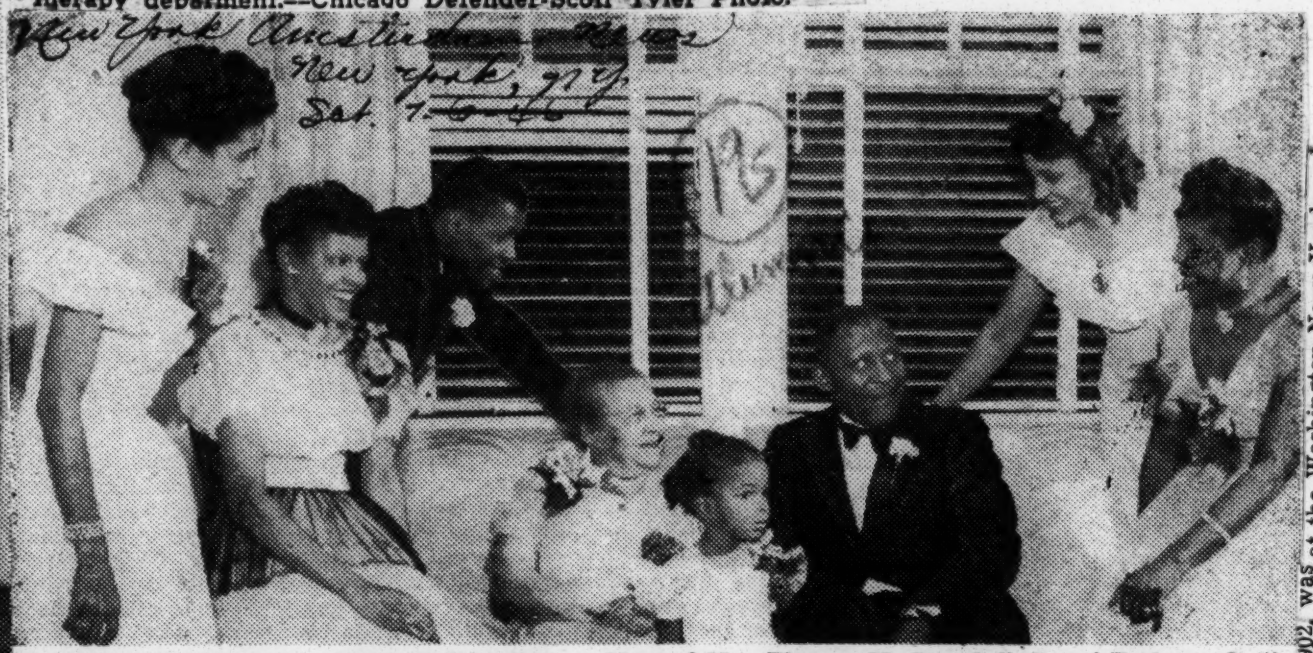
Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 8-31-46



MRS. RUTH HENDERSON

Rare combination of beauty and grace, this athletically-inclined young matron was caught by the cameraman as she emerged from a swim in the lake. With the approach of Labor Day, it might have been her last dip of the season. She also likes tennis, golf and horseback riding. Mrs. Henderson is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and a competent physio-therapist, now employed at Hines Hospital. She also did her bit in World War II, having the rank of lieutenant in the U.S. Army, serving with the physiotherapy deperment.--Chicago Defender-Scott Tyler Photo.

New York Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.
Sat. 7-6-46



35TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY: **Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Campbell, Sr., of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., were honored by their children at a family reunion on their 35th wedding anniversary. Mr. Campbell is supervisory field agent for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Photo shows children congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. Left to right: Mrs. T. M. Campbell, Jr., daughter-in-law; Miss A. Noel Campbell, former captain in the WAC; Dr. T. M. Campbell, Jr., former captain in Army Medical Corps; Mrs. T. M. Campbell, Sr., Anna Helene Campbell, granddaughter; Mr. T. M. Campbell, Sr.; Miss R. Elizabeth Campbell, registered physio-therapy technician; Mrs. Virginia Campbell-Hawkins, R. N.; Major William A. Campbell, of the Army Air Force, not shown in photo.** Sat. 7-6-46

Observe Their 35th Wedding Anniversary

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-6-46



Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., were honored by their children at a family re-union on their 35th wedding anniversary. Mr. Campbell is supervisory field agent for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Left to right: Miss R. Elizabeth Campbell, registered physio-therapy technician; Miss A. Noel Campbell, former captain in the WAC; Mrs. Virginia Campbell-Hawkins, R.N.; Dr. Thomas M. Campbell Jr., former captain in Army Medical Corps, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Campbell Sr. Maj. William A. Campbell of the Army Air Force is not shown in photo.—Photo by David J. Hawkins, New York.

Tuskegeeans Blast South's Violence

World Memphis Tenn. Fri. 9-20-46

DETROIT— (ANP) —Southern mob violence was denounced here last week during the first meeting of the tri-regional conference of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association.

Final Rites For Pioneer Architect

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

who was at the Washington Navy Yard, and 68 when he died. Sat. 7-13-46

later architect for the AME church. He studied architecture with pri- Lankford was past president of the vate tutors after his graduation National Technical Association, a from Tuskegee Institute in 1896. life member of the National Busi- Later he taught architectural and ness League, a 33rd degree Mason industrial subjects at Tuskegee, and member of the Independent Shaw University, Wilberforce, Ed- Order of St. Luke.

Masters College and other Survivings him are his widow, one daughter, Mrs. Josephine L. Johnson, three grandchildren and one great grandchild.

High points of the meeting were the memorial services in memory of Dr. Booker T. Washington, Dr. Robert R. Moton and Dr. George Washington Carver. The three-day meeting was held at the Lucy Thurman Y. W. C. A. branch and the North Central region of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association was host.

Conrad Vaughn.

Housing accommodations were provided by the Detroit Tuskegee alumni under the leadership of R.

who died in Freedman's Hospital after a lengthy illness. Lankford, as a housing consultant; during World War I construction engineer

Captain and Mrs. Elsberry Honeymoon in Mexico Following Elaborate Nuptials in Tuskegee

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-5-46



HONEYMOON IN MEXICO—Capt. and Mrs. Joseph De Bois Elsberry were married last week in Tuskegee Institute in an elaborate ceremony performed by the Rev. Dr. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain. After a honeymoon in Mexico, the newlyweds will go to Lockbourne Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, where the groom has been assigned to Army duty. The bride is the former Miss Ethel Marcilette Bulls, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bulls, and the groom is the son of Mrs. Beaulah Elsberry and the late Joseph Dea Elsberry of Langston, Okla.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The marriage of Miss Ethel Marcilette Bulls, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bulls, to Capt. Joseph de Bois Elsberry, U. S. Army Air Force, son of Mrs. Beulah Elsberry and the late Joseph Dean Elsberry of Langston, Okla., took place Saturday evening in the Tuskegee Institute Chapel. The double ring ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain.

The candles were lighted by Miss Doris Burke of Washington, D. C., and Miss Gloria Washington of Tuskegee.

Ushers were Capt. Bruce Green, Lieuts. Ira O'Neal, Sidney J. Parker, Orville Lewis and Charles Hill.

An artistic program of nuptial music was rendered by Lieut. Alvin Downing, organist, and Alonza Bailey, vocalist.

BRIDESMAIDS WEAR WHITE

The bridesmaids entered wearing white crepe dresses, featuring off-the-shoulder neck line. Each wore a bandeaux of white flowers and carried a dainty muff of silk net to which was attached pastel-shaded briarcliff roses.

The bridesmaids were Misses Hortense Tildon, Henrietta Davis of Tuskegee, Sarajean Duncan of Monessen, Pa., and Eloise Usher of Denmark, S. C.

Mrs. Patricia Burke Ormes, Washington, D. C., matron of honor, wore a model of white net satin. Miss Althea Bulls was her sister's maid of honor. Miss Kate Bulls, younger sister of the bride, served as junior maid of honor.

Little Misses Ann and Marie Mahone were flower girls. Roscoe Byrd Jr., dressed in a white suit, served as ring bearer.

The lovely bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Maj. Luke Weathers. She wore a gown of soft ivory satin, designed with sweetheart neckline and long fitted sleeves. The bodice was closely fitted, and the full skirt formed a graceful train. Her finger tip veil of English tulle edged with lace, fell from a coronet of orange blossoms.

"For something old," a lavalier set with diamonds, an heirloom belonging to one of the bridesmaids, was worn at the neck of the gown. Her diamond earrings were a gift from the groom. She carried an ivory bound prayer book with a marker of white orchids.

BRIDE'S MOTHER WEARS ROSE

Mrs. Bulls chose for her daughter's wedding a tailored gown of dusty rose crepe. Mrs. Elsberry, mother of the groom, wore a model of blue crepe, trimmed with sequins.

Immediately following the ceremony the bride's parents entertained at an elaborate reception at the well appointed Propellor Club.

The bride's book was kept by her aunt, Miss Tenita O. Simmons and Mrs. Walter T. Shehee. Others assisting at the reception were Mrs. M. W. Freeman and Mrs. George C. Busby, Misses Mary and Kate Bulls, aunts of the bride; Mrs. Emily C. Neely and Miss Frances Stokes.

Among the many out-of-town guests were Pvt. George Bulls, Fort Lewis, Wash., and Albert C. Bulls Jr., Iowa City, Iowa, brothers of the bride; Mrs. Nettie Howell, aunt of the groom, Webster Grove, Mo.; Mrs. Beulah Elsberry, mother of the groom, Langston, Okla.; Misses Katie and Mary Bulls, the bride's aunts, of Athens, Ala.

BRIDE IS AKA

Mrs. Elsberry, a graduate of the Tuskegee Institute High School, is now a junior in the School of Journalism at the University of Iowa, Iowa City. She is affiliated with the AKA Sorority.

Capatin Elsberry is a graduate of the Langston University High School and attended Tuskegee Institute before entering the Air Force. He served overseas during World War II.

After the reception Capt. and Mrs. Elberry left for a wedding trip to Old Mexico and later will go to Lockbourne Army Air Field, Columbus, Ohio, where the groom holds an assignment.

Among the delightful pre-nuptial affairs given in honor of the bride was a shower given by Miss Sarajean Duncan at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Dorinda K. Fair, and a shower which was given by Misses Henrietta Davis and Hortense Tilden at the home of Col. and Mrs. T. T. Tilden.

Tuskegee Grad Wins Contest

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-30-46

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Ernest Sims, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute in the Class of 1941, now a student of the Oboe at the New England Conservatory of Music, recently won a high honor when he was announced as winner of the school song competition. The honor is regarded as significant inasmuch as several compositions of considerable merit were submitted in the competition. Announcement of the successful contestant was made at the annual commencement exercises of the Conservatory, and was received with enthusiastic applause by the large audience which had assembled in Jordan Hall to witness the program and to hear the Rev. Carl H. Kopf of Mt. Vernon church give the commencement address.

Young Sims, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sims, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., joined the Navy shortly after his graduation. He was assigned to the Navy band which was stationed at Quonset Point, Rhode Island, and took special lessons at the New England Conservatory of Music when "on leave." Last year upon his discharge from the Navy, Sims entered the Conservatory as a full time student.

Tuskegee Graduate Wins Sketch Contest

The Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 6-32-46

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Edward L. Pryce, who was graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1937 with a bachelor of science degree in agriculture is the winner of a sketch contest sponsored by the College of Engineering of Ohio State University at Columbus. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute was informed this week.

Students in the department of agriculture were asked to design floats to be used in the annual Engineers' Day parade. Pryce was adjudged the winner in the contest for the best design.

He is the son of Mrs. Dorothy Pryce of 2049 West 35th Place, Los Angeles, California, and is married to the former Weodia Smith whom he met when they were students at Tuskegee Institute. They reside at 933 South Yellowsprings street, Springfield, Ohio.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — Maud S. Currie, who was graduated with honors from the Tuskegee Institute School of Home Economics in May will study Foods and Nutrition during the Academic Year, 1946-47, at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, on a General Education Board full scholarship. Announcement of this scholarship award was made by Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute President.

Graduates With Honors From Tuskegee Institute

The Nightingale Herald Columbus, Ga.



MISS MAUD S. CURRIE

Miss Currie is a graduate of Corbin High School, Pine Bluff, Ark., where she was not only widely known for her contributions to the various high school organizations but also for her scholarship ability.

On entering Tuskegee, Miss Currie continued her interest in the extra-curricular activities of the Institute. She became affiliated with the Associated Women Students, the Girls' Reserve Organization, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Junior-Senior Sunday School, the Southern Youth Congress and the student organization of the National Association for the Advancement of our People. She was also a member of the woman's varsity basketball team, the Tuskegee Women's National Championship Track and Field Team, the Ki-Yi Honor Club, the Little Theatre, the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society and the Tuskeana staff.

During the commencement exercises held here in May, Miss Currie took the top prize in the President's Junior-Senior oratorical contest for her original essay on "My Most Significant Experience at Tuskegee," and she was also awarded the prize offered by the School of Home Economics, given annually to the young woman of the department for excellence in scholarship attainment.

Her parents, both dead, were well known in the teaching profession and lived in Carson, Ark. Her twin-sister, Miss Marie Sanelle Currie, is a graduate of Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, having completed the pre-medical course, and her brother, William Louis Currie, a veteran of World War 2, is a junior in the Agricultural Department of Arkansas State College, Pine Bluff. Miss Currie will begin her studies at the University of Nebraska in September.

'Skegee All-Institute Conference Discusses Guidance

Birmingham, Ala. Weekly Review

Tuckegee Institute, Ala., Sept. 5th, 1946 — "Skill and competence are being rewarded as never before," said President F. D. Patterson yesterday in closing the Sixth Annual All-Institute Conference attended by Faculty members and selected students. Nat.

In reviewing the debits and credits which a fect the Negro, Dr. Patterson pointed out recent atrocities against the Negro in contrast to many recent evidences of recognition of those rights and privileges of citizenship to which the Negro through merit and advancement are entitled. "The educational programs of Negro institutions are impigned upon these situations," he concluded.

The forenoon session today was devoted to reports from the several groups and the Conference closed with a luncheon in Tompkins Dining Hall, with President Patterson as the principal speaker.

Tuskegee Conference Ends

The Times Birmingham Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 5—Asserting that skills and competence are being rewarded today as never before, F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, yesterday was main speaker at the closing session of the sixth annual all-institute conference attended by faculty members and selected students.

Theme of the conference was "An Affective Guidance Program for Tuskegee Institute." Thurs. 9-5-46

Other speakers at the conference included Dr. T. Ruth Brett, Lt. Col. William A. Clark, Alonza A. Davis and Dean I. A. Deribigny.

Reports were made by a number of study group chairmen.

A luncheon in Tompkins Hall closed the conference.

So. Conference to have baseball after 15 yr. layoff

Los Angeles Tribune

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — After 15 years on the shelf, baseball will again be a regular part of the athletic program of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, it was announced this week by high CIAC commissioner B. T. Harvey. Four schools are ready to field teams and play a regular conference schedule, he said. Alabama state, Florida A & M, Morehouse, and Tuskegee's athletic directors are set to play, they announced, at last week's special session of the Southern conference, held at Tuskegee. Calif.

Resumption of the game has been under consideration for a long time in the conference, and several other colleges attending the special meeting said they would be able to field teams next year. Sat. 3-23-46

This year, said commissioner Harvey, all dual and triangular track meets will be held before the regular baseball season. The annual Tuskegee Relay Carnival is scheduled for May 11; and the Southern Conference Track and Field meet will be held in the Atlanta University Bowl May 18.

At the special session, Florida A & M's ace athletes LeRoy Cromartie and Leon Watts were ruled ineligible. Cromartie, it was found, had played with the Clowns, Negro American league baseball team; and Watts was suspended for playing a pre-season game against Southern university.

Tuskegee Cage Teams Win Four Encounters

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Feb. 11—The weekend saw Tuskegee Institute basketball teams victorious in four contests. The Golden Quint defeated Grambling College of Grambling, Louisiana, 54 to 39 and 48 to 37, in a series of two games.

The Louisiana lassies, in their brace of games with Coach Roberts' team, undefeated in 26 games, furnished the most polished group of feminine players seen on the local courts this season. In the first game Tuskegee defeated the Grambling girls, 29 to 21, and in the second, the Tigerettes came from behind to win, 18 to 16.



SURVEYING THE PORTS FRONT

Atlanta World

Atlanta, Ga.

By Joel W. Smith

Section 2 P. 6

MORRIS BROWN-FLORIDA TILT TOP SIAC ATTRACTION FOR WEEKEND; MOREHOUSE PLAYS 'BAMA STATE

Atlanta, Ga.

The Southern Conference grid race, now nearing the halfway mark will move off at an accelerated pace this weekend, with the Morris Brown College Wolverines and Florida A and M College Rattlers coming to grips in a bitter battle at Ponce de Leon Park. The Wolverines have not beaten the "Men In Orange" since 1941, when John 'Big Train' Moody, 'Bullet' Joe Mitchell and Joe Jenkins, operating behind the fast-charging Morris Brown line blasted the Rattlers, 20-0, to mar their homecoming at Tallahassee.

Sat. 10-19-46

In the early 1930's, the Rattlers were no serious threats to the Wolverines. The real feud between these SIAC rivals dates back to 1938, when Tom Jones and Hank Butler broke loose for 64 and 79 yards, respectively, to spoil one of the most colorful homecoming celebrations in the history of Morris Brown. The Rattlers returned to the Gate City in 1940, and paced by Macon Williams took the Wolverines in camp, 20-13.

During the war years, Florida finished out in front: 14-6 in 1942; 19-0 in 1944; and 39-0 last year. In 1912 the two teams fought to a scoreless tie, at Tallahassee. This year, the Wolverines will be out to break this jinx, inin a battle that will have an important bearing on the conference championship, as well as the mythical national collegiate championship. Florida is still studded with stars, but wth the return of a few ex-GIs, the Wolverines will match them in every department of the game.

The Morehouse College Maroon Tigers will play their first game on the road, this weekend, when they take the field against the Alabama State Teachers College Hornets, at Montgomery. Last year, the Hornets turned back the Maroon Tigers 12-6. Loaded with some of their prewar talent and three and four deep in every position, the Morehouse lads will be out to run roughshod over the Hornets. The Clark College Panthers will be idle this weekend.

SIAC GRID STANDINGS

	W	L	T	TP	OP	PTC
Benedict	2	0	0	23	6	1.000
Lane	2	0	0	33	2	1.000
Tuskegee	1	0	0	33	0	1.000
Florida	1	0	0	35	0	1.000
Knoxville	1	0	1	13	7	1.000
Morris Brown	0	0	1	0	0	.000
Morehouse	0	1	1	6	10	.000
South Carolina State	0	1	1	9	20	.000
Alabama A and M	0	1	0	0	13	.000
Clark	0	1	0	0	13	.000
Fisk	0	1	0	0	6	.000
Alabama State	0	2	0	0	55	.000
Fort Valley State	0	0	0	0	0	.000
LeMoyne	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Xavier	0	0	0	0	0	.000

While the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers definitely loom as the team to beat for the 1946 Southern Conference crown, the Benedict College Tigers and Lane College Dragons have jumped out in front with two victories. Benedict upset Morehouse, 10-6 and rolled over Alabama A and M, 13-0; while Lane toppled Alabama State, 20-0 and South Carolina State, 13-2. Other unbeaten teams include: Florida, defending conference champions; Tuskegee, Knoxville and Morris Brown. The Morris Brown Purple Wolvernes and Knoxville Bulldogs have been tied once.

COMPLETE WEEKEND GRID MENU

Washington High Bullpups Vs. Thomaston High at Atlanta (Friday)
Houston College Vs. Tillotson, at Houston, (Friday)
Morris Brown Vs. Florida, at Atlanta
Morehouse Vs. Alabama State, at Montgomery
Knoxville Vs. Alabama A and M, at Normal, Alabama
Fort Valley Vs. S. C. State, at Fort Valley
Tuskegee Vs. Fisk, at Tuskegee
Ark. State Vs. Southern, at Pine Bluff
Bethune Cookman Vs. Paine, at Daytona Beach
Bluefield Vs. Winston-Salem, at Bluefield
J. C. Smith Vs. Va. State, at Institute, W. Va.
Kentucky State Vs. Lincoln (Mo.) at Frankfort
Langston Vs. Texas, at Fort Worth
N. C. State Vs. A and T, at Greensboro
Shaw Vs. Howard, at Washington, D. C.
Va. Union Vs. Lincoln (Pa.) at Chester, Pa.
Bishop Vs. Sam Huston, at Houston
Philander Smith Vs. Wilberforce, at Xenia, Ohio
Virgina State Vs. Hampton, at Petersburg
Delaware State Vs. Princess Ann, at Princess Anne Academy
St. Paul Vs. Fayetteville Teachers, at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jackson Vs. Miles, at Birmingham
Dillard Vs. Alcorn, at New Orleans

Six SIAC Colleges Plan To Field Baseball Teams In Spring

Journal & Guide p13
Norfolk, Va.

NEW ORLEANS, La.— At the annual meeting of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference held on the campus of Xavier University here, Friday and Saturday, consideration was given to the matter of adding baseball to the conference calendar of sports.

Tuskegee Institute, State Teachers College, Montgomery; Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Clark College, Atlanta, and Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, indicated that they would be willing to field baseball teams in the Spring of 1946, if playing fields can be provided and equipment becomes available. It was the opinion of the conference, inasmuch as opportunities are arising for wider participation in organized baseball, that the colleges should undertake the preparation of young men possessing talent in this sport and that they should be encouraged to make baseball a career.

Cleve L. Abbott, chairman, Tuskegee Institute; C. Johnson Dunn, State Teachers College, Montgomery, and A. J. Lockhart, Morris Brown College, Atlanta, were named a committee to look into the matter and to report at the annual spring meeting of the conference, to be held at Tuskegee Institute on March 2.

Basketball schedules for the current season and football schedules for the season of 1946 were arranged at the fall meeting and that the conference playing season for basketball schedules would be arranged at the fall meeting and that the conference playing season for basketball would begin early in December.

VULCAN BOWL FOR CHAMPS

The conference heard reports from Commissioner B. T. Harvey on the Vulcan Bowl Football Game, which will be played at Rickwood Field in Birmingham, Alabama, January 1, 1946, between Tennessee State College, Nashville, and Texas College of Tyler, and voted that in the future the championship team of the conference be required to represent the conference in the Vulcan Bowl Game.

South Carolina State College, Orangeburg; Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia, and LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee, inactive for the past three years, returned to active and participating membership.

Henderson A. Johnson of Fisk University conducted the basketball clinic.

The conference passed a resolution making it possible for a discharge from the armed forces to participate in intercollegiate athletics without being subject to the one-year residence rule, provided the ex-serviceman is not a transfer student from a member conference institution.

Announcement was made that the annual Southern Conference basketball tournament would be held in Logan Hall at Tuskegee Institute on February 28 and March 1 and 2; that the Tuskegee Relay Carnival will be held on May 11, the golf tournament on May 10 and 11, the tennis tournament on May 10 and 11, and the women's championships sports day on May 10.

Xavier University announced it would not field a football team in 1946.

Application for membership in the conference was received from an institution in South Carolina, and from a college in Mississippi, but it was felt that inasmuch as there are now fourteen institutions in the conference at this time its membership should not be increased.

B. T. Harvey of Morehouse College was asked to continue as commissioner. Florida A. and M. College was awarded the championship in football. Second place was awarded to Clark College and third place to Morris Brown College.

SIAC meets at Clark Dec. 13-14

Tribune
Sat. 11-30-46
Los Angeles, Calif.
p. 15

TUSKEGEE, Ala.— Announcement was made here today by R. S. Darnaby, Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, that the annual meting of the Conference will be held at Clark college, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 13 and 14. President of the Conference is Dr. St. Elmo Brady, Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., who will preside.

Representatives from the follow schools are expected: C. Johnson Dunn, G. H. Lockhart, Alabama State Teachers college, Montgomery; G. H. Hobson, Alabama A. and M. Institute, Normal; L. N. Stallworth, T. J. Hanberry, Benedict college, Columbia, S. C.; Charles McPherson, Clark college; Dr. St. Elmo Brady, Henderson A. Johnson, Julian Bell, Fisk university; A. S. Gaither, Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee; L. R. Bywaters, Fort Valley state college, Fort Valley, Ga.; Stewart Bennett, Knoxville college, Tenn.; E. J. Clemons, Lane college, Jackson, Tenn.; B. T. Harvey, Frank L. Forbes, Morehouse college; A. J. Lockhart, Dr. Artis P. Graves, Morris Brown college, Atlanta; O. C. Dawson, Paul Webber, State college, Orangeburg, S .C.; Theodore A. Wright, Giles O. Wright, Xavier university, New Orleans; Cleve L. Abbott, Ross C. Owen, Edward H. Adams and R. S. Darnaby, Tuskegee Institute.

A. J. Hayes, LeHoyne college, Memphis; Thomas A. Hart, Talladega college, Ala., and Major John A. Devaugh, 25th Combat Team, U. S. Army, Fort Benning, Ga., have also indicated that they will attend the meeting.

Arkansas State Clips Tuskegee

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — The Arkansas State boys basketball five poured it on all the way here Monday night and detfeated a confused and surprised team from Tuskegee, 47-41, before more than 1000 fans who jammed the gymnasium to see the teams from Alabama make their first appearance in this section in recent years.

Tuskegee got off to a flying start when Bethel and Davis romped around State's guards to make three pot shots and take the lead a few seconds after the game started. That prompted the Loins, led by Day Dabbs, and Googe to come back in rapid order and bucket several to confuse the visitors and tatke the lead until half time.

Tuskegee struck fast again after intermission, but Pennyman, State guard, picked them off the backboard at will to feed his teammates and put State in the lead again. Tuskegee suffered heavy penalities from fouls, but the Arkansas lads refused to cash in on the free throws.

Day, Babbs and Googe led the scoring for State, and Bethel, Davis, and McQuinter did the scoring for the Tuskegee team.

Morehouse Tops Tuskegee 47-25

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Led by their accurate shooting Jerome Harris, who accounted for 22 points, the Morehouse College basketball team defeated Tuskegee Institute 47 to 25.

Tuskegee led the visitors far into the first half and had protected the baskets so efficiently that Morehouse had accumulated only four points. But Morehouse got a break when William Roseborough had to leave the game on account of a knee injury. Roseborough, able to use his great height to considerable advantage, furnished needed strength to the Tuskegee team. Immediately after Roseborough had been withdrawn Morehouse began to dump the ball into the basket and led at the half 21 to 10.

Tuskegee Prep Cage Tourney Called Off

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The annual Tuskegee Institute prep basketball tournament scheduled for this month has been canceled due to the inability, to house the number of teams which had filed entries.

Director of Athletics, Cleve Abbott, said that it was impossible to take care of the sleeping of these youngsters due to the housing shortage and the increased number of students at the Institute.

Tuskegee Floor Foe Amerson Teams Cop Four

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The week-end saw Tuskegee Institute basketball teams victorius in four contests.

The Golden Quint defeated Grambling College of Grambling, La., 54 to 39 and 48 to 37, in two games.

In the first game between the Coeds, Tuskegee defeated the Grambling girls, 29 to 21, and in the second the Tigerettes came from behind to win, 18 to 16.

'Skegee Tigers Trip Lane Dragons By 55-35 Margin

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. —(SNS)— Tuskegee's Golden cagers came back into victory column by defeating the Lane College quintet, 55 to 35, in Logan Hall Friday night. The Golden Quintmen were defeated by Morehouse College last week-end and early this week lost to Florida at Tallahassee.

Clarence Davis led the scoring for the Golden Quint. He tossed in 10 baskets and 3 shots from the foul line for a total of 22 points. The Varsity offensive clicked exceedingly well tonight, although there was no scoring for several minutes after the game began. Roseborough and Powell, standouts on the Tuskegee team, were not in tonight's game.

Scott handeled the ball well for the visitors scoring 17 points. Lane was forced to do considerable long-range shooting, but the Volunteers also sank several beautiful shots from close under the baskets.

The game was fast all the way. Tuskegee led at the half, 23 to 5. Lane was seriously handicapped because of the lack of reserve material. Coach Clemons used only 7 players.

Morehouse Takes Southern Conference Cage Tourney

By CAPT. R. S. DARNABY

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Displaying superb teamwork and splendid coordination, the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers turned back the brilliant and battling Tuskegee Institute Golden Quintet, 40 to 39, in the final of the 13th annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament played here Saturday night, March 2, before an overflow crowd in Logan Hall gymnasium, Tuskegee Institute.

This makes the second time that the Maroon Tigers have won the event, having copped the fourth annual tournament in 1937.

To reach the finals, Morehouse, seeded No. 2 took Knoxville, 49 to 37, and Alabama State, 48 to 38, in stride while the unseeded Tuskegee team upset the Clark College Panthers, seeded No. 1, 50 to 32, and the Florida A. and M. College Rattlers, 47 to 44.

Led by Jerome Harris, Morehouse broke through the Tuskegee defense with well-timed field goals to lead at half-time, 24 to 16.

Midway the last half, William Roseborough, lanky center, and William Bether, ace of the Tuskegee quintet, put on a scoring spurt to move within a single point of the Maroon Tigers when the timer's gun ended the gruelling contest.

TUSKEGEE conquered the Clark College Panthers, top seeded team, and then went on to defeat the Rattlers of the Florida A. and M. College, 47 to 44, in a hard-fought battle.

In the high scoring game, Florida led the list with their 68 to 44 win over Southern Carolina State. In the consolation tilt, the Florida A. and M. College Rattlers came from behind to turn back the Alabama State Teachers' College Hornets, 49 to 48.

The Rattlers were trailing at the end of the first half, 30 to 20, but found themselves in the second half to tie up the score, 30 to 30, 36 to 36, and 40 to 40.

With six minutes left to play Florida led, 41 to 40, but Alabama reversed the order to move out in front, 44 to 41. In the closing moments of the contest, the Rattlers went into the lead again to put the game in the book.

Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts of the department of physical education was praised for the aesthetic dance numbers by her girls which were featured during the recess periods. Mrs. Roberts had splendid cooperation and assistance from Miss Roumania Peters, Miss Ray Wesley, a senior, and Miss Margaret Lipscomb, a junior.

* * *

DR. F. D. PATTERSON, president of Tuskegee Institute, presented the gold balls and trophies to the captains of the winning teams.

The following players were selected for the all-tournament team: Oliver Irvin, Florida; Charles Spears, Alabama State; Willie Sharpe, Alabama State; Jerome Harris, Morehouse, and William Roseborough, Tuskegee, who were placed on the first team. Reginald Hayne, Clark; Raymond Williams, Clark; Nathaniel Powell, Florida; George Baldwin, Morehouse, and Clarence Davis, Tuskegee, were named for the second team.

The officials were B. T. Havey (Colgate), G. H. Lennon (Bluefield State), and Willie P. Frazier (Alabama A. and I.). Timers: John H. Brown (Virginia Union), and Arthur Sawyer (Tuskegee).

Tuskegee Wallops Clark Quint, 50-32, In Upset Victory

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 1—(AP) —The first and third seeded teams were out of the running today as the 13th Annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament went into semi-finals.

The tourney favorite, Clark College, fell before Tuskegee Institute last night, 50-32. Florida A. & M. won an upset victory over third-seeded South Carolina State, 68-44.

Morehouse defeated Knoxville, 49-37; Clark won its opening game against Fisk, 30-22; and Alabama State passed by Morris Brown, 46-23.

Tuskegee Wins Over Florida

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — William Bethel, Tuskegee's brilliant basketball player from Kentucky, ably aided by Clarence Davis, El Paso, Texas, sparked the Golden Quint to a 55 to 38 victory over the fast-moving countmen from the Florida A. and M. College at Logan Hall, Saturday night.

Tuskegee led at the intermission 31 to 14. Aside from their excellent floor coverage Frank Latimer garnered six points; Pernell Miller two, and James McQuirter, two.

'Skegee Quint Beats Army Five, 43-34

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Tuskegee quintet inaugurated the 1946-47 basketball season with a 43 to 34 victory over the star-studded twenty-fifth combat team, U. S. Army of Fort Benning, Georgia in Logan Hall Saturday night, before one of the largest crowds ever assembled to witness the Tigers in their initial performance.

In the first appearance of a twenty-game schedule, Tuskegee gave a thrilling performance. The shooting close under the baskets as well as from long range gave the spectators assurance that Coach Adams has a team of potential greatness.

The George Brothers, Wilbur and Claude, former Booker T. Washington High School students of Atlanta, Ga., furnished the fans with some flashy floor work and excellent shooting. Calvin Jones, forward, also a graduate of the Atlanta Booker Washington High School ,led the scoring for Tuskegee with 10 points. Claude George followed with 9. and Wilbur George rang up 7.

For the Army,, Skinner, former Columbia University All-Eastern Conference forward, posted 14 points. Parker, a former Hampton Institute basketball star, checked in 8, and Travis, a former North Carolina State College star and a member of that school's championship team before entering the Army, sank three field goals and one gift shot for a total of 7 points.

Whitney Van Cleve, All-American fullback, and Eugene Porter wove in some basketball while undergoing preparations for the Yam Bowl football game with Southern University at Dallas Texas Christmas Day. Both players starred in Tuskegee's basketball opener.

In the curtain raiser the Tuskegee "B" team turned back the Army's "B" team, 53 to 20.

Tuskegee Golden Tigers Shade Morris Brown, 7-6

In 59-51 Thriller

By JOEL W. SMITH

Tuskegee Institute and Morris Brown College opened the 1946-47 Southern Conference basketball season in Atlanta, Saturday night, at Sunset Casino, with the Golden Tigers shading the Purple Wolverines in a 59-51 thriller.

As the gruelling tilt got under-way, Eugene Porter of Tuskegee and Lewis Smith of Morris Brown dropped field goals to make the count, 2-2. After the score was deadlocked, 6-6 and 9-9, the Wolverines moved out in front with Smith and William Whyte leading the way.

Smith and Charles Bowers put the Morris Brown point lead. With six minutes left to play Eugene Williams bur George slipped through and two "ceiling-kissers" for put the game on ice for Tuskegee.

Brown to make the score, Smith, playing his second game for Morris Brown posted 18 points for scoring honors, and Whyte was on again for a 52-45 ad-Tuskegee with 14 points and Claude with only four minutes left and Wilbur George chalked up 13 favor of Tuskegee. Tigers points each.

THE LINEUPS

Pos. Tuskegee 59 Morris Brown 51

George sinking field goals to run and Claude George went second with 15. Porter was high for range for Morris Brown freeze the ball, but Whyte

F. C. George, 13 ..... Whyte, 15
F. Jones, 10 ..... Lane, 5
C. Porter 14 ..... Smith, 18
G. W. George, 13 .... Williams, 9
G. Hardwick 3 ..... Pinckney 1
Latimer, 2 ..... Bowers, 3
Brock 2 ..... Summers
Canty 2 ..... Redd



SURVEYING THE SPORTS FRONT

1946 195 all-1

By Joel W Smith

SIAC QUINTS TO INVADE TUSKEGEE NEXT WEEK FOR FOURTEENTH ANNUAL TOURNEY

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 2-19-47

The various Southern Conference quintets will wind up their 1947 pre-tournament schedule this weekend, and will be Alabama bound. They will invade Tuskegee to compete in the fourteenth annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament, which will be held in the spacious Tuskegee Institute Gymnasium (Logan Hall), February 27, 28, and March 1. When the drawings are conducted at 6:00 p. m. Wednesday, February 26, the ten teams with the best pre-tournament records will be on hand to compete in the "free for all" for the coveted tournament crown.

With all of the teams generously sprinkled with prewar stars, the 1947 hardwood show will be one of the closest tournaments in SIAC history. This colorful event is certain to be a sellout. That is why the writer has been suggesting that Atlanta sports fans make every effort possible to get their tickets in advance. Another tip. Like other institutions throughout the country, Tuskegee Institute has a large enrollment which points to an acute housing situation. So if you plan to take in the three-day event, it would not be a bad idea to write your friends at Tuskegee or in the nearby Greenwood community for lodging accommodations.

ALABAMA, TUSKEGEE AND LANE WILL BE THE TEAMS TO WATCH

While anything can happen, on the basis of pro-tourn ment play, Alabama State, Tuskegee and Lane will be t teams to watch. The Clark College Panthers with their fa.. break and tight man-for-man defense must be reckoned with, as well as Xavier University's smooth "Gold Rush" machine. The Morris Brown College Wolverines who have had their "ups and downs" this season have a plenty of "hidden power," and with more hustle and aggressiveness will be hard to beat. The Morehouse College Maroon Tigers, revitalized by the recent acquisition of three prewar stars will also be in there fighting to defend the crown, which they won in grand style last year. Then there will be the Florida A. and M. College Rattlers, South Carolina State Bulldogs Fisk University Bulldogs, Benedict College Tigers and Knoxville College Bulldogs.

Last year, the Morehouse Maroon Tigers swept through the stellar field by spanking Knoxville, 49-37; turning back Alabama State, 48-38; and slipping by Tuskegee, 40-39. The first Southern Conference Basketball Tournament was held in 1934. A check on the records reveal that Xavier has won the event three times, 1938, 1939 and 1941. Teams that won the tourney twice are as follows: Tuskegee, 1934, 1944; Alabama State, 1935, 1936; Morehouse, 1937, 1946; and Florida, 1942, 1945. Clark finished out in front in 1940, and South Carolina State came through in 1943.

PREVIOUS TOURNAMENT WINNERS

1934—Tuskegee Institute
1935—Alabama State Teachers College
1936—Alabama State Teachers College
1937—Morehouse College 2-19-47
1938 Xavier University
1939—Xavier University
1940—Clark College
1941—Xavier University
1942—Florida A. And M. College
1943—South Carolina State College
1944—Tuskegee Institute
1945—Florida A. And M. College
1946—Morehouse College
1947— ? ? ? ?

The results in the finals for the last six years follow:

1941—Xavier	35	Tuskegee	27
1942—Florida	52	Tuskegee	52
1943—S. C. State	42	Xavier	40
1944—Tuskegee	58	Clark	51
1945—Florida	53	Morehouse	27
1946—Morehouse	40	Tuskegee	39

Last year after the thirteenth annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament, a controversy rose between supporters of the three Atlanta colleges. The question at issue centered around whether Morris Brown College had ever won the SIAC basketball championship. In answer to repeated telephone calls, this column reported that the Purple Wolverines won the Southern Conference crown three straight years, 1931, 1932 and 1933, just before the annual tournament was initiated. The complete re-record from 1916 through 1933 is as follows:

1916—26—Morehouse College
1927—28—Clark College Wed. 2-19-47
1929 —Morehouse—Clark (Tie)
1930 —Knoxville College
1931—33—Morris Brown College

Tuskegee Golden Tigers To Play Ten Grid Tilts

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 8-7-46

TUSKEGEE Institute, Ala.,—(SNS)—Tuskegee Institute will play a football schedule of 10 games during the 1946 season.

The annual game with Wilberforce University will be played at Comiskey Park (White Sox Baseball Park) in Chicago, Friday night, October 11.

The Golden Tigers will meet the Panthers of Clark College at Rickwood Field, in Birmingham, October 4. A week after facing Fisk University at Tuskegee on October 19, the Tigers will journey to Columbus, Georgia, where the Morehouse College Tigers will be met in a night game at Memorial Stadium.

The Cadets will open the season September 21, playing Philander Smith College of Little Rock, Arkansas, in the Alumni Bowl, and on the following Saturday the Grambling College, Grambling, Louisiana, team will furnish the opposition. Both Philander Smith and Grambling will field unusually strong elevens.

Tuskegee's Homecoming game with South Carolina State College on November 16 is expected to attract the usual large crowd of alumni and visitors who make the occasion a real Homecoming celebration.

The Hornets of Alabama State Teachers College, traditional rivals of the Golden Tigers, will be met at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery, Alabama, Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November [illegible].

The complete schedule as announced by the Committee on the Regulation of Athletics follows:

Sept. 21—Tuskegee Institute Vs Philander Smith College at Tuskegee.

Sept. 28—Tuskegee Institute Vs Grambling College at Tuskege.

Oct. 4—Tuskegee Institute Vs Clark College at Birmingham.

Oct. 11—Tuskegee Institute Vs Wilberforce University at Chicago.

Oct. 19—Tuskegee Institute Vs Fisk University at Tuskegee.

Oct. 25—Tuskegee Institute Vs Morehouse College at Columbus, Georgia.

Oct. 28—Tuskegee Institute Vs Wiley College at Shreveport, Louisiana.

Nov. 9—Tuskegee Institute Vs Florida A. & M. College at Tallahassee.

Nov. 16—Tuskegee Institute Vs South Carolina State College at Tuskegee.

Nov. 21—Tuskegee Institute Vs Alabama State Teachers College at Mongomery.

Wiley Blasted By Tuskegee

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-9-46

By KERVEN CARTER

SHREVEPORT, La. — Tuskegee Institute's Tigers of Alabama stopped abruptly a 17-game win of Wiley College of Marshall, Tex., when they trampled the Wildcats 21 to 6 before 17,000 fans at the Louisiana State Fair Classic, here on Oct. 28.



Van Cleve

With only two days' rest, the Alabamans who looked outclassed in the early stages of the game, stopped the hustling Wildcats twice within the shadow of the goal and then surged back to widely outplay Fred Long's charges and win.

With less than 3 minutes to play in the first half, Wiley scored the first marker of the night on a pass from Hicks to Ritcherson, who lateralled to Culton for a touchdown. Pierce missed the extra point and Wiley led at halftime, 6 to 0.

* * *

DICKERSON SKIRTED his own right end for 17 in the third period. Van Cleve broke off the right side of the Wiley line for another first down. Moore shot a pass to Porter who was stopped on the 12. A first down placed the ball on the one from where Van Cleve ripped over for the score. A perfect placekick gave Abbott's charges the lead, 7 to 6.

A Wildcat fumble following a runback to midfield was again covered by Tuskegee and the Tigers did not lose the ball until they had a 13 to 6 lead on Dickerson's six-yard dash through the Wiley line.

Dickerson scored a touchdown midway of the final stanza and later a blocked Wiley punt that rolled out the end zone gave Tuskegee two additional points on a safety.

Tuskegee Wins

Defender Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — In a well played, hard fought game here, Tuskegee Institute defeated Grambling College of Grambling, La., 21 to 6, Saturday, Sept. 28. Striking once in the second quarter and twice in the fourth, Moore passed to George for 15 yards. He ran the remaining 15 yards for the first touchdown. Brown went over from the six yard line for the second and Dickerson crossed the goal for the fourth from the five after a 40-yard completed pass from Moore to Burnett. Moore had a perfect day with points after touchdowns. Sat. 10-5-46

Tuskegee 15; Morehouse, 0

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Two Touchdowns And Safety Are Scores

Sat. 11-2-46

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Two touchdowns and a safety gave Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers enough points to upbend Morehouse college of Atlanta, 15 to 0, in the annual colorful game here. It was the 19th time that the Cleve Abbott coached Tuskegee team has defeated its arch rival in the 30 games played. Morehouse has 11 victories and the players were fortunate in leaving the field with their pants on.

Herman Mabrie tackled Morehouse's Robert Scott behind the goal line for a safety in the first quarter. On the first play in the second period, Robert Moore faded back and heaved a 45-yard pass to Eugene Porter who tangoed the remaining five for a touchdown. Moore booted the extra point.

* * *

NEAR THE END OF the half, Fred Fuller gathered in a Morehouse punt on his own 40 and raced 60 yards for a touchdown. Moore's attempt to place kick for the extra point was blocked. Tuskegee led, 15 to 0, at halftime.

There was no scoring in the second half.

Between the halves, the famous Tuskegee band, led by the majorettes all dolled up in white boots, took over. The band was dressed in white pants with a dark stripe down the legs and black coats.

The instruments were illuminated and against the blackout made a colorful picture. The Tuskegee drill team followed. It was bedecked in white-topped hats, black uniforms and white gloves. The Morehouse, band, dressed in crimson coats and white trousers went through its paces after the Tuskegee band had left the field.

Tuskegee, undefeated, moves on to Shreveport for its intersectional clash with Wiley college, still eyeing the Vulcan blow classic in Birmingham on New Year's afternoon. At present it looks like Tennessee State will be their opponent.

Tuskegee Tigers Meet Ft. Benning

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Sept. 13.—A preview of the 1946 edition of Tuskegee's Golden Tigers may be had Saturday afternoon, October 14, when the Cadets tackle the 25th Combat Team, United States Army of Fort Benning, Ga., in the Alumni Bowl. The game will start at 2 p.m.

Tuskegee has had little preparation for the opening engagement with the strong Army team packed with a starting lineup of terrific power in addition to being well-heeled in replacement material.

Coach Abbott and his associates have been in the market for a quarterback and to date no prospect has appeared who possesses the qualifications necessary for this important assignment. At the close of a long and hard practice period this afternoon the Tiger coach did not give out the name of the man he had picked for this place. The probability is that Whitney van Cleve, Kokomo, Indiana, fullback may be called upon to toss the passes when the occasion arises. He is a player with many talents and is expected to spark the Tiger attack.

Seven hundred soldiers from Fort Benning will reach Tuskegee in time for the game. If plans are completed they will parade the field prior to the kick-off and then will take seats in the concrete stands reserved for supporters of the visiting team.

Birmingham, Ala., News October 6, 1946

for inter-city matches after he holds one or two more programs made up from local ringsters.

Tuskegee's Tigers Top Clark College, 33-0, At Rickwood

BY FRANK McGOWAN

Tuskegee's Golden Tigers packed too many guns for Clark College last night at Rickwood Field, Coach Cleve Abbott's team running over their Southern Conference foes from Atlanta, 33-0, before 6,500 fans.

The Tigers held the upper hand from the start with Halfback George Dickerson, a former Parker High ace, galloping 44 yards on the second play of the game for a touchdown and Quarterback Moore kicking the extra point.

Dickerson again tallied in the first quarter after the Tigers had recovered a Clark fumble on the 16. Line plays carried to the two and Dickerson went over and Moore again kicked the point.

In the third quarter the Tigers scored after a sustained drive from their own 20, Fullback Whitney Van Cleve going over from the one but Moore missed the extra point.

Clark kicked off and the Tigers were on the march again, going from their own 35 to payoff territory, a pass from Moore to End Ike Jones being the tally producer. Moore got the point.

Minutes before the end of the game Moore kicked to the Clark 40 and on the first play, Guard Pleas Lewis, still another local boy, took the pass out of the air and ambled for a touchdown. A pass for the extra point failed.

'SKEGEE TIGERS TROUNCE FORT BENNING ELEVEN

The Tribune Washington, D.C. Sat. 9-28-46

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute opened its 1946 football season with a 56-to-0 victory over the 25th Combat team of the United States Army, Fort Benning, Ga., in the Alumni Bowl, Saturday, before an estimated crowd of 5,000 spectators.

It was the rugged line, reminiscent of the days of the Brown-built forward wall, that held back the terrific thrusts of the Combat team, and it was also that same line that opened gapping holes in the soldiers' first line of defense through which the fleet foursome of Tiger backs crashed through.

Dickinson, Tuskegee's fast stepping left halfback, thrilled the Tiger supporters with a 79-yard run for a touchdown, and again he travel 18 yards to score. Van Cleve, Mays, Gray and Taylor also posted touchdown markers.

Tuskegee Defeats Marshall, 21 To 6

The Daily Birmingham, Ala. Sun. 10-29-46

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 29—(AP) — A second half splurge by the Golden Tigers, of Tuskegee, Ala., broke a 17-game streak of the Wiley Wildcats from Marshall, Tex., by a 21-to-6 count in a Negro football game here last night.

The Tigers were held scoreless in the first half, but turned on the heat after the intermission and stacked up three touchdowns and a safety for their wide margin.

Peoples chalked up Wiley's score, while Van Cleve scored two of the Tuskegee markers and Dickerson added another.

Skegee Tigers Romp Over Philander Smith, 59-0

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 9-25-46

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS) — The Golden Tigers of Tuskegee ripped into their second game straight victory by completely out- playing the strong Lions of Philander Smith College, of Little Rock, Arkansas by a decisive score of 59 to 0.

Mixing an assortment of passes and running plays, the Tuskegee boys rolled up three touchdowns in the first quarter and added another in the second period. Substitutes played the entire second half and within Tuskegee's 10-yard line twice only to lose the ball on downs.

Peoples started a march near the end of the first quarter which carried to the Philander Smith 2-yard line where Robinson scored the final touchdown. Fuller's try for the extra point was low.

Tuskegee started a march near the end of the first period, on Fuller's 10-yard line and within Tuskegee's 10-yard line twice only to lose the ball on downs.

Fisk made a gallant stand in the last half and within Tuskegee's 10-yard line twice only to lose the ball on downs.

Peoples

and smooth working combination of backfield men, the Tigers scored before the echoed of the starting whistle had faded. Smith, Head and McGowan took turns in scoring in the first quarter. At the beginning of the second quarter, quarterback Davis took a thirty yard pass from Moore and raced the remaining 13 yards for the 4th touchdown.

The second half was almost a repetition of the first. Five Tigefs hit pay dirt in the first half in the person of Van Cleve, George, Clemmon, Burnett and Braye. "Red" Moore connected three times with perfect kicks after touchdowns and one each from Cole and Fuller.

ALL EYES ON "SKEEGE

All eyes of the nation and conference are on the Tuskegee Golden Tigers who up on the present date have scored a total of 115 points. In the Tigers first game, a good warm-up game, they scored 56 points against the Army (25th Combat Team and on the following Saturday they piled the 59 on Philander Smith. The Tigers next game is also somewhat a setup game with Grambling College in Tuskegee. The first real test for the Tigers may not be until Oct. Oct 4th when Clark College Panthers display their wears against the Tigers in Birmingham.

Tuskegee Goes To Yam Bowl'

The Advertiser

MARSHALL, TEV., Dec. 3—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute of Alabama has accepted the invitation of the Southwest Colored Conference to play Southern University of Baton Rouge in the first annual Yam Bowl in Dallas, Christmas Day.

The game will be at Dal-Hi Stadium at 2 p.m., according to announcement by Fred Long, chairman of the Yam Bowl Committee. Montgomery, Ala.

Southern is the Southwest Negro Champion with five wins and one loss in conference play and had eight wins, two losses and one tie in the entire season's record. The defeats were to Arkansas A&M, 9-7, and Tennessee A&I, 21-20. Wed. 12-4-46

Tuskegee won ten games and lost one, the defeat being to Florida A&M, 21-12.

State-Tuskegee May Set New Attendance Record In 22nd Clash At Bowl Thursday

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 11-27-46

'Bama State Hornets and Tuskegee Tigers meet in the 23rd consecutive Cramton Bowl renewal of their 40-year-old grid rivalry here Thursday afternoon (Nov. 28 Thanksgiving), and judging from the rate at which advance ticket sales are moving along, attendance records for the classic will be smashed as homecoming State alumni pour into the City from all over the State and Nation.

Tickets are on sale at May and Green, Pake - Stephenson, Pitts Drug, Dean Drug, and Hornet Grill.

The first game of the series was played in Tuskegee in 1902 where the Tuskegee Tigers swamped State Normal Tigers 85-0 back in the days when the father of the Auburn Pattersons was president of the local school. Complete recordes of these early times are not available, but there are accounts of Hornet wins in 1909 and 1911 and a tie game somewhere thereabouts.

After a long lull during the days of World War I, the series was renewed and established in 1924 at Cramton Bowl where it has been an annual fixture ever since.

The Hornets have four wins and two ties in this modern series, the other contests going to the Macon County School. Obviously one sided, explanation is found in the perennial presence of vast manpower at Tuskegee year after year attracted thence by the many trades offered at the institution, and no school which has met the Tigers regularly over the past two decades holds an advantage in wins.

Tuskegee's ten - year undefeated reign at the top of the SIAC back in the twenties and early thirties gave them a margin which the comparatively weaker teams of the last ten years have not entirely dissipated as yet.

Yeomanlike service of the skimpy Hornet squads of the World War II years kept the continuity of the series, and almost resulted in a major upset in 1944 when the Tigers had to rally in the final 5 minutes to overcome 11 Hornet stalwarts who played the entire 60 minutes.

This year things will be somewhat different as the Hornets have some 50 players on the squad, and every one of that number is itching for the Tiger scalp. Paced by Ends Fisher, Roberts, Leggett, Shaw, and M. James, and Backs Weatherly, Hall, Foley, Ragland, and others, the stingers have swept through to 3 straight triumphs in their November campaign, and are red hot for the coming tussle with once-defeated Tuskegee.

A starting line with two of these ends, and tackles, S. Davis and Ford, guards Pressley and Spencer, and center Taylor will average around 190 pounds which is not flyweight by any means. Tuskegee will average a little more due to the presence of their over-size center in the lineup.

What promises to be a passing show will develop about Freshman Weatherly of the Hornets and returned veteran Moore of Tuskegee, with help from Ragland, and others for the Hornets. If these boys are right that day a free-scoring game will result as both teams have several fine receivers to chunk at.

Tuskegee Is Defender Beaten, 21-12

Chicago, Ill.

Florida Aggies In Surprise Victory

Sat. 11-16-46

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Tuskegee's undefeated Tigers bogged down and lost a Southern Conference game to Jake Gaither's Florida A. and M. College Rattlers here Saturday, Nov. 9. The final count was 21 to 12. Dean J. B. Bragg, father of football at Florida A. and M., ill for some time, watched the contest from his car

Tuskegee Tigers Down Army Gridders 56-0

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 9-17-46

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Tuskegee Institute opened its 1946 football season with a 56 to 0 victory over the 25th Combat team of the United States Army, Fort Benning, Ga., in the Alumni Bowl here before an estimated crowd of 5000 spectators.

It was the rugged line, reminiscent of the days of the Brown built forward wall, that held back the terrific thrusts of the Combat team, and it was also that same line that opened gapping holes in the soldiers' first line of defense thru which the fleet foursome of Tiger backs crashed thru.

Dickinson, Tuskegee's fast stepping left halfback, thrilled the Tiger supporters with a 79-yard run for a touchdown, and again he traveled 18 yards to score. Van Cleve, Mays, Gray and Taylor also posted touchdown markers. Points after touchdowns were made by William "Bill" Anderson, McGill, Burnett and Taylor, Tuskegee dhalked up at safety in the second and third quarters.

The Army has a team of potential possibilities but was simply out classed against Tuskegee's fine array of gridiron talent. Adam Smith capatain and William Stoval, co-captain of the Combat team, had a fine supporting cast but were unable to cope with the Golden Tigers.

For the first time in many years Tuskegee's opening game was played without the presence of its band.

Fla. Knocks Tuskegee from Unbeaten Ranks

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md
Sat. 11-16-46

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Dreams of defeating the mighty Tuskegee Institute eleven became a reality for Florida A. and M. and 5,000 homecoming fans here Saturday as the Rattlers whipped the previously undefeated Tigers, 21-12, in one of the season's most stunning upsets.

Florida rushed into the lead on the heels of two bullet-like passes from Jim Williams to Russell Moore, both in the first quarter. One was a 20-yard heave capped by a 10-yard dun into the end zone. The other was a pass of 15 yards, climaxed by a 45-yard sprint to pay dirt.

The same Williams passed to Mitchell in the third period for the final Famcee tally.

Tuskegee's touchdowns were netted on a 26-yard pass from Halfback Dickerson to Bill Head following a lateral from Bob Moore, and on a 10-yard toss from Moore to Eugene Porter, end. Both came in the fourth period.

Tuskeg... Defeats S.C. State, 14

Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee's Golden Tigers bounced back into the victory column here Saturday by scoring a 30 to 14 triumph over the South Carolina State college of Orangeburg, S. C., in a homecoming game.

Tuskegee scored midway of the second quarter. Whitney Van Cleve went over from the State five and Brunet, end, took Moore's 17-yard heave and ran 23 yards for the second touchdown.

Mays took Moore's 17-yard pass and went 30 yards for Tuskegee's third touchdown, and Dickerson galloped 15 yards for Tuskegee's final touchdown. Sat. 11-23-46

Bowman scored both of South Carolina's touchdowns, one in the third period after taking a 15-yard pass and again the fourth from the Tuskegee four. Lenoir booted the extra points.

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ON BEHALF OF THE ALUMNI, faculty, students and friends, Dr. F. D. Patterson presented Cleve Abbott, veteran Tuskegee coach, a master deluxe lounge chair, and other useful gifts. Abbott has turned in 25 years of faithful service as coach of the Tuskegee athletic teams and the woman's national championship track team.

A pre-game parade of floats exhibiting the various activities of the institute, which wound its way from the base of the Booker T. Washington monument to the beautiful Alumni bowl, added splendor to the colorful homecoming occasion. The parade was led by the famous Tuskegee band of 80 pieces and a group of majorettes, under the direction of Capt. Alton Davenport, formerly in charge of the

Negro has held that office in 55 years. Davis was elected along with two other Negro Republicans seeking office in traditionally GOP Ohio. Cincinnati Negroes rejected Democrat Ernest Waites for the state legislature in favor of Republican Rev. David D. Turpeau.

Negro voters in President Truman's Missouri stronghold gave the administration a mild slap when they sent two GOP campaigners to the state capitol. Democrat James M. Neal of Kansas City became the first Negro assemblyman from his city, while St. Louis citizens elected William Massingale, Democrat and two Republicans to the legislature. For national office, the Negro vote was swamped by the GOP landslide.

GOP Swing In Philadelphia

Only indication of a Negro bolt to GOP ranks came from Philadelphia, where voters ousted three Negro legislators, replacing them with Republicans, and adding two additional GOP seats to the Negro elected list. Much of the support given Republican gubernatorial

four times in each of the third and fourth quarters. Thurs 12-5-46

Scoring touchdowns for Southern were Willie Phillips, Ed Calloway, Lee Flentroy (2), Leonard Barnes, James Henderson, Cornelius Carr and Curtis Miller (3). Whitney Van Cleve scored Tuskegee's touchdown.

Southern Swamps Tuskegee, 64-7, In First Yam Bowl Tilt

The News Birmingham, Ala.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 26—(AP)—Southern champions of the Southwest then turned on the heat, scoring

Tuskegee Beats Ala. State

Tigers Score Twice Late To Lick Hornets In Thriller, 26-14

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 11-29-46

By MAX MOSELEY
Advertiser Sports Editor

Trailing by a 14-13 count with only five and a half minutes to go, the Tuskegee Tigers rallied with two quick touchdowns to defeat the Alabama State Teachers Hornets, 26 to 14 in a thrill-packed football game played in Cramton Bowl yesterday afternoon.

A record crowd of 13,000 spectators, largest ever to see the 40-year-old series, saw the Hornets play inspired football to toss a scare into the bowl-bound Tigers. But Coach Cleve Abbott's machine found itself in the nick of time to avoid a defeat.

Tuskegee scored first in third period, cashing in on a fumble recovered by Herman Mabrie on the Hornet 14. After three plays picked up 12 yards, Bob Moore passed to Otis Head for a score.

The fighting Hornets, playing their best game of the season, came right back early in the fourth quarter to score on a similar break. Halfback Carter Law recovered Dickerson's fumbled punt on the Tuskegee 4, then George Foley bucked across on two smashes at the line.

Tuskegee went ahead some four minutes later when they recovered a fumble on the Hornets' 29, and drove straight for a score on five plays. Moore's 16-yard pass to Porter was good for a score.

Hornets Go Ahead

But this second score didn't phase the never-say-die spirit of the scrappy Hornet team. They received the kickoff and was downed on the 25, and on the first play Percy Weatherly faded back and threw a long heave that John Hall took about midfield and slipped the rest of the way for a touchdown. It was a 75-yard gain, and when the extra point was awarded because of a penalty, the Hornets were ahead 14 to 13.

The situation looked dark for the Tigers at this point with the big clock indicating that a little over five minutes remained in the game. And it even looked worse when the Hornets Weatherly kicked dead on the Tuskegee 3. But the Tigers went to work. Three plays, Moore to Dickerson for 23 yards; Dickerson ran 20 yards and Mayes ran 14, and the Tigers were perched on the State 40. A pass interference play was called and the Tigers had the ball on the State 9. Van Cleve lost a yard but Moore pitched to Porter over the goal for a score. The extra point was missed but Tuskegee led 19-14 at this point.

Brought to life by their long march for a score, the Tigers got another break. LeRoy Johnson recovered a Hornet fumble on the four-yard line, and they drove across for another six-pointer. Van Cleve was stopped for no gain but Dickerson bucked across for the final tally.

State Puts Up Scrap

Rated a two to three touchdown favorite at the start, Tuskegee soon found they were in a nip and tuck ball game. The hard fighting Hornets led by two fine offensive backs in John Hall and Joe Boston and a hard charging line headed by Davis and Pressley gave the invading Tigers all they were looking for in this 23rd annual "Dixie Classic" game played each year at Cramton Bowl. William Bell, fullback, did some neat defensive work behind the line for the Hornets.

Tuskegee, almost sure to receive a bid to either the Cattle Bowl in Texas or the Vulcan Bowl in Birmingham, had its stars also. The Tigers backfield of Van Cleve, Moore, Head and Dickerson played good ball all the way. Charles Mayes, a fleet footed sub back, also did some neat pigskin lugging. Moore's kicking, passing and running stood out in the Tigers victory.

It was a thrilling grid battle from start to finish despite a slight drizzle early in the game and the fans were kept on their toes throughout by many spectacular plays.

Starting lineups:

Tuskegee	Pos.	Alabama State
Porter	LE	James
Johnson	LT	Ford
Bell	LG	Pressley
Simmons	C	Taylor
Mabrie	RG	Spencer
Brown	RT	Davis
Brunet	RE	Fisher
Moore (c)	QB	Ragland
Dickerson	LH	Mitchell
Head	RH	Hall (c)
Van Cleve	FB	Boston

Score by periods:

Tuskegee	0	0	7	19	—26
Ala State	0	0	0	14	—14

Scoring touchdowns: Tuskegee: Head, Porter 2. Dickerson. Extra points Moore (placement); Moore to Claude (pass). Alabama State: Foley, Hall. Extra points, Weatherly to Fisher and penalty gave other extra point.

Hornets Ready For Tuskegee

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Ala. State In Annual Turkey Day Game

Sat. 11-23-46

Tuskegee		Ala. State
Porter	LE	Fisher
Johnson	LT	Ford
Bell	LG	Davis
Simmons	C	Taylor
Mabrie	RG	Marshall
Brown	RT	Pressley
Brunet	RE	James
Moore	QB	Weatherly
Dickerson	LHB	King
Head	RHB	Law
Van Cleve	FB	Foley

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The stage is all set for the annual Turkey-day grid battle between Alabama State Teachers' College Hornets and the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers here next Thursday afternoon in Cramton Bowl.



Van Cleve

Last year, Tuskegee defeated the Hornets, 26 to 0, after leading, 8 to 0 at halftime.

The Tuskegee band and girls drill corps will vie with the State Teachers' band between the halves. The State alumni will present "Miss Mobile," "Miss Birmingham" and "Miss Montgomery" all selected from alumni groups. The queens of the two schools will be introduced between the halves.

* * *

LAST YEAR, A CROWD of 15,000 turned out to see the classic. Both the game and the pre-game parade in the morning downtown will be viewed by Dr. H. C. Trenholm, president of State, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee has lost but one game, that to Florida A. and M. a few weeks ago. All of the games between State and the Tigers have been bitterly contested but cleanly played. Coaches Brown, Lockhart and Campbell have drilled the Hornets on stopping the Moore and Head passing combination of the Tigers.

Major Cleve Abbott, veteran Tuskegee mentor, will send his charges into the game an 8 to 5 favorite to win.

Tuskegee In Wild Finish

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Alabama State Is Finally Whipped

By FAY YOUNG

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Two touchdowns in the last five and one-half minutes of play enabled the Tuskegee Institute Tigers to down a fighting Alabama State Teachers Hornets eleven, 26 to 14, in one of the wildest finishes in the history of the 40-year-old rivalry between the two schools here on Turkey day.

Sat. 12-7-46

Rated two touchdowns better than State, the Tigers were held scoreless in the first half of the 23rd annual Dixie Classic in Cramton Bowl before 13,000 fans of whom 2,000 were white. And for a few minutes in the fourth period, with Alabama State out in front, 14 to 13, it looked like sure defeat for the Abbottmen. Then the tide suddenly turned and Tuskegee swept on to victory led by Van Cleve of Kokomo, Ind., a returned G.I., and Robert Moore, another returned G.I. from Grambling, La., and who is married and the father of three children.



Van Cleve

* * *

TUSKEGEE COUNTED first in the third period after Herman Mabrie recovered a State fumble on State's 14. Three plays gave Tuskegee a first down and Moore than tossed to Otis Head for the touchdown. With the extra point being good, Tuskegee led at the end of the quarter, 7 to 0.

The Hornets stung the Tigers in the wild and wolly final stanza. Carter Law recovered a fumble on the Tuskegee four. George Foley went over on his second try through the line. The score was tied 7-all when Foley made the extra point. But it didn't stay tied long.

Tuskegee recovered a State fumble on State's 49 and scored in five plays, Moore's 16-yard pass to Porter accounting for the touchdown. Tuskegee missed the extra point.

After the Tigers kicked off to the State 25, the Hornets missed out on a pass with the end way out near the side lines on a sleeper play. On the very next play, Percy Weatherly passed to John Hall who pulled the same play and who was out in the clear in midfield near the side lines. Hall scored. The play was good for 75-yards. The extra point was given to the Hornets when the Tuskegee players interferred with a pass receiver.

Alabama State was out in front 14 to 13. Things looked bad for Tuskegee. Weatherly's kickoff went deader than a door nail on the Tuskegee three. Moore passed to Dickerson for 23 yards. Dickerson got loose for 23 more. Mayes made good 14 and the ball was on State's 40. Moore shot a long pass. Interference was ruled on the play and the ball was on the State nine.

The game was held up while State's coaches asked for the interpretation of the ruling. Van Cleve was thrown for a yard loss but Moore came through with a pass which was tipped by a State player then bounded into the hands of Porter for a touchdown which put the Tigers ahead, despite their missing the extra point.

* * *

TUSKEGEE'S LUCK WAS with them. Robert Johnson recovered a Hornet fumble on the State four. Dickerson went across on the third play after Van Cleve had been stopped twice. 12-7-46

Tuskegee made 211 yards on 20 firstdowns, State made 112 yards on six first downs. Tuskegee completed nine out of 20 pass attempts. State completed three out of eleven. State had four passes intercepted, Tuskegee three. State gained 79 yards on passes, Tuskegee, 169.

A slight drizzle fell during the first half of the game. The field was muddy in places and the ball hard to handle. Result, Tuskegee fumbled three times; State, six.

Between the halves ceremony was impressive. Both the Tuskegee band and its girls' drill team and the State Teachers band drew prolonged applauses. Especially attractive were the drum majorettes. The parade in the morning through the downtown section was highly praised by an editorial in the Montgomery Advertiser, morning daily. This parade was witnessed by thousands of both races.

Tuskegee Tops State Hornets By 33-6 Score

Sawyer And Sams Pace Tigers To Triumph Over Teachers

The Advertiser

By MAX MOSELEY
Advertiser Sports Editor

Tuskegee's great offensive powerhouse, led by two outstanding running backs, Upshaw Sams and Arthur Sawyer, who ran wild to score twice each, continued their impressive scoring record yesterday afternoon in Cramton Bowl as they handed Alabama State's plucky Hornets a 33 to 6 defeat in their annual Thanksgiving Day battle before a record crowd of some 11,000 spectators.

The once-beaten machine of Coach Cleve Abbott displayed plenty of zip, courage and finesse as they rocked along with plenty of class until given a scoring op-the ball four dozen times, but the first quarter when they portunity, then they struck with Hornets' hard running attack was plenty of speed and power, for stopped four times within their six-pointers. 11-27-46

Alabama State had a well-first period they were stopped on drilled offense and flashed an the three; in the second on the outstanding running back in Joe 17; in the third on the one, and Crenshaw, who played most of in the fourth again on the one. the game and must have run with Tuskegee broke the ice in the first quarter by scoring a safety for the extra point was no good. They tackled Tarrant be- Three minutes later after five goal line attempting to plays from the kickoff, Robinson pitched another strike—to the ball out. Sawyer who speedy and elusive Sams who pitched a 12-yard pass to grabbed the toss about midfield for the first Tiger six- and outran the Hornet secondary to touch off a 65-yard to score. The play was good for Robinson had recovered 56 yards. Robinson booted the fumble on the Tiger 3 extra point and Tuskegee led, the march. Ivey's attempt 15-0.

Alabama State received the kickoff, Crenshaw carrying the ball back to his own 36. Then they drove 64 yards for their lone marker, Crenshaw pitching to Cheatham 12 yards for the score. The try for the point was wild, 15-6.

Aided by a clipping penalty following Van Cleve's pass interception, Tuskegee drove to another score on the last play of the first half. Ross bucked the ball over from the one-yard line.

Sams and Sawyer alternated at carrying the pigskin for another.

Late in the third quarter, Tuskegee's great little back, Sams, intercepted a wild State pass on his own 43 and raced 57 yards through the entire Hornet team for the final score of the game. Sams was given some beautiful downfield blocking on the play. It was an exciting gallop and was easily the most thrilling play of the game. The try for the point was no good and the game wound up, 33-6. Sat. 11-21-41

Both teams displayed plenty of talent. Alabama State's Elvie Sullinger, John Leftwich and Yancey Griggs did fine work in the line while Crenshaw, Cheatham and Tate were the big guns in the backfield.

Tuskegee's Dennis Stewart, Lonnie Fyles and Charles Perry featured in the line while Sams, Sawyer and Robinson starred in the backfield, although the Tigers unleashed a trio of "scat backs" in Raymond Head, Herman Anderson and William Shaw, that chalked up plenty of yardage while they were in the ball game.

Rival bands of the two schools, as well as the State championship Hornet high school band, put on quite a show at the half.

Lineups and summary:

Tuskegee	Pos.	Ala. State
Perry	LE	White
Fuller	LT	Griggs
Stewart	LG	A. Jackson
Bowman	C	Mason
Ross	RG	Leftwich
Brown	RT	Sauls
Ivey	RE	Sullinger
Tate	QB	Robinson
Crenshaw	LH	Sams
Cheatham	RH	Sawyer
Ellis	FB	Smiley

Score by periods:

Tuskegee	2	19	12	0	—33
Ala. State	0	6	0	0	— 6

Scoring Tuskegee touchdowns: Sawyer 2, Sams 2, Van Cleve. Safety, Tarrant tackled behind line. Alabama State: Cheatham.

Officials: Harvey (Colgate) referee; Mosley (Morehouse) umpire; Hawkins (Knoxville) head linesman; Young (Chicago Defender) field judge.

Tuskegee Tigers Down Army Gridders 56-0

World, Atlanta Ga.

P.5

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Tuskegee Institute opened ts 1946 football season with a 56 o 0 victory over the 25th Combat eam of the United States Army, Fort Benning, Ga., in the Alumni Bowl here before an estimated crowd of 5000 spectators. Tue. 9-17-46

It was the rugged line, reminiscent of the days of the Brown built forward wall, that held back the terrific thrusts of the Combat team, and it was also that same line that opened gapping holes in the soldiers' first line of defense thru which the fleet foursome of Tiger backs crashed thru.

Dickinson, Tuskegee's fast stepping left halfback, thrilled the Tiger supporters with a 79-yard run for a touchdown, and again he traveled 18 yards to score. Van Cleve, Mays, Gray and Taylor also posted touchdown markers. Points after touchdowns were made by William "Bill" Anderson, McGill, Burnett and Taylor, Tuskegee chalked up at safety in the second and third quarters.

The Army has a team of potential possibilities but was simply out classed against Tuskegee's fine array of gridiron talent. Adam Smith capatain and William Stoval, co-captain of the Combat team, had a fine supporting cast but were unable to cope with the Golden Tigers.

For the first time in many years Tuskegee's opening game was played without the presence of its band.

kogee, Okla., went over. There has been three ties. There was no game here in 1935. The 1944 game in Detroit which ended 13 and 13 does not count in the series as per agreement of the coaches of the teams.

* * *

TUSKEGEE'S VICTORY here Friday night was the result of the "heads-up" play of the Tiger team which had the uncanny ability to follow the ball at all times. Tuskegee's line outplayed the Ohioans and the Tiger ends, Eugene Porter of Savannah, Ga., and William Anderson of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., were in there on every play and Whitney Van Cleve, Kokomo, Ind., ex-army sergeant overseas, played a whale of a game on the defensive for the victors.

Much could be written on Robert Moore, Grambling, La., quarterback; Otis Head, Griffin, Ga., and George Dickerson, Birmingham, Ala., the starting backs with Van Cleve for the Tuskegee team and who stayed in the game most of the time.

Wilberforce presented William Shields, Xenia, Ohio, sophomore halfback; Edward Tipton, Dayton, Ohio, fullback; Freddie Hall, Washington, D.C., junior and quarterback, and Paul Ford, halfback from Xenia and sophomore. This quartet played superb ball at times but the hard tackling of the Tuskegee warriors caused many Wilberforce fumbles.

* * *

TUSKEGEE SCORED midway of the second period after Wilberforce had stopped the Tigers within the shadows of the goal posts. Eugene Porter, who served in the navy, and Herman Mabrie of Tulsa, Okla., broke through to block Hall's punt. The ball rolled back over goal line. Hall was standing in the end zone when he attempted the kick. Ernest Burnett, after a mad scramble between several Tuskegee and Wilberforce players, had the ball in his arms when the officials unpiled the heap of players. It was touchdown for Tuskegee. Robert Moore booted the extra point as the Tuskegee adherents went wild.

Tuskegee led at halftime, 7 to 0. Tuskegee yielded to the drive of the Ohioans in the third period after the ball had changed hands several times. Hall's pass to Delmar Woods, Wilberforce sophomore end from Bloomington, Ill., was good for 20 yards and a touchdown. Fred Nicholson of Hammond, Ind., was sent in the game to hold the ball while Hall attempted the try for the extra point. It was good and the score was tied seven all and remained that way at the end of the third period.

Shields was tossed for a 10 yard loss late in the fourth period and the ball was Wilberforce's with 15 yards to go on the third down. Hall attempted to pass was nailed for a 12 yard loss back on his five by Van Cleve. Wilberforce punted to the Ohioans' 35 and Tuskegee started it goalward march.

With first down and goal to go the Tigers had the ball resting on the Wilberforce six. Van Cleve made four. Head went to the two inch line. Moore was stopped for no gain. On a quarterback sneak, was not to be denied. He slipped between center and guard for the touchdown that won the game. Again Moore kicked the extra point putting Tuskegee in the lead, 14 to 0, with but two minutes remaining in the game.

* * *

TUSKEGEE MADE EIGHT first downs, Wilberforce 10. The total yards gained by rushing was close. Tuskegee having 148, Wilberforce, 148. Wilberforce heaved 11 passes, completed two, one of which was good for a touchdown. Three were intercepted. The alert Tuskegee team batted down four of the Wilberforce aerials while two were wide of the receiver. Tuskegee took to the air nine times, failed in seven of the attempts, made good two and had two intercepted.

Tuskegee punted five times for an average of 41½ yards on each kick. Wilberforce punted six times for an average of 31½ each try. Moore's kickoffs for Tuskegee averaged 59 yards. Hall's kickoffs for Wilberforce averaged 33 yards.

Tuskegee was penalized twice for offside. Wilberforce was offside once and were penalized 15 yards for clipping which put the ball on the six in Tuskegee's possession near the end of the first quarter. Wilberforce was caught holding on Moore's 58-yard punt but with the ball on their opponent's eight Tuskegee elected to refuse the penalty.

Tuskegee blocked two of Hall's punts.

Tuskegee fumbled four times. Wilberforce thrice. Tuskegee recovered two of Wilberforce's miscues, one for a touchdown. Wilberforce recovered one of its own fumbles.

Van Cleve bested Tipton in gound gaining. Hall and Head were about equal on end runs.

Attending the game and introduced between the halves were Woodrow Wilson Strode and Kenny Washington, former U.C.L.A. star football players now with the Los Angeles Rams of the National pro league. The Rams met the Bears here Sunday.

Wilberforce (7)		Tuskegee (14)
Gilyard	re	Anderson
McCullough	rt	G. Brown
Blackburn	rg	Mabrie
Gates	c	Simmons
Brooks	lg	A. Bell
Carter	lt	Adkins
Woods	le	Porter
Hall	qb	Moore
Shields	lhb	Dickerson
Ford	rhb	Head
Tipton	fb	Van Cleve

Wilberforce	0	0	7	0—7
Tuskegee	0	7	0	7—14

Touchdowns—Tuskegee: Burnett, Moore; Wilberforce: Woods. Points after touchdowns — Tuskegee: Moore (2); Wilberforce: Hall.

Officials—Dr. W. N. Rivers (Talladega), referee; Mel Whedbee (Fisk), umpire; B. T. Harvey (Colgate), field judge; Virgil Blueitt (Lane Tech), headlinesman.

Tuskegee, 14; Wilberforce, 7

Defender Chicago, Ill.

20,000 See Tigers Win In 4th Period

Sat. 10-19-46

Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers staged rally in the fourth period to defeat Wilberforce University's Green Wave, 14 to 7, before 20,000 at Comiskey park under the lights Friday night, Oct. 11. This ties the count of games seven all with three ties in the 17th meeting of the two schools on the gridiron.

P. 11

Sixteen of the games have been played in Chicago, the series here opening in 1929 in Soldier field. The first game in 1928 at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., ended in a six and six tie with Wilberforce knotting the score in the last 20 seconds of play when Maurice Jones of Mus-

Tuskegee Meets Prairie View Foe

Atlanta Ga. Montgomery, Ala.

Two Elevens Will Clash At Houston Today

P. 6

Tue. 1-1-46

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Dec. 31—Tuskegee's Golden Tigers created considerable excitement when they rolled into Houston this morning after a stopover of several days at State College in Grambling. The Tigers will meet the Panthers of Prairie View University at Buffalo Stadium, New Year's Day in Prairie View's 18th annual bowl football game.

On hand to meet the team and coaching staff was Benjamen Stevenson, Tuskegee's all time halfback, and one of the nation's most publicized football players. a few years ago.

Stevenson is athletic director and head coach at the Booker Washington High School, in Houston and is known as one of the most successful young mentors in the State.

Abbott has invited Stevenson to sit on the bench with him on Tuesday.

Coach Nicks, a recent member of the Southern Conference and having met Abbott's teams on numerous occasions is well acquainted with the Tuskegee tutor's style of attack and has well coached the Prairie View Panthers on the defensive methods which they should employ to meet Tuskegee's offensive thrusts.

Old timers who gathered at Buffalo stadium today to watch the Tigers limber up, recalled that it was James Stamps of Prairie View and R. S. Darnaby of Tuskegee who brought the teams together in their first football game which was played in Houston in 1921. Tuskegee defeated the Panthers 7 to 6.

It is estimated that 10,000 will witness the contest this year. Tuskegee men and women from every section of the State will be on hand for the battle and many from Louisiana and other nearby sections will be in attendance. In addition to Coach Abbott, Coaches Edward Adams, Ross Owens and Arthur Sawyer accompanied the team.

The Houston-Tuskegee club will entertain the players and coaching staff after the game.

Morehouse Trips Tuskegee, 47-25

Montgomery Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Jan. 23—Led by their accurate shooting Jerome Harris, who accounted for 22 points, the Morehouse College basketball team defeated the Tuskegee Institute's Golden Quint, 47 to 25, in Logan Hall. Ten of Harris' 22 points were scored from the floor and two were gift shots. Otis Smith sank seven baskets—all from the floor—for a total of 14 points. Other Morehouse scorers were Irving Thompkins, Calvin Williamson and George Baldwin.

Tuskegee led the visitors for height to consi furnished need Tuskegee te into the first half and had pro- Tuskegee had been withdrawn borough had been withdrawn in floor coverage and by hitting house began to dump the the hoops from difficult angles ball into the basket and led at for additional points. the half, 21 to 10. Clarence Davis scored 8 points for Tuskegee, Bethel 7, Roseborough 5, Latimer and Littles 2 each and Pernell Miller 1.

During the second half Tuskegee made several serious threats to overcome the lead of considerable advantage, the Atlanta team, but the visi-

Tuskegee Beats Ala. State

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Tigers Score Twice Late To Lick Hornets In Thriller, 26-14

P. 3

Fri. 11-29-46

By MAX MOSELEY
Advertiser Sports Editor

Trailing by a 14-13 count with only five and a half minutes to go, the Tuskegee Tigers rallied with two quick touchdowns to defeat the Alabama State Teachers Hornets, 26 to 14 in a thrill-packed football game played in Cramton Bowl yesterday afternoon.

A record crowd of 13,000 spectators, largest ever to see the 40-year-old series, saw the Hornets play inspired football to toss a scare into the bowl-bound Tigers. But Coach Cleve Abbott's machine found itself in the nick of time to avoid a defeat.

Tuskegee scored first in third period, cashing in on a fumble recovered by Herman Mabrie on the Hornet 14. After three plays picked up 12 yards, Bob Moore passed to Otis Head for a score.

The fighting Hornets, playing their best game of the season, came right back early in the fourth quarter to score on a similar break. Halfback Carter Law recovered Dickerson's fumbled punt on the Tuskegee 4, then George Foley bucked across on two smashes at the line.

Tuskegee went ahead some four minutes later when they recovered a fumble on the Hornets' 29, and drove straight for a score on five plays. Moore's 16-yard pass to Porter was good for a score.

Hornets Go Ahead

But this second score didn't phase the never-say-die spirit of the scrappy Hornet team. They received the kickoff and was downed on the 25, and on the first play Percy Weatherly faded back and threw a long heave that John Hall took about midfield and slipped the rest of the way for a touchdown. It was a 75-yard gain, and when the extra point was awarded because of a penalty, the Hornets were ahead 14 to 13.

The situation looked dark for the Tigers at this point with the big clock indicating that a little over five minutes remained in the game. And it even looked worse when the Hornets Weatherly kicked dead on the Tuskegee 3. But the Tigers went to work. Three plays, Moore to Dickerson for 23 yards; Dickerson ran 20 yards and Mayes ran 14, and the Tigers were perched on the State 40. A pass interference play was called and the Tigers had the ball on the State 9. Van Cleve lost a yard but Moore pitched to Porter over the goal for a score. The extra point was missed but Tuskegee led 19-14 at this point.

Brought to life by their long march for a score, the Tigers got another break. LeRoy Johnson recovered a Hornet fumble on the four-yard line, and they drove across for another six-pointer. Van Cleve was stopped for no gain but Dickerson bucked across for the final tally.

State Puts Up Scrap

Rated a two to three touchdown favorite at the start, Tuskegee soon found they were in a nip and tuck ball game. The hard fighting Hornets led by two fine offensive backs in John Hall and Joe Boston and a hard charging line headed by Davis and Pressley gave the invading Tigers all they were looking for in this 23rd annual "Dixie Classic" game played each year at Cramton Bowl. William Bell, fullback, did some neat defensive work behind the line for the Hornets.

Tuskegee, almost sure to receive a bid to either the Cattle Bowl in Texas or the Vulcan Bowl in Birmingham, had its stars also. The Tigers backfield of Van Cleve, Moore, Head and Dickerson played good ball all the way. Charles Mayes, a fleet footed sub back, also did some neat pigskin lugging. Moore's kicking, passing and running stood out in the Tigers victory.

It was a thrilling grid battle from start to finish despite a slight drizzle early in the game and the fans were kept on their toes throughout by many spectacular plays.

Starting lineups:

Tuskegee	Pos.	Alabama State
Porter	LE	James
Johnson	LT	Ford
Bell	LG	Pressley
Simmons	C	Taylor
Mabrie	RG	Spencer
Brown	RT	Davis
Brunet	RE	Fisher
Moore (c)	QB	Raglard
Dickerson	LH	Mitchell
Head	RH	Hall (c)
Van Cleve	FB	Boston

Score by periods:

Tuskegee	0	0	7	19	—26
Ala. State	0	0	0	14	—14

Scoring touchdowns: Tuskegee; Head, Porter 2, Dickerson. Extra points Moore (placement); Moore to Claude (pass). Alabama State: Foley, Hall. Extra points, Weatherly to Fisher and penalty gave other extra point.

Tuskegee Institute Plans Morehouse Game

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

COLUMBUS, GA., June 17, 1946—Cleve L. Abbott, director of athletics, and Capt. R. S. Darnaby, publicity director at Tuskegee Institute, were in Columbus recently making their usual early preliminary arrangements for the annual Tuskegee-Morehouse football game to be played at Memorial Stadium Friday night, Oct. 25.

P. 8

The Tuskegee athletic representatives were here to confer with park and city officials, members of the press and radio and others interested in the successful promotion of the game.

Citizens of Columbus have always shown great interest in this game, which is one of the most colorful of the many attractions that come to this city. Both schools have excellent bands and cheering squads, and Tuskegee's baton twirling majorettes, dressed in the flaming colors of the Institute—Old Gold and Crimson—have attracted wide attention wherever they have appeared.

erforce, Tuskegee Clash

Wilberforce University of Ohio and Tuskegee Institute of Alabama football teams meet tonight in Comiskey Park under the lights in the 16th meeting of the squads in a series which started in 1928.

Fri. 10-11-46

Wilberforce leads with seven games won, while Tuskegee has triumphed six times and three games have ended in ties, two of them scoreless. Neither team has had more than a two-game edge during the series.

Both are undefeated this season. Wilberforce has impressive wins over Rio Grande College of Ohio, the Lockbourne Air Base, and last Saturday trimmed the Florida A. & M. College, Southern Conference champions.

Tuskegee defeated the Fort Benning, Ga., Grambling College of Louisiana,; Philander Smith College of Little Rock, Ark., and last Friday night turned back Clark College of Atlanta, Ga.

Both teams have former players who are returning this season after serving in the armed forces.

Ala. State-Tuskegee Clash

Annual Battle Slated Today

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Record Crowd Expected For Grid Contest At Cramton Bowl

Thurs. 11-28-46

Probable Starting Lineup

Alabama State.	Pos.	Tuskegee
Mitchell James	LE	Eugene Porter
Bates Ford	LT	Leroy Johnson
Lawrence Pressley	LG	Andrew Bell
Frank Taylor	C	Frank Simmons
Odis Spencer	RG	Herman Mabrie
Sylvester Davis	RT	George Brown
Leo Fisher	RE	Ernest Brunet
Joseph Boston	FB	Whitney Van Cleve
Cleophus Mitchell	LH.	George Dickerson
John Hall (c)	RH	Otis Head
Horace Ragland	QB	Robert Moore (c)

Referee: B. T. Harvey (Colgate). Umpire, William J. Moore (Talladega). Lineman, A. E. Fews (Clark). Field judge, T. J. Knox (Talladega). Timer, Frank A. Young (Chicago Defender).

Parade at 10 a.m.
Gates open at Bowl at 12 m.

State Teachers College Hornets and Tuskegee Institute Tigers meet in the Deep South's most colorful and famous Negro football classic here at Cramton Bowl this afternoon beginning at 1:30 before what is expected to be the largest crowd in its 23-year-old history.

Both teams have been primed to a keen edge for the occasion as they will be playing under the watchful eyes of scouts for some half dozen post season classics at places scattered all the way from New York to California. Out at the local college, Coach Brown has had his men going at a fast clip all week despite rain and mud long after dark under special lights purchased for the emergency.

State is starting two senior class halfbacks in Hall and Mitchell but is prepared to use an even score of others in an all-out try for victory. The boys are all thoroughly enraged over Capt. Moore of the Tigers' promise to get the game for his coach who is in his 25th season at the Macon County school, and declare that after all it is State's homecoming and the local following is due to the laurels of victory for the fine support given the team here this season.

Their determination to win for the local fans has been shown all season as they dropped only one game here in Montgomery, an early one at that, in four starts. Even the "B" team boys are rearing to go and showed their willingness by steamrolling over a powerful U. S. Jones of Demopolis 33-0 last week and played most of the game last Saturday when an easy 25-6 triumph was registered over Fort Valley. Moore and his mates will literally be in a Hornet's nest here this afternoon for making that pledge.

The big downtown parade starting at the capitol and proceeding down Dexter Avenue will move at 10 a.m. For four weeks now, some of the floats have been under preparation and the exhibition is expected to be the prettiest in the history of the event. Two great bands, 'Bama State's 70-piece outfit with its 18 twirlers, majorettes, and majors, and Tuskegee with some 80-pieces and five twirlers and majors and majorettes are going to "bust Dexter Avenue wide open" with a constant stream of martial and popular music to accompany the many pairs of marching feet of Boy and Girl Scouts, Elks, War Veterans, local school groups, and others. The bands will also be on hand at the half for a series of intricate maneuvers to thrill the huge throng which will be on hand.

Advance tickets will be on sale at the college grill until the gates open at the Bowl.

Patterson To Give Team A Pep Talk

Montgomery Advertiser 11-27-46

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 27.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will be an interested spectator at the annual Tuskegee-State Teachers College football game to be played at Cramton Bowl Thanksgiving Day. He will arrive at the Bowl about 12:30 and will go immediately to the Tuskegee dressing room, as is his custom, and will give his usual pre-game talk to the players. He will shake hands with each one and will extend his best wishes.

President Patterson will spend the time prior to the start of game greeting Tuskegee alumni. His temporary "headquarters" will be at the entrance to the Tuskegee stands where he will be glad to welcome Tuskegee men and women and friends of the Institute. The informality of the affair makes the half hour a very delightful occasion, and hundreds of visiting Tuskegeeans who come from all sections of the South for this game, will thus be afforded the opportunity for a brief visit with Tuskegee's president.

Tuskegee To Play Wilberforce Friday

P. 1 Advertiser

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 30.—National attention is being focused on Tuskegee's Golden Tigers who meet the Green Wave of Wilberforce University at Comiskey Park at 8:30 o'clock, Friday night, Oct. 11. The prediction is made that the attendance record will be broken this year. 10-1-46

Wilberforce, under the excellent tutelage of Gaston Lewis, with an array of G. I. talent is thought by observers to be fully capable of taking the measure of Coach Abbott's equally talented crushing crew.

Tuskegee, with two victories carefully tucked away, will come to Chicago determined to avenge the 6 to 0 defeat administered by the Wave before thousands of wildly cheering and enthusiastic fans who assembled at Comiskey Park last October to witness the sixteenth game between the two schools. The spirited series was inaugurated in the Alumni Bowl at Tuskegee in 1928.

FOOTBALL RESULTS

COLLEGE.

McPherson, 28; Emporia, 0.
Baker U., 20; Bethany, 0.
Cheney, 28; St. Martin's, 6.
Charleston Teachers, 22; Macomb Teachers, 12.
Wisconsin B., 38; Marquette B., 6.
Indiana B., 6; Michigan B., 0.
Michigan State B., 33; Central Michigan 0.
Michigan Normal, 6; Alma, 0.
Northwestern B., 14; Illinois B., 7.
LaSalle-Peru, 18; Wilson J. C., 7.
Morgan Park J. C., 13; North Park, 6.
New Britain Teachers, 28; Trenton, 0.
Yale B., 33; Columbia B., 6.
Upper Iowa, 33; Wm. Penn College, 6.
Moravian, 0; Davis-Elkins, 0.
South Carolina, 14; Furman, 7.
Westchester Teachers, 40; Penn Military, 0.
Arkansas Tech, 39; Magnolia A. & M., 6.
The Citadel, 28; New Berry, 7.
Georgia, 28; Kentucky, 13.
Miami (Fla.), 20; T.C.U., 12.
Georgetown, 8; Fordham, 7.
Kansas Wesleyan, 0; Ottawa, 0.
S.M.U., 15; Oklahoma A. & M., 6.
Virginia B., 13; Newport News, 0.
Duluth J. C., 20; Ely J. C., 0.
Wichita Falls, 21; Paschal, 13.
Stetson, 15; Tro State Teachers, 12.
St. Vincent, 12; Waynesburg, 7.
Delaware, 44; Western Maryland, 0.
West Virginia Teach., 7; Glenville, 0.
Xavier, 7; John Carroll, 6.
North Dakota, 21; South Dakota, 6.
Missouri B., 7; Oklahoma B., 0.
Sul Ross College, 32; Lutheran College, 0.
River Falls Teachers, 26; Northland, 0.
Benedict College, 13; Alabama A. & M., 0.
Tuskegee, 14; Wilberforce, 7.
Milsgre J. C., 20; John Tarleton, 0.
Wichita, 12; Drake, 6.
Louisiana College, 61; Merchant Marine Cadets, 6.
Chanute J. C., 6; Parsons J. C., 0.
Boston College, 56; Kings Point Merchant Marine, 7.
Clarion Teachers, 6; Bloomsburg, 0.
Bemidji Teachers, 7; Moorhead (Minn.) Teachers, 0.
Minot Teachers, 26; Mayville Teachers, 7.
George Washington, 13; Rollins, 0.
Washburn, 27; Iowa Wesleyan,
Presbyterian, 37; Erskine, 0.
Wittenberg, 39; Wilmington, 0.
Elderado, 13; Pratt, 6.

'We Will Defeat State,' Tiger Players Tell Abbott

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 25—In addition to the several gifts which he received Saturday afternoon from alumni, faculty, students and friends as tokens of appreciation for his quarter of a century of service as director of the department of physical education and athletics at Tuskegee Institute, the genial coach was promised another gift today. At the close of the strenuous practice period, in preparation for the annual game with State Teachers College, to be played at Cramton Bowl in Montgomery, Thanksgiving Day, November 28, the players gathered around their coach and promised him a victory as their gift. "A twenty-fifth anniversary victory, will be our gift to you," said Robert Moore, captain and team quarterback, who will be playing in his last game, unless the Tigers receive and accept a Bowl bid, for Moore is a senior and expects to graduate in May.

Other senior men on the team who joined Captain Moore in assuring Coach Abbott a victory in their Turkey Day tilt were Otis, diminutive halfback, a daring and a dangerous man to tackle when sprung into the open field; Clarence Mayberry, Fred Fuller, quarterback, Troy, Ohio, whose touchdown runs this season have electrified hundreds of fans; John Rice, center, Memphis, Tenn., who has stood out in the games in which he has played this year; William Dennison, guard, New York City; Alex Brown, halfback, Milledgeville, Ga., and Alonza Robinson, fullback, London, W. Va.; who have turned in worthwhile performances during the current season. These and other members of the squad want to contribute to the coach's 25th anniversary gift.

The street parade in downtown Montgomery will take place at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning. During the intermission there will be a demonstration by the Tuskegee Band of 80 pieces and the State Teachers College Band. The Crimson Pipers are under the direction of Captain Alton Davenport, formerly in charge of the Reception Center Band, Fort Benning, Ga.

Tuskegee, 14; Wilberforce, 7

Lafayette

20,000 See Tigers Win In 4th Period

Dat. 10-19-46

Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers staged rally in the fourth period to defeat Wilberforce University's Green Wave, 14 to 7, before 20,000 at Comiskey park under the lights Friday night, Oct. 11. This ties the count of games seven all with three ties in the 17th meeting of the two schools on the gridiron.

P. 11

Sixteen of the games have been played in Chicago, the series here opening in 1929 in Soldier field. The first game in 1928 at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., ended in a six and six tie with Wilberforce knotting the score in the last 20 seconds of play when Maurice Jones of Muskogee, Okla., went over. There has been three ties. There was no game here in 1935. The 1944 game in Detroit which ended 13 and 13 does not count in the series as per agreement of the coaches of the teams.

TUSKEGEE'S VICTORY here Friday night was the result of the "heads-up" play of the Tiger team which had the uncanny ability to follow the ball at all times. Tuskegee's line outplayed the Ohioans and the Tiger ends, Eugene Porter of Savannah, Ga., and William Anderson of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., were in there on every play and Whitney Van Cleve, Kokomo, Ind., ex-army sergeant overseas, played a whale of a game on the defensive for the victors.

Much could be written on Robert Moore, Grambling, La., quarterback; Otis Head, Griffin, Ga., and George Dickerson, Birmingham, Ala., the starting backs with Van Cleve for the Tuskegee team and who stayed in the game most of the time.

Wilberforce presented William Shields, Xenia, Ohio, sophomore halfback; Edward Tipton, Dayton, Ohio, fullback; Freddie Hall, Washington, D.C., junior and quarterback, and Paul Ford, halfback from Xenia and sophomore. This quartet played superb ball at times but the hard tackling of the Tuskegee warriors caused many Wilberforce fumbles.

* * *

TUSKEGEE SCORED midway of the second period after Wilberforce had stopped the Tigers within the shadows of the goal posts. Eugene Porter, who served in the navy, and Herman Mabrie of Tulsa, Okla., broke through to block Hall's punt. The ball rolled back over goal line. Hall was standing in the end zone when he attempted the kick. Ernest Burnett, after a mad scramble between several Tuskegee and Wilberforce players, had the ball in his arms when the officials unpiled the heap of players. It was touchdown for Tuskegee. Robert Moore booted the extra point as the Tuskegee adherents went wild.

Tuskegee led at halftime, 7 to 0. Tuskegee yielded to the drive of the Ohioans in the third period after the ball had changed hands several times. Hall's pass to Delmar Woods, Wilberforce sophomore end from Bloomington, Ill., was good for 20 yards and a touchdown. Fred Nicholson of Hammond, Ind., was sent in the game to hold the ball while Hall attempted the try for the extra point. It was good and the score was tied seven all and remained that way at the end of the third period.

Shields was tossed for a 10 yard loss late in the fourth period and the ball was Wilberforce's with 15 yards to go on the third down. Hall

attempted to pass was nailed for a 12 yard loss back on his five by Van Cleve. Wilberforce punted to the Ohioans' 35 and Tuskegee started it goalward march.

With first down and goal to go the Tigers had the ball resting on the Wilberforce six. Van Cleve made four. Head went to the two inch line. Moore was stopped for no gain. On a quarterback sneak, was not to be denied. He slipped between center and guard for the touchdown that won the game. Again Moore kicked the extra point putting Tuskegee in the lead, 14 to 0, with but two minutes remaining in the game.

• • •

TUSKEGEE MADE EIGHT first downs, Wilberforce 10. The total yards gained by rushing was close. Tuskegee having 148, Wilberforce, 148. Wilberforce heaved 11 passes, completed two, one of which was good for a touchdown. Three were intercepted. The alert Tuskegee team batted down four of the Wilberforce aerials while two were wide of the receiver. Tuskegee took to the air nine times, failed in seven of the attempts, made good two and had two intercepted.

Tuskegee punted five times for an verage of 41½ yards on each kick. Wilberforce punted six times for an average of 31½ each try. Moore's kickoffs for Tuskegee averaged 59 yards. Hall's kickoffs for Wilberforce averaged 33 yards.

Tuskegee was penalized twice for offside. Wilberforce was offside once and were penalized 15 yards for clipping which put the ball on the six in Tuskegee's possession near the end of the first quarter. Wilberforce was caught holding on Moore's 58-yard punt but with the ball on their opponent's eight Tuskegee elected to refuse the penalty.

Tuskegee blocked two of Hall's punts.

Tuskegee fumbled four times, Wilberforce thrice. Tuskegee recovered two of Wilberforce's miscues, one for a touchdown. Wilberforce recovered one of its own fumbles.

Van Cleve bested Tipton in gound gaining. Hall and Head were about equal on end runs.

The game was fast, the tackling hard but clean.

Attending the game and introduced between the halves were Woodrow Wilson Strode and Kenny Washington, former U.C.L.A. star football players now with the Los Angeles Rams of the National pro league. The Rams met the Bears here Sunday.

Wilberforce (7)		Tuskegee (14)
Gilyard	re	Anderson
McCullough	rt	G. Brown
Blackburn	rg	Mabrie
Gates	c	Simmons
Brooks	lg	A. Bell
Carter	lt	Adkins
Woods	le	Porter
Hall	qb	Moore
Shields	lhb	Dickerson
Ford	rhb	Head
Tipton	fb	Van Cleve

Wilberforce	0	0	7	0—7
Tuskegee	0	7	0	7—14

Touchdowns—Tuskegee: Burnett, Moore; Wilberforce: Woods. Points after touchdowns — Tuskegee: Moore (2); Wilberforce: Hall.

Officials—Dr. W. N. Rivers (Talladega), referee; Mel Whedbee (Fisk), umpire; B. T. Harvey (Colgate), field judge; Virgil Blueitt (Lane Tech), headlinesman.

Tuskegee Runs Over Morehouse 15 to 0

Enquirer, Columbus, Ga.
Sat. 10-26-46
p. 8

By TOM KINNEY

Tuskegee's Golden Tigers twinkled last night at Memorial Stadium before some 13,000 spectators to a 15-0 victory over their arch rival, Morehouse College.

It was the 19th [illegible] out of 30 games for the Alabama team. Morehouse has annexed 11 victories out of the series, and was glad to finish the game last night with their pants, so rugged were those Tigers who went all out in this annual classic.

A safety early in the game put Tuskegee out front, a position they never relinquished, and the two touchdowns scored in the second quarter were not needed.

It was a long forward pass at the beginning of the second period that broke the spirit of the Morehouse team. Robert Moore passed to Eugene Porter for a touchdown, covering 50 yards. Then, just before the first half ended Fred Fuller, sub for Otis Head at right halfback, raced 60 yards for another Tuskegee score.

Tuskegee rolled up 15 first downs to Morehouse's five and presented a hard-driving attack from the start until the finish.

Tuskegee demonstrated a hard-charging attack from the very start. The Alabamians took the ball on their own 45 and marched down the field to the five where Morehouse held for four downs. The ball went over and Robert Scott, Morehouse right halfback, faded into the end zone to punt and was tackled by Herman Mabrie for a safety. Tuskegee took the lead, 2-0.

Midway the initial period Tuskegee worked the ball back to the five where Head fumbled. Wright recovered for Morehouse and Scott kicked out to the 30. Then Tuskegee tossed a forward pass, Moore to Burnet, good for seven yards. Van Cleve then skirted his own right end for 10 yards and the Alabama team was threatening again. A couple of plays worked the ball down to the one-yard line and then Van Cleve carried and was thrown for a five-yard loss. Scott, back behind his own goal line, booted out 70 yards and Tuskegee had the ball again on their own 30.

Moore, Tuskegee quarterback, fumbled on his own 35 and Murphy, substitute for Right End Williams, recovered for Morehouse. After two attempts at running with the ball failed Morehouse kicked out on the Tuskegee two. Then Moore faded back in the end zone and with Morehouse tacklers all around him, passed out to Porter on the 15. He was downed in his tracks.

At the end of the first quarter Tuskegee held on to their 2-0 lead.

On the first play of the second quarter Robert Moore faded back on the 50 yard line and heaved a long forward down to Eugene Porter on the five, from where he stepped over for the first touchdown of the game. Moore place-kicked the point-after and Tuskegee went seven points more up to lead in the ball game, 9-0.

Near the end of the second period Fred Fuller, substitute for Otis Head at right half for Tuskegee, took a Morehouse punt on his own 40 and raced 60 yards for the second touchdown. He had perfect blocking close along the sideline and completely outran the Morehouse safety man to cross the goal line standing up. Moore's attempted place-kick was blocked. Tuskegee now was ahead, 15-0. Only one play was run after Tuskegee kicked off when the half ended.

The Tuskegee band marched onto the field at halftime and the majorettes, outfitted in school colors of old gold and crimson, presented a beautiful picture with their white boots flashing against the dark night. Band members were clad in white pants with a red stripe down the leg and black coats. Then came the Tuskegee drill team bedecked with white-topped caps, black uniforms and white gloves.

The Morehouse band, clad in long crimson coats and white pants, staged a big demonstration with a march across the field.

THE LINEUPS

Morehouse	Pos.	Tuskegee
Lispcomb	LE	Burnet
Elkins	LT	Johnson
Jackson (c)	LG	Bell
Goodman	C	Simmons
Paschell	RG	Mabrie
Johnson	RT	Brown
Williams	RE	Porter
Hill	QB	Moore
O. Smith	LH	Dickerson
R. Scott	RH	Head
Wright	FB	Van Cleve

Score by periods:

Morehouse	0	0	0
Tuskegee	2	13	0

Scoring: Touchdowns for Tuskegee: Porter, Fuller, extra points: Moore. Substitutions: Morehouse, Murphy, Crawford, E. Smith, Mitchell, Cook, Jones, Mitchell. Tuskegee: George, Davis, Smith, McFee, J. Smith, Binns, Lewis, Bolden Beavers: Rice, Hill, Robinson, Anderson, Fuller, Brown, Cole, Taylor, Pearson, Mase. Officials: Reefree—Lennon; Umpire—Powell, Folwks. Field Judge — Martin; headlinesman—

Tuskegee Golden Tigers Upset Wilberforce 14-7

World
Pb Section 2
Atlanta, Ga.

CHICAGO, Ill. — (SNS — Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers staged a brilliant fourth period rally to defeat the Wilberforce University Geren Wave, 14 to 7 ,before 20,000 at Comisky Park, Friday night. The game was played under the lights and perfect weather prevailed. This ties the count in the series, seven-all, with three ties, in the 17th meeting of the two schools on the gridiron.

Sat. 10-19-46

Sixteen of the games have been played in Chicago, the series opened here at Soldier Field in 1929. The first game at Tuskegee Institute ended in a 6-6 tie, with Wilberforce knotting the score in the last 20 seconds of play. Maurice Jones of Muskogee, Oklahoma, scored the touchdown. The try for the extra point was blocked.

LINE PLAY SUPERB

Tuskegee's victory here Friday night was the result of the "heads-up" play of the entire Tiger team which had the uncanny ability to follow the ball at all times. Tuskegee's line outplayed the Ohioans. The Tiger ends Eugene Porter, of Savannah, Georgia, and William Anderson of Tuskegee Institute, were in there on every play. Whitney Van Cleve, Kokomo, Indiana, an ex-army sergeant, with overseas service, played a remarkably good game on the defensive for the victors.

Much could be written about Robert Moore, Grambling, Louisiana quarterback; Otis Head, of Griffin, Ga. and George Dickerson, of Birmingham, Alabama the starting backs.

Wilberforce presented William Shields, Xenia, Ohio, sophomore, halfback; Edward Tipton, Dayton, Ohio, fullback, Freddie Hall, quarterback, Washington, D. C., and Paul Ford, halfback ,also from Xenia. This quartet played superb football but the hard tackling of the Tuskegee warriors caused many fumbles.

TUSKEGEE SCORES

Tuskegee scored midway the second period after Wilberforce had stopped the Tigers within the shadow of the goal posts. Eugene Porter, who served in the Navy, and Herman Mabrie, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, broke through to block Hall's punt. The ball rolled back over the goal line. Hall was standing in the end zone when he attempted the kick. Ernest Burnett, of New Orleans, La., had the ball in his arms when the officials unscrambled the heap of players. It was a touchdown for Tuskegee. Robert Moore booted he extra point. The Tuskegee supporters went wild. Tuskegee lead at the half 7 to 0.

Tuskegee yielded to the drive of the Ohioans in the third period after the ball had changed hands several times. Hall's pass to Delmar Woods, Wilberforce University sophomore, was good for 20 yards and a touchdown. Fred Nicholson, of Hammond, Indiana, was sent in to hold the ball while Hall attempted to try for the extra point. It was good and the score was tied seven-all.

The Tigers started their goalward march on the Wave's 35. With first down and goal to go Tuskegee had the ball resting on the Wilberforce six. Van Cleve made four. Head went to the two inch line. Moore was stopped for no gain. On the next play on a quarterback sneak that was not to be denied, Moore slipped between the center and the guard for the marker that won the ball game. Again he kicked the extra point, putting Tuskegee in the lead, 14 to 0, with but two minutes to play remaining.

THE LINE UP

Pos. Tuskegee	Wilberforce
RE—Anderson	Gilyard
RT—G. Brown	McCullough
RG—Mabrie	Blackburn
C. —Simmons	Gates
LG—A. Bell	Brooks
LT—Adkins	Carter
LE—Porter	Woods
QB—Moore	Hall
LHB—Dickerson	Shields
HB— Head	Ford
FB—Van Cleve	Tipton

OFFICIALS: Dr. W. N. Rivers, (Talladege) referee; Mel Whedbee, (F'sk) umpire; B. T. Harvey (Colgate field judge; Virgil Buleitt (Lane Tech) headlinesman.

Robert Moore Sparkles

The Courier

As Tigers Triumph;

Pittsburgh, Pa.

15,000 See Game

Sat. 10-19-46

By WENDELL SMITH, Sports Editor

CHICAGO—Tuskegee's Golden Tigers came soaring up from the Southlands here Friday night at historic Comiskey Park and leaped on a game but surprisingly slow Bulldog from Wilberforce. And when the pigskin fur finally stopped flying, Tuskegee had pulled one of the year's big upsets by scoring a 14-to-7 victory.

Both teams entered the fray with spotless records. Wilberforce, however, was the ranking favorite because just a week previously the clan from the Buckeye State had knocked off a powerful Florida grid machine, thereby establishing itself as a powerhouse of the first magnitude. The 15,000 fans who saw this game under the glaring lights of the big ball park, never knew when the game started they were about to view one of the season's big upsets. They simply sat back and waited to see just how badly the Bulldog was going to chew up the Tiger.

But the 'Bama Bombers, coached by crafty Cleve Abott, didn't play the game according to the script. They reared up, growled as only a Tuskegee Tiger can, and came flying home with a well earned triumph.

MOORE SPARKLES

The deciding factor in this big classic was a 165-pound mighty mite from Grambling, La., by the name of Robert Moore. "Rollicking Robert" isn't a big man as football-ers go, but he's a very rough hombre when the going gets tough. He scored the winning touchdown in the final period with the clock running out and Wilberforce rocking and reeling from the pounding the Tigers had dished out for three quarters. Three times Tuskegee tried to sock the oval over from the one foot line in the fading minutes of the game—and three times Wilberforce held.

Then Moore, flashy quarterback, took the ball on last down and rammed over for the touchdown. He pushed and chugged and fought through a stubborn Wilberforce line for that all-important score, with the seconds ticking away and a colorful crowd roading in the background.

Moore then stepped back and kicked the extra point, just as he had done in the second period when Tuskegee scored its first touchdown. That made it 14 to 7 and Wilberforce's hopes of scoring even so much as a tie faded and died.

Tuskegee took the lead in the second period when Ernest Burnett, a 177-pound terminal from New Orleans, broke through and fell on a blocked Wilberforce punt in the end zone. The kick was blocked by Eugene Porter and Herman Mabrie, end, and guard, respectively.

It was the hard charging Tuskegee line that was responsible for that score. Wilberforce had the ball on its own 18, but exactly three plays later, the Bulldog was stumbling around on the one yard line. That's where the Tuskegee line pushed Wilberforce in three plays. Freddie Hall, a smooth-operating quarterback from Washington, D. C., stepped back into the end zones to punt his mates out of trouble, but the line didn't hold, Porter and Mabrie smashing through to block the kick, and Burnett pouncing on the ball. That gave Tuskegee a 6-0 lead. Robert Moore's talented toe booted the extra point.

FORCE SCORES

Wilberforce got back into the ball game for a few minutes in the third quarter. Unveiling brilliant passing attack that took them from their own 40 to Tuskegee's 20, the Ohio team scored when Hall chucked a strike to Delmar Woods, rangy end from Bloomington, Ill. He grabbed it on the goal line and scored Wilberforce's only touchdown. Hall booted the extra point to make it 7-7.

But that only riled the fighting Tuskegee crew. They came back in the final period with Moore, Whitney Van Cleve and Georgie Dickerson pacing an attack that covered 47 yards and terminated in a touchdown, scored by Moore with one and a half minutes in the ball game.

Pos.	Wilberforce	Tuskegee
L.E.	Gilyard	Anderson
L.T.	McCullught	G. Brown
L.G.	Blackburn	Mabrie
C.	Gates	Simmons
R.G.	Brooks	A. Bell
R.T.	Carter	Adkins
R.E.	Woods	Porter
Q.B.	Hall	Moore
L.H.	Shields	Dickerson
R.H.	Ford	Head
F.B.	Tinton	Van Cleve

Touchdowns — Burnett, Woods Moore. Points after touchdown—Moore (2), Hall. Officials—W. N. Rivers (Talladega), referee; B. T. Harvey (Colgate), umpire; Mel Whedbe (Fisk), headlinesman; Virgal Bluitt (Lane), field judge.

Tuskegee, 14;

The Defender

Wilberforce, 7

Chicago, Ill.

20,000 See Tigers

Win In 4th Period

Sat. 10-19-46

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Sixteen of the games have been played in Chicago, the series here opening in 1929 in Soldier field. The first game in 1928 at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., ended in a six and six tie with Wilberforce, knotting the score in the last 20 seconds of play when Maurice Jones of Muskogee, Okla., went over. There has been three ties. There was no game here in 1935. The 1944 game in Detroit which ended 13 and 13 does not count in the series as per agreement of the coaches of the teams.

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Wilberforce presented William Shields, Xenia, Ohio, sophomore halfback; Edward Tipton, Dayton, Ohio, fullback; Freddie Hall, Washington, D.C., junior and quarterback, and Paul Ford, halfback from Xenia and sophomore. This quartet played superb ball at times but the hard tackling of the Tuskegee warriors caused many Wilberforce fumbles.

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Tuskegee led at halftime, 7 to 0.

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Shields was tossed for a 10 yard loss late in the fourth period and the ball was Wilberforce's with 15 yards to go on the third down. Hall attempted to pass was nailed for a 12 yard loss back on his five by Van Cleve. Wilberforce punted to the Ohioans' 35 and Tuskegee started it goalward march.

With first down and goal to go the Tigers had the ball resting on the Wilberforce six. Van Cleve made four. Head went to the two inch line. Moore was stopped for no gain. On a quarterback sneak, was not to be denied. He slipped between center and guard for the touchdown that won the game. Again Moore kicked the extra point putting Tuskegee in the lead, 14 to 0, with but two minutes remaining in the game.

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TUSKEGEE MADE EIGHT first downs, Wilberforce 10. The total yards gained by rushing was close. Tuskegee having 148, Wilberforce, 148. Wilberforce heaved 11 passes, completed two, one of which was good for a touchdown. Three were intercepted. The alert Tuskegee team batted down four of the Wilberforce aerials while two were wide of the receiver. Tuskegee took to the air nine times, failed in seven of the attempts, made good two and had two intercepted.

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Tuskegee was penalized twice for offside. Wilberforce was offside once and were penalized 15 yards for clipping which put the ball on the six in Tuskegee's possession near the end of the first quarter. Wilberforce was caught holding on Moore's 58-yard punt but with the ball on their opponent's eight Tuskegee elected to refuse the penalty. Tuskegee blocked two of Hall's punts.

Tuskegee fumbled four times, Wilberforce thrice. Tuskegee recovered two of Wilberforce's miscues, one for a touchdown. Wilberforce recovered one of its own fumbles.

Van Cleve bested Tipton in

Booster Defender



Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-19-46

CAROLYN C. BROWNING

Recording secretary of the Chicago-Tuskegee Club who is working hard to insure success of the Tuskegee-Wilberforce Alumni dance and "Sweetheart of Teams" contest to be a feature of the dance Friday, Oct. 4, at the Parkway Ballroom.

Both Elevens

The Defender

Undefeated

Chicago, Ill.

Play 17th Game

Friday Night, Oct. 11

Sat. 10-12-46

Although Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers from Alabama are bent on destroying what hopes Wilberforce of Ohio has for a victory on Friday night, Oct. 11, in the annual grid game at Comiskey park, followers of both schools are looking for a hard fought game. Both elevens are undefeated.

Tuskegee is riding high on a 56 to 0 victory over the 25th U. S. Army Combat eleven from Fort Benning, Ga., in the opener, a 59 to 0 win over Philander Smith College of Little Rock, Ark., and a 26 to 9 triumph over Louisiana Normal of Grambling, La. Last Friday, the Tigers downed Clark College in Birmingham, 33 to 0.

Wilberforce opened its season against the white Rio Grande College of Ohio and turned in a 45 to 0 victory. On Saturday, Sept. 28, the Green Wave rolled on to a 71 to 0 win over the Camp Lockbourne Air Base eleven. Last Saturday, in Orlando, Fla., Wilberforce defeated Florida A. and M., 20 to 14.

Wilberforce will have in its starting backfield Bill Shields, the dynamic 175-pound sophomore from Xenia, Ohio; Freddie Hall, veteran quarterback from Washington, D. C.; Ben Watterman, freshman from Lynn, Mass., and Edward Tipton, Dayton fullback. Shields and Watterman are ex-GIs. All except Watterman have seen action against Tuskegee.

• • •

COACH COUNTRY LEWIS former Wilberforce star, has as his assistants, Albert Baker, Michigan State player who saw service with the U. S. Marine Corps and was not with the coaching staff in 1944 and 1945; James Walker, former University of Iowa lineman; Benard Proctor, Wilberforce; John Cooper, Kentucky State, and A. D. Gaither, Knoxville College.

Wilberforce has 24 players who have seen service in either the army, navy, marine corp or the coast guard. In fact the entire starting line except Delmar Woods, left end from Bloomington, Ill., consists of veterans of the service. Albert Gilyard, Houston, Texas, is at right end; Adams McCullough, Gary, Ind., right tackle;



Montez Glover

Chicago Defender Sat. 10-19-46

All eyes are focused on the annual TUSKEGEE-WILBERFORCE football classic Friday night, Oct. 11, at White Sox Park . . . This event attracts a huge throng of followers of both schools together with high school students . . . and this is a good time to say, will use the veteran Whitney Van Cleve, Kokomo, Ind., at fullback and PLEASE be on your best behaviour, which is another way of asking you not to hurl LIQUOR bottles on the playing field and watch recently in the army; Frank Simmons, Savannah, Ga., an ex-marine sergeant, at center; Robert Moore, quarterback from Grambling PROFANITY . . . Two lovely coeds compare notes . . . JOHNNIE MAE VALIER and MONTEZ GLOVER . . .

Wilberforce	(1)	Tuskegee (14)
Gilyard	re	Anderson
McCullough	rt	G. Brown

Blackburn	rg	Mabrie
Gates	c	Simmons
Brooks	lg	A. Bell
Carter	lt	Adkins
Woods	le	Porter
Hall	qb	Moore
Shields	lhb	Dickerson
Ford	rhb	Head
Tipton	fb	Van Cleve

Wilberforce	0	0	7	0—7
Tuskegee	0	7	0	7—14

Touchdowns—Tuskegee: Burnett, Moore; Wilberforce: Woods. Points after touchdowns — Tuskegee: Moore (2); Wilberforce: Hall.

Officials—Dr. W. N. Rivers (Talladega), referee; Mel Whedbee (Fisk), umpire; B. T. Harvey (Colgate), field judge; Virgil Blueit (Lane Tech), headlinesman.

Stop Getting Mad ♦ Get Smart ♦ VOTE



THE SPORTS BEAT

By WENDELL SMITH

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-19-46

Tuskegee Keeps Going . . .

CHICAGO—Some people looked down their noses and sneered last week when supporters of Tuskegee said Wilberforce was going to take a beating Friday night . . . Well, those who sneer last probably sneer best . . . Tuskegee did beat Wilberforce . . . They did it 14 to 7 and there were some 15,000 on hand to see how those rambling Tigers from the sultry South dished it out . . . So Tuskegee keeps going, untied and unbeaten . . . Wilberforce, once a leader in the big ten of ranking teams, goes down into the pigskin ash heap . . . Tuskegee has two backs that bear watching all year . . . They're going to be headaches to more than just "Country" Lewis, the personable coach of Wilberforce . . . They answer to the names of Robert Moore and Whitney Van Cleve . . . Moore isn't much bigger than a minute, but when he scored that winning touchdown Friday night, he was the biggest thing in the football world as far as Tuskegee fans were concerned . . . I don't know how a guy with the society name of Whitney Van Cleve ever got his "fathaw" and "mater" to let him get mixed up in such a rough game as football . . . But he's really mixed up in it . . . He hails from Kokomo, Indiana and they'll probably call him the "Kokomo Kid" from now on because he can really move around out there on that striped field . . . There were 15,000 fans in Comiskey Park for that ball game and everybody was on the edge of the seats in those closing minutes . . . Tuskegee had the ball on the one-foot line, first and ten . . . It took them four plays to get it over and "Rollicking Robert" Moore did it . . . The most composed guy in the place at that time was Cleve Abbott, Tuskegee's coach . . . And he's a real football coach. His record down through the years proves that.

Chicago was a sports-mad city the past week-end . . . The Wilberforce-Tuskegee game created its usual excitement . . . And then Jackie Robinson turned up with his baseball team . . . And Kenny Washington and Woody Strode came into town with the Los Angeles Rams to battle the Big Bad Bears . . .

Grid Schedule of Tuskegee's 'Golden Tigers' Is Released

California Eagle p. 1

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Tuskegee Institute will play a football schedule of 10 games during the 1946 season. The annual game with Wilberforce University will be played at Comiskey Park (White Sox Baseball Park) in Chicago, Friday night, October 11. The Golden Tigers will meet the Panthers of Clark College at Rickwood Field, in Birmingham, October 4. A week after facing Fisk University at Tuskegee on October 19, the Tigers will journey to Columbus, Georgia, where the Morehouse College Tigers will be met in a night game at Memorial Stadium.

Thurs. 8-8-46

The Cadets will open the season September 21, playing Philander Smith College of Little Rock, Arkansas, in the Alumni Bowl, and on the following Saturday the Grambling College, Grambling, Louisiana, team will furnish the opposition. Both Philander Smith and Grambling will field unusually strong elevens.

Tuskegee's Homecoming game with South Carolina State College on November 16 is expected to attract the usual large crowd of alumni and visitors who make the occasion a real Homecoming celebration.

The Hornets of Alabama State Teachers College, traditional rivals of the Golden Tigers, will be met at Cranton Bowl, in Montgomery, Alabama, Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 21. The complete schedule as announced by the Committee on the Regulation of Athletics follows:

Sept. 21—Tuskegee Institute vs. Philander Smith College at Tuskegee.

Sept. 28—Tuskegee Institute vs. Grambling College at Tuskegee.

Oct. 4—Tuskegee Institute vs. Clark College at Birmingham.

Oct. 11—Tuskegee Institute vs. Wilberforce Universtiy at Chicago.

Oct. 19—Tuskegee Institute vs. Fisk University at Tuskegee.

Oct. 25—Tuskegee Institute vs. Morehouse College College at Columbus, Georgia.

Oct. 28—Tuskegee Institute vs. Wiley College at Shreveport, Louisiana.

Nov. 9—Tuskegee Institute vs. Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee.

Nov. 16—Tuskegee Institute vs. South Carolina State College at Tuskegee.

Nov. 21—Tuskegee Institute vs. Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery.

Tuskegee Institute Scheduled For 10 Games in 1946

Norfolk Journal & Guide Sun. 8-11-46

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Columbus Ga. Ledger 8-8-46

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'Skegee, Wiley In Shreveport Clash, Oct. 28

Register San Antonio, Texas Fri. 10-18-46 p. 3

By KERVEN CARTER

SHREVEPORT, La.—The Tuskegee Tigers and the Wiley Wildcats clash at the Louisiana State fair here, Monday night, October 28, in what might be one of the country's biggest games of the season. Tuskegee is riding the crest of the wave with the Golden Tigers' best team in a decade, while the Wildcats of Marshall, last year's national champions, are still the number one team of the Southwest conference. The largest crowd that ever witnessed the state fair classic is certain to be in Fair park stadium for the occasion.

Tuskegee last met Wiley in 1944 when the East Texas eleven trampled the Alabama entry 24-0 in a homecoming setto in Marshall and the Abbott-men are out to avenge that pasting.

Led by the brilliant Whitney Van Cleve from Kokomo, Indiana, the Tigers have bowled over all opposition by impressive scores. Ranking slightly less important in the Alabama boys' victory march has been Bob Moore, pass-slinging quarter, from Grambling, Louisiana; Big Frank Simons, giant center, hailing from Savannah, Georgia, and handsome Bill Anderson, a Tuskegee native, at right end.

This game will be the ninth in history played between Tuskegee and Wiley and each has won four. The series started in 1930.

1930—Tuskegee 27, Wiley 0.
1931—Tuskegee 13, Wiley 0.
1933—Tuskegee 0, Wiley 13
1934—Tuskegee 7, Wiley 19.
1935—Tuskegee 0, Wiley 12.
1936—Tuskegee 13, Wiley 2.
1937—Tuskegee 6, Wiley 0.
1944—Tuskegee 0, Wiley 24.

'Skegee Whips 'Force

Register Sun. 10-18-46

By The Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Tuskegee-Wilberforce annual football classic stands at seven games each, with three tie games, as the result of

First game of blood in the 17th annual battle was Tuskegee. Eug- ene Porter blocked Freddie Hall's kick in the first quarter and Ernest Burnett fell on the ball for a Tuskegee touchdown. Robert Moore kicked the extra point.

Tuskegee's 14 to 7 victory at Comiskey park here Friday evening before 20,000 fans. The second quarter was quiet, but Wilberforce tied the score in the third frame. A two-yard pass from the final period. Moore also kicked the extra point.

A tug-of-war developed between the two teams fought hard to break the tie until about four minutes of the game. Tuskegee's Moore rammed his way 1793. been in continuous operation since The first United States mint was in Philadelphia and has

Abbott, Owens of 'Skegee on '46 All-American panel

Tribune Los Angeles, Calif.
Sat. 11-9-46

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Cleve L. Abbott and Ross C. Owens, of Tuskegee Institute, are among the 475 members of the American Football Ass'n conducting a weekly poll to determine its 1946 All-American team from the bumper postwar crop of collegiate football talent.

According to AFA's president Dick Harlow, coach of Harvard's Crimson (low) Tide, the running was nip and tuck and no player was being overlooked, no matter how obscure the college he played for.

So far, all four of last year's backs are very much in the race again: Felix Blanchard and Glenn Davis, of the Army; Bob Fennimore, Oklahoma A & M; and Herman Wedemeyer, St. Mary's. Blanchard, who was out on injuries in the early season, is still considered an odds-on repeater.

Linesmen seeking a second-term berth are Warren Amling, Ohio state guard; George Savitsky, Penn state tackle; and Dick Scott, Navy's center. Others on the 1945 All-American forward wall were Richard Duden, Navy, and Max Morris, Northwestern, ends; DeWitt Coulter, Army tackle; and John Green, Army guard.

Other officials of AFA are: E. E. Tad Wieman, University of Maine, 1st vice president; Jim Phelan, St. Mary's, 2nd vice president; Harvey Harmon, Rutgers, 3rd vice president; D. O. Tuss McLaughry, Dartmouth, secretary-treasurer; Tex Oliver, University of Oregon; L. R. Meyers, Texas Christian; Earl Blaik, Army; and Charles Bachman, Michigan, trustees.

Cleve Abbott celebrates quarter century at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute last Saturday ended a week-long celebration of the 25th anniversary of Cleve Abbott as director of physical education and head coach, and the football team kept its promise of a victory gift by beating State Teachers college at Scranton Bowl, Montgomery, Ala., Thanksgiving. 12-7-46



BEST OF THE FEMININE STARS—Miss Roumania Peters, who won the women's singles title last week in the North Carolina Open Tennis Meet. She copped the title by beating Mrs. Cleve Abbott in the finals.

Tuskegee Tennis Stars Practice For Net Tourney

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., June 20.—Tennis players from Tuskegee Institute will participate in the American Tennis Association Championships, which will be held on the campus of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, August 18-24, it was announced here today.

Some of the stars who will compete are Francis Powell, Sophomore who upset several seeded players at the Nationals last year; Howard Minnie, a junior, who has recenty been honorably discharged from the Army Air Corps (a former National Collegiate singles champion), Dr. John B. Garrett, National Veterans singles champion, Dr. Ernest Mc Campbell, former National Intercollegiate singles champion; Mrs. Cleve L. Abbott and Mrs. Mildred Brown, outstanding doubles team. Edward H. Adams and Ross C. Owen, one of the south's leading doubles team will also participate in the championships.

Roumania Peters has begun to work out daily on the championship courts here in preparation for the championships.

The Peters sisters, Roumania, of Tuskegee Institute, and Margaret, of Washington, D. C., hold the women's doubles championship, which they won at New York City last August, defeating Miss Ora Washington and Miss Arnetia Gent for the title.

MISS PETERS COPS WOMEN'S VICTOR

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Wiry Nat Jackson, former National title holder, defeated Dick Cohen, 6-3, 4-6, 9-7, 6-4, to win his fifth North Carolina tennis championship last week at the Capitol Tennis Club's Open Championships, held on the campus of Shaw University.

Jackson won his shot at the North Carolina title, defeating Thomas Johns of Portsmouth, Va., 6-1, 6-0, 6-0, after Cohen eliminated Maurice "Flip" Jackson of Washington, D. C., 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

With a fine assortment of shots, Jackson won the applause of the crowd by hitting the corners alternately with beautiful length and keeping Cohen running a marathon along the base line. In spots, Cohen displayed brilliance and power but lacked his usual accuracy and stamina to cope with Jacksons rally.

Miss Roumania Peters, Tuskegee, last year's National Women's Single runner-up, defeated Mrs. Cleve Abbott, also of Tuskegee, in straight sets, 6-2, 6-1.

Dr. Hubert Eaton of Wilmington, N. C., and Nat Jackson had little difficulty defeating Dick Cohen and Flip Jackson, 6-3, 6-4, in men's doubles in a match agreed, prior to play, would go to the winner of two out of three sets because of darkness.

Flip Jackson and Peters eliminated Dr. R. W. "Whirlwind" Johnson and Mrs. Abbott, 6-2, 6-4.

Tuskegee Lassie Earns Trio Spots On A. A. U. Team

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—(AP)—Alice Coachman of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute and Stella Walsh of Cleveland dominated the women's All-America track and field team announced today by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Although all selections made by the National Women's Track and Field Committee were hold-overs from 1944, new faces are expected to enter the picture this year with wider competition in prospect and the 1948 Olympics in the offing.

National champion at 50 and 100 meters and the running high jump, Miss Coachman earned three division titles and also was selected to the 400-meter relay team along with Miss Walsh and two other stars. Miss Walsh, an Olympic victor for Poland in 1932 and 1936, also was named for the 200-meter run and the running broad jump.

Marion Twining of Philadelphia and Frances Sobczak of Cleveland each were named twice, Miss Twining in the basketball and baseball throws and Miss Sobczak in the shot put and discus throw.

Tuskegee Girls Seek Another Track Title

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute's feminine track and field stars left the campus Tuesday evening for Cleveland, Ohio, to participate in the women's national indoor junior and senior track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union on March 30.

Tuskegee will be the defending champion, having won first place at Buffalo, N. Y., last March. The following young women are entered in the indicated events:

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Juanita Watson, 220 yard run, B. relay.

Fannie Johnson, 220 yard run, standing broad jump, A. relay.

Nell Jackson, 220 yard run, A. relay.

Alice Crowell, Mabel Walker, Bessie Hayes, 50 yard run, A. relay.

Rowena Harrison, 50 yard run, standing broad jump, A. relay.

Jewel Johnson, 50 yard hurdles, shot put, basketball throw, B. relay.

Theresa Manuel, 50 yard hurdle, basketball throw, B. relay.

Ophelia Hare, 220 yard run, B. relay.

Alice Coachman, 50 yard run, high jump, broad jump, A. relay.

Lucy McElroy, 50 yard run, A. relay.

Hattie Turner, shot put, basketball throw.

Lillie Purifoy, 50 yard hurdles, standing broad jump, A. relay.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Fannie Johnson, 220 yard run, standing broad jump, A. relay.

Theresa Manuel, 50 yard hurdles, basketball throw, shot put, A. relay.

Juanita Watson, 220 yard run, standing broad jump.

Bessie Hayes, 50 yard run, A. relay.

Rowena Harrison, 50 yard run, standing broad jump, A. relay.

OUTSTANDING RECORD

Participation of Tuskegee women in national AAU track and field championships reads like a "Believe It Or Not."

The record:

1936—Their first appearance in "Big Time" competition was at the final Olympic Tryouts, held at Providence, R. I., July 4, 1936. The team tied for second place, and won its first national championship in the broad jump. Miss Mable Smith of Tuskegee Institute, cleared 18 feet, to set a new American citizen record.

1937—The first National Championship was at Trenton, N. J.

1938—Won National Championship at Nagautuck, Conn.

1939—Won National Championship at Waterbury, Cann.

1940—Won National Championship at Ocean City, N. J.

1941—Won Indoor National Championship at Atlantic City, N. J.

1941—Won National Championship at Ocean City, N. J.

1942—Won National Championship at Ocean City, N. J.

1943—Lost first place to the Cleveland Polish Olympic team in the National Championships held at Cleveland, Ohio. Won second place that year.

1944—Won National Championships at Harrisburg, Pa. The team regained its national title in a smashing triumph over a strong field.

1945—Won National Indoor Championship at Buffalo, N. Y.

1945—Won National Outdoor Championship at Harrisburg, Pa.

1945—Defended National Indoor Championship at Cleveland, Ohio.

TUSKEGEE RUNNER UPSETS CHAMPION

CLEVELAND, March 31—(AP)—Lillie Purifoy, of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, upset National Champion Nancy Cowperthwaite, of New York German-American A. C., in the 50-yard hurdles of the women's senior National A. A. U. indoor track meet tonight.

Miss Purifoy spurted in the last few yards to nip Miss Cowperthwaite in 7.8 seconds. The New York runner won the hurdles championship last year in 7.6 seconds.

Stella Walsh, veteran sprinter who has copped 21 National A. A. U. events in previous meets, won an easy five-yard victory as she defended her title in the 220-yard dash. Miss Walsh, holder of the American indoor record of 25.8 seconds, sprinted the distance in 25.6 seconds as Juanita Watson, of Tuskegee, finished second.

Tuskegee Girls Indoor Champs

CLEVELAND — Tuskegee Institute of Alabama's crack girls' track team successfully defended its Women's AAU Indoor championship by making 23 points here Sunday night, March 31, edging out the Polish American A.C. of Cleveland which had 16½. The Philadelphia Turner Club was third with 14.

Juanita Watson, Tuskegee, and Fannie Jackson of the same club, were second and third, respectively, in the 220 yd. dash which was won by Stella Walsh, Polish American A.C. The winner's time was 28.6 seconds.

LILLY PURIFOY, Tuskegee, national indoor and outdoor hurdle champion, was victor in the 50 yd. hurdles. Her time was 6.8 seconds.

Alice Coachman, Tuskegee, won the high jump with a leap of 4 ft., 6⅞ in. She came back to cop the 50 yd. dash in 6.4 seconds to be double winner in the meet. Miss Walsh was able to score 10 points with one win, a second and a third place. Miss Coachman had two first places.

Lillian Young, Forestville Playground, Chicago, was third in the 50 yd. dash.

Tuskegee Relays To Be Run May 10, 11

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The 20th annual Tuskegee Institute relays will be run on Saturday, May 11, and the 18th annual women's senior track and field championships will take place in Aumni bowl on Friday, May 10. From all indications, the first post war meet shapes up as being the most interesting and having the largest number of entries in the history of the relays.

In the 1945 meet, the Robert S. Abbott Memorial 440-yard run trophy was carted home by Vernon Hicks of Wiley college, Marshall, Texas. This year Hicks, who has been ailing with a bad ankle, will be back seeking his second triumph in a row.

That Hicks won't have any walkaway is a certainty. Raymond Williams of Clark, who finished third in this race last year, will run in the event. Williams was first for Clark College in a quadrangular meet with Tuskegee, Morehouse and Morris Brown. He was timed in 51.4 seconds. Hicks time in the Abbott Memorial in 1945 was 54 seconds, the slowness due to the rain and a sloppy track.

* * *

IN THE PRAIRIE VIEW Relays on April 6, Belia of Southern was winner in 51 flat. Jap Jones of Wiley was second and Pinkney of Alcorn, Miss., College was third. Other runners seeking the Abbott trophy will be Sanford of Morehouse, Bouie of Morris Brown, Davis of Tuskegee, Bob Mitchell and Orland Rogers of Texas College.

Harper Evans of Wiley who won the Clarence Mathews Memorial 100-yard dash last year is lost to the Wiley team. He was inducted into the army. Winner in the Prairie View relays 100 was Henry Carroll. His time was 10.2 seconds. Evans' time here last year was 10.5 because of the slow track.

Talmadge Owens and Joe Brown, the flash from Indiana, are Clark's best bets in the century.

Carroll and Hicks are two of Wiley's runners who lead off the relay teams. While Wiley went to town last year by copping the 440-yard relay, the the Abbott Memorial 440 and the Century, Prairie View University of Texas, always a threat, is sending a well-balanced team, coached by Billy Nicks, former Morris Brown coach, and Charles Carpenter.

THE FIGHT FOR FIRST places in the relay events again becomes a scrap between the best teams the coaches of the Southern, Midwestern and Southwestern conferences can put on the track.

This year, Henry Arthur Kean, coach at Tennessee State is sending down a men's team and Miss Jessica Abbott, daughter of Major Cleve Abbott, founder of the relays and director of athletics at Tuskegee, is bringing her girls' team as well as girls tennis squad down from Tennessee State.

The Prairie View 440-yard relay team is made up of Reeves, Hardeman, Briscoe, Davis. Tuskegee is a threat in this race and the Tigers' 2-mile relay team of Rhone, Thomas, Davis and Gray may give their opponents some trouble.

'Skegee Relay Carnival May 11;

Capt. Darnaby Reviews Records

By CAPT. R. S. DARNABY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute will hold its 20th Annual Relay Carnival Saturday, May 11th at Alumni Bowl. These games were started in 1927. At that time it was felt that they would fill a long desired need in the total development of Track and Field Athletics in colored colleges in the South.

It might be of interest to review a few of the records chalked up in time height and distance in the 1st meet and the records that are on the book at the present time.

In 1927, Morehouse College won the one mile relay championship with a time of 3 minutes 43.1 2nds

In 1938, Prairie View University established the present record of 3 minutes, 19.2 seconds. In '27 Tuskegee won the Two Mile Championship with the time of 8 minutes, 55.9 seconds. In 1938, Xavier Unversity set the present record of 8 minutes, 1.2 seconds.

In the Four Mile Relay, which will not be contested this year, which was added to the program in '28, Tuskegee won the event in 22 minutes flat. In 1940, Tuskegee won the event which is the present record in 8 minutes, 48.4 seconds.

In the 440 Relay, added to the program in 1938, Tuskegee won in 43. 4 seconds. The present record of 1 minute 27.9 seconds was made by Xavier Unversity in 1938.

The Sprint Medley Relay, won by Tuskegee with a time of 2 minutes 50.8 seconds in 1927, was lowered to 2 minutes 15.8 seconds by Hampton Institute in 1928.

The 880 yard relay was won in 1927 by Morehouse College in the time of 1 minute, 28 seconds. The present record of 1 minute 27.9 seconds was made by Xavier University in 1938.

In the special events J Collins of Fort Valley State College won the 100 Yard Dash in 1927 with a time of 10.4 seconds. The present record of 9.5 seconds was made by Mozel Ellerbe of Tuskegee Institute in 1938.

The Mile Run, added to the program in 1935 at the suggestion of the late Dr. Robert R. Moton, was won by E. Brown of Clark College in 4 minutes, 30.4 seconds. The present record of 4 minutes, 27.4 seconds was set by Edward Culp of Xavier University in 1941

The 120 High Hurdles event added to the program in 1928 was won by M. Randolph of Tuskegee Institute in 17.5 seconds. The present record of 14.8 seconds was set by Paxton of Xavier University in 1941.

Oscar Tadlock of Tuskegee Institute won the shot put with a heave of 35 feet, 7½ inches in 1927 The present record of 48 feet, 7½ inches was set by Lilleborn Williams of Xavier University in 1938. Tadlock also won the discus throw in that year with 112 feet, 9 1-4 inches. The present record of 145 feet, 7 1-2 inches was also won by Williams in 1938.

Eric Roberts of Clark College won the high jump with a leap of 5 feet, 5 7-5 inches. The present record of 6 feet, 7 inches was set by Adam Berry of Southern University, Scotlandville, La., in 1942.

Elmer Baker of Clark College won the first pole vault contest in 1928 with a height of 9 feet, 6 inches. The present record of 13 feet 6 inches was established by Williams Farmer of Xavier University in 1941.

In the broad jump, William Whilan of Tuskegee won this event in 1927 with a leap of 19 feet, 7¾ in The present record of 23 44C inches. The present record of 2 feet, 2 1-2 inches was made by J. Blacklet of Xavier University in 1938.

In 1941 William Whilan of Xavier University in year won the javelin threw with 108 feet, 8 inches was set by Josh Williamson of Xavier University in 1941.

The present record of 195 feet, 9 1-2 inches in 1927. The present record of 195 feet, 8 inches was set by Josh Williamson of Xavier University in 1941.

Hattie Turner Sparks Tuskegee To Victory In Annual Women's Track And Field Meet

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 5-15-46

The Tuskegee girls team, National AAU indoor and outdoor champions will again dominate the field in the women's meet on May 10. But they aren't going to be in there without any competition because Prairie View's Bernidine C. Reese, winner of the broad jump, high jump and 50-yard dash, teams with the Misses Hall, Countee and Edmondson in the 440-yard relay.

Hattie Turner is a sure bet to win the baseball throw and the discus but Prairie View is hoping to gather enough seconds and third in the field events to offset Tuskegee victories in the hurdles, and the dashes. The Tigers have Lilly Purifoy and Alice Coachmen, two national champions.

Tuskegee wins annual Women's Field, Track meet

Tri-City Ne
Los Angeles
Cal.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Hattie Turner, Glendale, Ohio, wrote finis to her intercollegiate track stardom here last week in the Institute's Alumni bowl by capturing three firsts in the 18th annual Women's Track and Field meet.

5-20-46

Alice Coachman, AAU star, won the 100-meter dash and the high jump; and Lillie Purifoy, NAAU sprinter, broke the 80-yd. low hurdles meet record, as Tuskegee's trim thinclads romped away with the meet, 64 points, with Tennessee state trailing a poor second, 34; and Prairie View third, 21.

Sat.

Miss Purifoy set the low hurdles record down to 12.7; and Pauline Amery did the only other record busting by shot putting 34 ft. 4 ins.

Wed. 5-15-46

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (SNS)—Hattie Turner, of Glendale, Ohio, brilliant all-around star, ended her phenomenal intercollegiate career by capturing the discus, javelin and baseball throws, in the colorful Eighteenth Annual Women's track and Field Meet, held Friday, in the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Bowl.

Alice Coachman, celebrated national AAU star, won the 100-meter run and high jump in stride; and Lillie Purifoy, also well-known in national AAU circles, shattered the meet record in the 80-yard low hurdles, as the Tuskegee Institute lassies romped to a sensational victory in the Senior Division, with a total of 64 points. Tennessee State College finished second with 38 points; and the strong team from Prairie View University took third place with 21 points.

Wed. 5-15-46

SET NEW RECORDS

In setting a new record in the 80-yard low hurdles, Miss Purifoy broke the tape in 12.7 seconds. The second meet record was broken by Pauline Amey, of Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta, Ga., who tossed the shot-put 34 ft. 4 inches to erase the old mark set in 1938.

The crack relay combination from Prairie View University, composed of Birdie Edmundson, Dorethella White, Doris Countee and Berdie Reese, scored an amazing upset in outpacing the Tuskegee relay team, made up of Bessie Haynes, Alice Crowell, Theresa Manuel and Alice Coachman, in the heated 440-yard relay.

Tuskegee Institute High School won first place in the Junior Division with 31 points, nosing out Camden Academy, who chalked up 30 points. Carver High School of Camden, Ala., finished third with 27 points, and Booker T. Washington High School of Atlanta was fourth with 25 points, and Sand Fort Consolidated High School of Seale, Alabama, posted 18 points for fifth place.

Camden Academy of Camden, Alabama, broke into the limelight in a big way in the Junior Division. Mable Walker, of Camden Academy, breezed through in the 50-meter run; Rosa Nettles won the broad jump; Juanita Wilson finished out in front in the 100-meter run, and Camden Academy copped the junior 440-yard relay, as a result of Mable Walker, Rosa Nettles, Anita Walker and Juanita Watson's superb performance. Tuskegee Institute High School held its own with Nell Jackson taking the 200-meter run; Mary



CAMDEN ACADEMY MAKES HISTORY—This crack relay combination from Camden Academy made history in the Eighteenth Annual Women's Track and Field Meet held Friday afternoon in Alumni Bowl. These fleet young lassies trailed the brilliant Tus-Griggs, winning the 80-meter hurdles; and Bernice Nall topped the field in the discus throw.

kegee Institute High School thinclads a single point when the meet ended, but finished out in the 50-meter finals, 100 meter run, 440-relay, and broad jump. Miss Nora Smith graduate of Knoxville College and coach of the team is standing in the center.

SUMMARY
SENIOR EVENTS

50-METER FINALS — Won by Berdie Edmundson, Prairie View University; Bessie Haynes, Tuskegee Institute — Second; Dorthella White, Prarie View University—Third; Alice Crowell, Tuskegee Institute—Fourth. Time: 7.1.

100-METER RUN — Won my Alice Coachman. Tuskegee Institte; Berdie Reese; Prairie View University—Second Alfreda Rucker, Fort Valley State—Third Reba Saunders, Prairie View University—Fourth. Time: 12.2.

200-METER RUN — Won by Thelma Bracy, Tennessee State; Fannie Johnson, Tuskegee Institute—Second; Lucy McElroy, Tuskegee Institute—Tihrd; Flora Walker, Fort Valley State—Fourth. Time: 27.5.

80-METER HURDLES—Won by Lillie Purifoy, Tuskegee Institute; Mary E. Wilson, Tennessee State—Second; Theresa Manuel, T'kegee Inst.—Third; Edyth Willibry, Fort Valley State—Fourth. Time: 12.7. **New Meet Record.**

440-YARD RELAY — Won by Prairie View University, (Birdie Edmundson, Dorthella White, Doris Countee, Berdie Reese); Tuskegee Institute—Second, (Bessie Haynes, Alice Crowell, Theresa Manuel, Alice Coachman); Fort Valley State—Third, (Helen Raines, Wadnie Strong, Emma Spencer, Alfreda Rucker); Tennessee State—Fourth, (Naomi Epps, Thelma Bracey, Emma Reed, Mary Ellen Wilson). Time: 51.1

Wed. 5-15-46

RUNNING HIGH JUMP—Won by Alice Coachman, Tuskegee Institute, 5 ft. 2¼ in.; Emma Reed, Tennessee State—Second; Joyce Dimitry, Tuskegee Institute, Third; Ruth Sharp, Tennessee State — Fourth.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP — Won by Fannie Johnson, Tuskegee Institute, 16 ft. 8 in.; Mary Wilson, Tennessee State — Second; Alice Crowell, Tuskegee Institute—Third; Berdie Edmundson, Prairie View University—Fourth.

DISCUS THROW—Won by Hattie Turner, Tuskegee Institute 99 ft., 1½ in.; Elaine Bradford, Tuskegee Institute — Second; Odessa Groves, Tennessee State—Third; Helen Porter, Tennessee State — Fourth.

SHOT PUT—Won by Elaine Bradford, Tuskgee Institute, 38 ft. 7 in.; Verda Crawford, Prairie View University—Second; Helen Porter, Tennessee State — Third; Hallie Brown, Prairie View University—Fourth.

JAVELIN THROW—Won by Hattie Turner, Tuskegee Institute, 107 ft., ½ in.; Odessa Groves, Tennessee State—Second; Helen Porter, Tennessee State—Third.

BASEBALL THROW—Won by Thelma Bracey, Tennessee State, 82 ft. 9½ in.; Theresa Manuel, Tuskegee Institute—Second; Sara Hollingsworth, Tennessee State—Third; Mamie Williams, Fort Valley State—Fourth.

BASEBALL THROW—Won by Hattie Turner, Tuskegee Institute, 222 9½ in.; Naomi Epps, Tennessee State—Second; Erma Spencer, Fort Valley State—Third; Lois Wilson, Tennessee State—Fourth.

JUNIOR EVENTS

50-Meter Finals—Won by Mable Walker, Camden Academy; Gladys Tolley, Carver High—Second; Betty Pope, Carver High—Third; Doris Stubes, Tuskegee High—Fourth. Time: 7.0.

Wed. 5-15-46

100-METER RUN—Won by Juanita Wilson, Camden Academy; Cora Fann, Tuskegee High—Second; Gladys Tolley, Carver High—Third; Betsy Abernathy, Trenholm High—Fourth. Time: 13.2.

200-METER RUN—Won by Nell Jackson, Tuskegee High; Dannie Thompson, Camden Academy—Second; Anita Watkins, Camden Academy—Third; Leila Washington, Sand-Fort High—Fourth. Time: 27.0.

80-METER HURDLES—Won by Mary Griggs, Tuskegee High; Lela Washington, Sand-Fort High—Second; Norris Stephens, Bokker T. Washington, Atlanta—Third; Berdie Johnson, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta—Fourth. Time: 13.9.

440-YARD RELAY — Won by Camden Academy, (Mable Walker, Rosa Nettles, Anita Walker, Juanita Watson); Tuskegee High—Second, (Mary Griggs, Loretha McDonald, C.Fann, N.Jackson); Carver High—Third, (Betty Pope, Evelyn Lawler, Doris Wofford, Gladys Talley); Booker T. Washington, Atlanta—Fourth, (Juanita Rogers, Berta Johnson, Pauline Amey, Rubye Sawyer. Time: 52.7.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP—Won by Evelyn Lawler, Carver High, 4 ft. 5¾ in.; Marie Benford, Carver High—Second; Juanita Rogers, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta—Third.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP — Won by Rosie Nettles, Camden Academy, 15 ft. 1½ in.; Junita Rogers, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta—Second; Betty Pope, Carver High—Third; Dannie Thompson, Cam-

Academy—Fourth.

DISCUS THROW — Won by Bernice Nall, Tuskegee High, 61 ft. 7 in.; Mary Bellamy, Sand—Fort High—Second; Pauline Amey, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta—Third; Paul-Fourth.

SHOT-PUT — Won by Pauline Amey, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, 34 ft. 4 in.; Katherine Smith, Tuskegee High—Second; Rosa Nettles, Camden Academy—

JAVELIN THROW—Won by Mary Bellamy, Sand-Fort High, 68 ft. 3 in.; Bernice Nall, Tuskegee High—Second; Paul-Amey, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta—Third.

BASEBALL THROW—Won by Juanita Rogers, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta—Second; Betty Pope, Carver High—Third; Juanita Watson, Atlanta—Fourth.

Wed. 5/5-46

BASKETBALL THROW—Won by Betty Pope, Carver High, 34 ft. 6 in.; Cath

TUSKEGEE RELAYS

Chicago Defender

100-YARD DASH—Won by William Carter, Tuskegee Army Air Field; Clarence Carlson, Arkansas State, second; Henry Carroll, Wiley College, third; Chester Hardeman, Prairie View, fourth; Samuel Briscoe, Prairie View University, fifth. Time: 9.6 seconds.

120-HIGH HURDLES—Won by Marion Jones, Wiley; Henry Pennymon, Arkansas State, second; Jeffrey Jennings, Clark, third; William Bass, Tennessee State, fourth. Time: 15.3.

440-YARD RUN—Robt. S. Abbott Memorial won by David Bolden, Southern; Charles Gray, Tuskegee Institute, second; Henry Pinkney, Alcorn College, third; Boie, Morris Brown college, fourth. Time: 48.9 (meet record).

MOTON MILE — Won by C. R. Shepherd, Texas College; Alexander Murphy, Prairie View, second; Herbert Lewis, T. A. A. F., third; Jesse Henderson, Fisk University, fourth. Time: 4.46.4.

440-MILE RELAY — Won by Prairie View (Samuel Briscoe, Eural Davis, Chester Hardeman, Freddie Reeves); Tuskegee Army Air Field (Wilbur Parker, Connie Napier, Lyman Hubbard, William Carter), second; Clark College (Talmadge Owens, Jeffrey Jennings, Joseph Brown, Raymond Williams), third; Tuskegee Institute (Lindorf Blakely, Alex Brown, Ben Oliver, Robert McIntyre), fourth. Time: 45 seconds.

880 RELAY—Won by T.A.A.F. (William Parker, Connie Nappier, Lyman Hubbard, William Carter); Tuskegee, (Lindorf, Blakley, Robert McIntyre, Alex Brown, Claude Oliver), seconds; Prairie View (Sam Briscoe, Eural Davis, Chester Hardeman, Freddie Reeves), third; Wiley, (Henry Carroll, Oliver Owens, Marion Jones, Tim Stewart), fourth. Time: 1:34.7.

ONE-MILE RELAY—Won by Tuskegee Institute, (Claude Oliver, Fred Thomas, Clarence Davis, Charles Gray); Texas College, (Oland Rogers, Harry Else, Joel Williams, R. J. Mitchell), second; Prairie View, (Freddie Reeves, Reginald Sapenter, Claude Dobbs, Aubrey Bratcher), third; Xaxier University, (Haywood Crawford, Billie Montgomery, Williford Bonner, Hargrove Wooten), fourth; Morehouse College, (Johnnie Floyd, Paul Sanford, Luther Ware, Homer Biggs), fifth. Time: 3:39.6.

TWO-MILE RELAY—Won by Prairie View (Reginald Sapenter, Paris Heard, Vandy Murphy, Aubrey, Bratcher); Tuskegee Institute (Clarence Davis, Fred Thomas, Herman Jones, Lafaun Hughes), second; Morehouse College (Homer Biggs, Johnnie Floyd, Samuel Harris, Charley Cook), third; Arkansas State College (Joe Wiley, Eddie McDonald, Jimmie Dansby, Conrad Harris), fourth. Time: 8:38.7. Chicago, Ill.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP — Won by H. J. Jones, Alabama State; Talmadge Owens. Clark. second; Joseph Brown, Clark, third; William Martin, Unattached, fourth. Height: 6 ft. 4¼ in. Sat. 5-18-46

RUNNING BROAD JUMP—Won by Eural Davis, Prairie View, 22 ft., 4 ins.; Walter Arrington, Tuskegee Army Air Field, second; R. J. Mitchell, Texas College, third; John Stell, Southern, fourth.

SHOT PUT—Won by Henry Pennyman, Arkansas State; Burgess Lawson, Arkansas State, second; John Moody, Morris Brown, third; Harold Duffield, Piney Acre, fourth. Distance: 43 ft. 5 in.

DISCUS THROW—Won by Harold Duffield, Piney Acre; Henry Pennyman, Arkansas State, second; Daniel Turner, T.A.A.F., third; Samuel Mitchum, Xavier, fourth. Distance: 128 ft., 3 in.

JAVELIN THROW — Won by Daniel Turner, Tuskegee Army Air Field, 167.5⅛; Samuel Harvey, Piney Acres, second; James Russell, Tuskegee Army Air Field, third; Frank Wade, Tuskegee Institute, fourth.

POLE VAULT—George Blanton, Prairie View University and Richard Harder, Tuskegee Army Air Field tied for first place at 10 ft., 9 in.; Jed Carter, Tuskegee Institute, third.

High School

100-YARD DASH — Won by Frank Stephens, Decatur; Lawrence Jones, Booker T. Washington of Atlanta, second; J. P. Slaughter, Carver, fourth. Time: 10.3. Sat. 5-18-46

440-YARD RELAY — Won by Booker T. Washington of Atlanta (James Yizar, Luther Odom, Otis King, John George); Carver High School (Edward Dupree, J. L. Green, Joe Baker, J. P. Slaughter), second; Brooks High School (H. B. Chisholm, Conrad Moore, Edward Jones, Thomas Lewis), third; Xavier Prep of New Orleans (Shelton Lewis, Benjamin Prescott, Alton Richards, Joseph Lewis), fourth. Time: 46.

880-RELAYS — Won by Carver High School (Edward Dupree, Joe Baker, J. L. Green, J. P. Slaughter); Booker T. Washington of Atlanta (John George, John White, Luther Odom, James Yizar), second; Gaudet High School (Sidney Richards, Thomas Harris, Willford Green, Charles James), third; Xavier Prep (Shelton Lewis, Alton Richards, Benjamin Prescott, Joseph Lewis), fourth. Time: 1:34.5.

ONE-MILE RELAY — Won by Booker Washington High School (John George, Calvin Mapp, Napoleon Johnson, James Yizar); Gaudet High (Willford Green, Oscar James, Thomas Harris, Charles James), second; Alabama A. and M. High School (Charles Crutcher, Hayward Hooks, James Mayes, Warren Baugh), third; Carver High School (Edward Dupree, James Shersell, Edward Presley, J. L. Green), fourth. Time: 3:50.8.

ONE MILE MEDLEY RELAY — Won by Alabama A. and M. (R. Matthews, T. Craft, W. Gipson, W. Baugh); Booker T. Washington High (N. Johnson, J. George, J. Yizar, C. Mapp), second; Gaudet High (W. Green, T. Harris, C. James, O. James), third; Tuskegee Institute High (J. Lewis, R. Hunter, C. Crawford, C. Pope), fourth. Time: 4:3.2. Sat - 5-18-46

TWO-MILE RELAY — Won by Booker T. Washington High "A" team (Napelon Johnson, Otis King, James Yizer, and Calvin Mapp); Booker T. Washington High School "B" team, (Richard Barnett, John White, Luther Odom, and George George), second; Tuskegee Institute High School, (Charles Miller, Cornelius Polk, Lonnie Lee, and Herbert Williams) third; Alabama A. and M. High (Millard Coker, Hayward Hooks, James Mayes, and Warren T. Baugh, fourth. Time: 8.58.

FOOTBALL THROW—Won by John Dye, Brooks; Edward Prestley, Carver, second; Warren Baugh, Alabama A. and M., third; Fred Huff, B. T. Washington, fourth; Ernest Powell, Tuskegee, fifth; Arthur Davis, Alabama State High, fifth. Distance: 177 ft. 2 in.

Tuskegee Institute News

Tuskegee, News Sat.

Recognition was given to 81 students who achieved high scholarship honors at observance of the Twentieth Annual Scholorship Night exercises which were held in the Institute Chapel here last week. Tuskegee Ala

Dr. Charolette E. Crawford, professor of English, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md., delivered the address pointing out the importance of successful accomplishments and the rewards which come as a result. Dr. Crawford expressed great pleasure on being able to come to Tuskegee, the alma mater of her father and of her mother. Dr. Crawford's mother and her aunt were at one time members of the Institute faculty.

President F. D. Patterson presented the certificates. Dr. I. A. Derbingy, dean of adminstration presented the members of the Honor Society, and Dr. T. Ruth Brett, acting director, Personal Department, read the honor roll. The Rev. Raymond F. Harvey conducted the devotions and Miss Julia M. Martin gave the history of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society. Earlier in the week the Honor Society presented Annette West, honor student, the Tuskegee Institute High School, in a piano recital. Thur. 5-16-46

Students elected to membership in the Honor Society were Hilda Anderson, New Orleans; Sadye Appleby, Gainsville Ga.; Helen Brown, Jackson, Mo.; Thaddeus H. Brown, Cincinati, Ohio; Maud S. Currie, Little Rock, Ark.; Sara Jean Duncan, Mosessen Penn; Elizabeth Griffin, Detroit Mich.; Sarah M. Harper, Chicago; Margaret R. Holliday, Birmingham,; Eugenia B. Holly, Miami, Fla.; Grace E. Tooson, Tuscaloosa, Ala. and Newton J. Woods, Palestine, Texas.

Tuskegee, Ala., News

The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States through its secretary-treasurer, Daniel J. Ferris, has extended Alice Coachman, of Tuskegee Institute, national 50-meter, 100-meter and high jump champion, an invitation to become a member of the United States track and field team which leaves New York City Aug. 11 for Montreal, where the Canadian team will be met in a series of events. 7-23-46

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, has granted Miss Coachman permission to make the trip.

Tuskegee, Ala., News

William Carter of the Tuskegee Army Air Field captured the Clarence Matthews Memorial 100 yard dash in the twentieth annual running of the Tuskegee Relay Carnival held in the Alumni Bowl here last Saturday afternoon. Carter, who recently won this event at the Penn Relays, out-distanced Carlton, Arkansas State; Carroll, of Wiley, and Hardman, of Prairie View. His time was 9.6.

Rain again marred this colorful carnival which attracted to the Tuskegee campus top athletes of the leading colleges, universities and high schools of the country. More than 300 cinder path and field stars, including the young women who participated in the women's sports day program, held Friday afternoon, were in attendance. Thur. 5-16-46

Tuskegee's brilliant foursome of Claude Oliver, Fred Thomas, Clarence Davis, and Charles Gray, won the mile relay. Mitchell, of Texas College, pushed Gray, running anchor for Tuskegee, on the curve, but the Iron Man spurted yards from the tape to win.

TheMoton Mile, with probably the largest number of participants to take part in this event in the history of the carnival, was won by Shepherd, of Texas College. Alexander Murphy, of Prairie View, set the pace and led the field for considerable distance, but was nosed out in the last 50 yards by Shepherd. Thur. 5-16-46

Hattie Turner, of Glendale Ohio, brilliant all-around star, ended her phenomenal intercollegiate career by capturing the discus, javelin and baseball throws, in the colorful Eighteenth Annual Women's Track and Field Meet held Friday in the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Bowl.

Alice Coachman, celebrated national AAU star, won the 100 meter run and high jump in stride; and Lille Purifoy, also well-known in national AAU circles, shattered the meet record in the 80-yard low hurdles, as the Tuskegee Institute lassies romped to a sensational victory in the Senior Division, with a total of 64 points. Tennessee State College finished second with 38 points; and the strong team from Prairie View University took third place with 21 points.

In setting a new record in the 80-yard low hurdles, Miss Purifoy broke the tape in 12.7 seconds. The second meet record was broken by Pauline Amey, of Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta, Ga., who tossed tre shot-put 34 ft. 4 inches to erase the old mark set in 1938. Thur. 5-16-46

The crack relay team from Prairie View Univtrsity, composed of Birdie Edmundson, Dorethella White, Diris Conutete and Berdie Reese, scored amazing upset in out-pacing the Tuskegee relay team, made up of Bossie Haynes, Alice Crowell, Thersa Manuel and Alice Coachman, in the heated 440-yard relay.

Tuskegee Institute High School won first place in the Junior Division with 31 points; nosing out Camden Academy, who chalked up 30 points. Carver High School of Camden, Ala., finished third with 27 points, and Booker T. Washington High School, of Atlanta, was fourth with 25 points, and Sand Fort Conholidated High School of Seale, Ala., posted 18 points for fifth place.

Miss Coachman Sets Fast Pace In Three Events

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 7-1-46

by Miss Alice Coachman who set pic W. A. team of Cleve
a blistering pace in the 50 and shing in the runner-up
100-meter dashes and in the high 4 1-2 points. Other team
jump, Tuskegee Institute won it were: German-American
tenth National AAU Women's York, 38 1-2; Malvernet
Track and Field championship onto, 32; Philadelphia
Saturday afternoon, at All-High St 29; Harrisburgh, Pa., AA,
dium before more than 7,000 fans. estville Playground, Chic
In retaining the coveted crown Hurricanes, four.
Tuskegee's crack women's track
and field team chalked up a total COACHMAN VS WALSH
of 95 points, with the Polish Olym In the 100-meter da

Sharing the spotlight with Miss Coachman was Mrs. Dorothy Dod-

BUFFALO, N. Y. — (SNS) — Led

son, of Chicago, who also won three events-the eight-pound shot put, the discus and the baseball throw. Mrs. Dodson won the toss for the high-scorers trophy, but the Niagara Association announced that a gold medal would be awarded to each of the triple champions.

MATHIS SHATTERS MEET RECORD IN "CENTURY"

In running the 100 yard handicap in 9.5 seconds, Bill Mathis, Illinois national champion, who was competing unattached shattered the Niagara District AAU meet record. His excellent time was one-tenth second short of the world record held by Jesse Owens and Frank Wyckoff, and one-tenth better than the Niagara record established by Herb Thompson and Buddy Young.

Herb McKenley, another University of Illinois star and holder of the world's record in the 440-yard run, captured the Commissioner Joseph S. Materson special 300-yard sprint by seven yards over Joe Cianciabella. In breaking the tape in 30.4 seconds, McKenley erased the Niagaa record set by Barney Ewell.

Miss Nancy Cowperthwaite, of the German-American AC, New York dethroned Miss Lillie Purifoy of Tuskegee Institute in the 80-meter hurdle.

Mrs. Hattie Turner Palmer, Tuskegee's sensational field star finished second in the baseball and dcius throw, and third in the javelin throw. Miss Nell Jackson, also of Tuskegee finished behind Miss Walsh for second place in the 220-yard dash. Miss Elaine Clarie Bradford was second in the eight-pound shot put.

TUSKEGEE'S WOMEN GAIN TRACK TITLE

New York, N.Y.

Take Laurels for Tenth Time in National A. A. U. Meet—Miss Coachman Stars

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—Tuskegee Institute's representatives captured their tenth team title in the national A. A. U. women's track and field championships.

Sparked by Miss Alice Coachman, one of the meet's two triple winners, Tuskegee piled up a total of 95 points.

In second place with 64¼ points was the Polish-Olympic W. A. C. of Cleveland, which was led by Miss Stella Walsh, 35-year-old veteran of twenty years' competition.

The German-American A. C. of New York was third with 38½ points, followed by Malvernettes of Toronto, 32; Philadelphia Turners, 29; Harrisburg, Pa., A. A., 15; Chicago Forestville Playgrounds, 14, and Kay Daumet Hurricanes of Chicago, 4.

Miss Coachman successfully defended her 50-meter, 100-meter and high jump championships while Miss Dorothy Dodson, competing unattached from Chicago, became the other triple-winner by repeating in the 8-pound shot-put and capturing the discus and javelin throws which were undefended by Miss Frances Sobszak of Cleveland.

Miss Walsh scored her twenty-ninth and thirtieth triumphs in national women's competition in the 220-yard run and the broad jump before finishing second to the Tuskegee star in the 100-meter final.

Miss Coachman lost no time in repeating. She left the high jump after winning at 5 feet, the same marke she made a year ago, and captured the 50-meter dash by defeating Kay Geary of the Philadelphia Turners by a yard. The time was 0:06.5, a fifth of a second slower than the American and A. A. U. record she shares with Miss Claire Isicson of Naugatuck, Conn.

The Tuskegee flash then retained her 100-meter title by leading Miss Walsh by four feet in the final heat in 0:12.3.

The meet's only four-event contestant was Miss Nancy Cowperthwaite, who wore the colors of the German-American A. C.

Miss Cowperthwaite scored the meet's only upset, recapturing from the defender, Miss Lilly Purifoy of Tuskegee, the 80-meter hurdles crown in 0:12.2, winning by a foot. She succeeded in drawing a second-place tie with Miss Jean Walraven, Polish - American W. A. C., with a leap of 4 feet 8 inches in the high jump and came in third in the broad jump. Her quarter - mile relay contribution helped her club take second place.

Miss Walsh won her 220-yard event handily, leading Miss Nell Jackson of Tuskegee to the tape by 9 yards in 26.3, then captured the broad jump with a leap of 17 feet 3 inches.

The Malvernette A.C. of Toronto retained its 440-yard relay championship, won last year under the title of Laurel Ladies A.C. Miss Marian Twining of the Philadelphia Turners kept her baseball throw crown with a toss of 242 feet, 10¼ inches.

In a special invitation event Herb McKenley of the University of Illinois captured the Joseph S. Masterson 300-yard dash in 0:30.4, defeating Elmore Harris, national A. A. U. senior 400-meter champion and indoor 600-yard champion.

Bill Mathies of the University of Illinois beat Harris and McKenley in the 100-yard dash in 0:09.5.

Miss Coachman In Montreal

Pittsburgh, Pa.

AAU Meet

Sat. 7-27-46

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States through its Secretary-Treasurer, Daniel J. Ferris, has extended Alice Coachman of Tuskegee Institute, National 50 meter, 100 meter and high jump champion, an invitation to become a member of the United States Track and Field Team which leaves New York City Aug. 1 for Montreal, Canada, where the Canadian team will be met in a series of events.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, institute president, has granted Miss Coachman permission to make the trip. Other members of the United States team are Miss Stella Walsh of Cleveland, Ohio, who heads the Polish Women's Olympic Club of that city; Miss Kay Geary of the Philadelphia Turners of Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Eleanor Milhouser of the German-American Athletic Club, New York City, and the New York socialite Miss Nancy Copperthwaite of the German-American Athletic Club.

The meet will take place Saturday afternoon, Aug. 3, and will be followed by a banquet. The young women will leave on a late train that evening, arriving in Buffalo, New York, the following morning to take part in the Women's National Track and Field Championships of the United States.

Skegee Women Champs Set Crack Field, Track Record

The Informer Houston, Texas

Sat. 9-7-46

TUSKEGEE, Ala. 7-6 (ANP) — The record set by Tuskegee Institute women in the Women's American Track and Field championships of the A. A. U. since the school's first contestants entered the competitions in 1936, reads like a "Believe it or Not."

Winners again this year in the National Indoor Junior championships at Cleveland, and in the Women's Senior Outdoor Track and N. Y., the teams began distinguishing themselves and their school the first year of entrance.

In 1936, their initial appearance in "big time" competition at the final Olympic tryouts held at Providence, R. I., the team tied for second place and won its first national championship in the broad jump, with Miss Mabel Smith clearing 18 ft. to set a new American citizen record.

Lula Hymes, named the outstanding track and field girl in the United States in 1938, began winning in 1937 when she took the running broad jump, with 17 ft. 8¼ inches. Cora Gaines also won for Tuskegee in 1937 in the 80 meter hurdles, with a time of 12.8 seconds. Miss Hymes did a repeat in 1938, also won the 100 meter run in 12.4 seconds, and anchored the winning Tuskegee 400 meter relay team.

In 1939, Alice Coachman, who has won so many laurels for herself and for Tuskegee, began her career while still an elementary school girl. She won the high jump at Waterbury, Conn., with a leap of 5 ft. 2 in. The 400 meter relay team also won that year.

Miss Coachman, whose record is nothing less than spectacular, defended successfully, or bettered her first hign jump every year from 1939 until the present time when she again won at Cleveland with a 5 ft. leap. Broadening her track abilities each year, she also has won in the 100 meter hurdles, 50 meter runs, 50 yard runs, and aided the relay teams to victory. A national champion in the 50 and 100 meter run and running high jump, she also is co-holder of the world's record in the 50 meters run at 6.4 seconds, and was named track and field girl of 1945.

Celestine Burge, Jessie Abbot, Hester Brown, Lucy Newell, Rowens Harrison, Alice Monk, Pearl Young, Nellie Sharka, Catheline Capp, Leila Perry, Lillie Purifoy, Nell Jackson, Juanita Watson, Mary Carter, Mabel Walker, and Jewel Johnson have been members of the fleet-footed relay teams which have won year after year. Hattie Turner has won fame for her prowess with the discus, and for her baseball throw, spanning 214 ft. 6 in.

Tuskegee's girl tracksters have held U.S. title 10 yrs.

Tribune Los Angeles, Calif.

Sat. 9-7-46

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—For 10 years straight now Tuskegee's women's track team has copped the annual AAU Women's track and field championships. It hasn't missed since first entering the competition back in 1936.

This year, the Institute's women won the national junior Indoors championships at Cleveland, O., and then bounced right back to take the Outdoor senior women's title, at Buffalo.

Getting on bigtime for the first time in 1936 at the Olympic tryouts, Providence, R. I., the team tied for second honors while winning its first national title—Miss Mable Smith's new American broadjump record of 18 feet.

Miss Lula Hymes started things off good for the Institute in 1937 when she took the outstanding award for women athletes in 1938; but she started off winning back in '37 when she took the broadjump with 17 ft. 8½ ins. That year Cora Gaines also won for the Institute in the 80 meter hurdles in :12.8. Miss Hymes came on in '38 to win the 100-meters and anchor in the 400-meter relay.

In 1939, Alice Coachman took over and has lasted to be the outstanding woman athlete of 1946, so far. While grade-scholar she won the high jump at 5 ft. 2 ins. and ran on the winning 400-meter relay winning team. From then on she has bettered her highjump record by the year. Besides which, every year she has taken on new laurels. Already this year she is undisputed champion of the 100, 50-meters and yards runs. And ran also on the championship relay team. In addition she is co-holder of the 50-meter world's record of :6.4 and was named track and field girl of 1945.

Keeping Tuskegee Institute in the top spot over the decade have been Celestine Burge, Jessie Abbott, Hester Brown, Lucy Newell, Rowens Harrison, Alice Monk, Pearl Young, Nellie Sharka, Catherine Cap, Leila Perry, Lillie Prifoy, Nell Jackson, Juanita Watson, Mary Carter, Mabel Walker, and Jewel Johnson. Hattie Turner has done her part in the last couple of years with the discus throw and a world's record for the baseball throw, 214½ feet.

Girl Track Star Wins Last Try

Hattie Turner Shines in Meet At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Hattie Turner, of Glendale, Ohio, brilliant all-around star, ended her phenomenal intercollegiate career by capturing the discus, javelin and baseball throws, in the colorful 18th annual women's track and field meet held Friday, in the Tuskegee institute Alumni bowl.

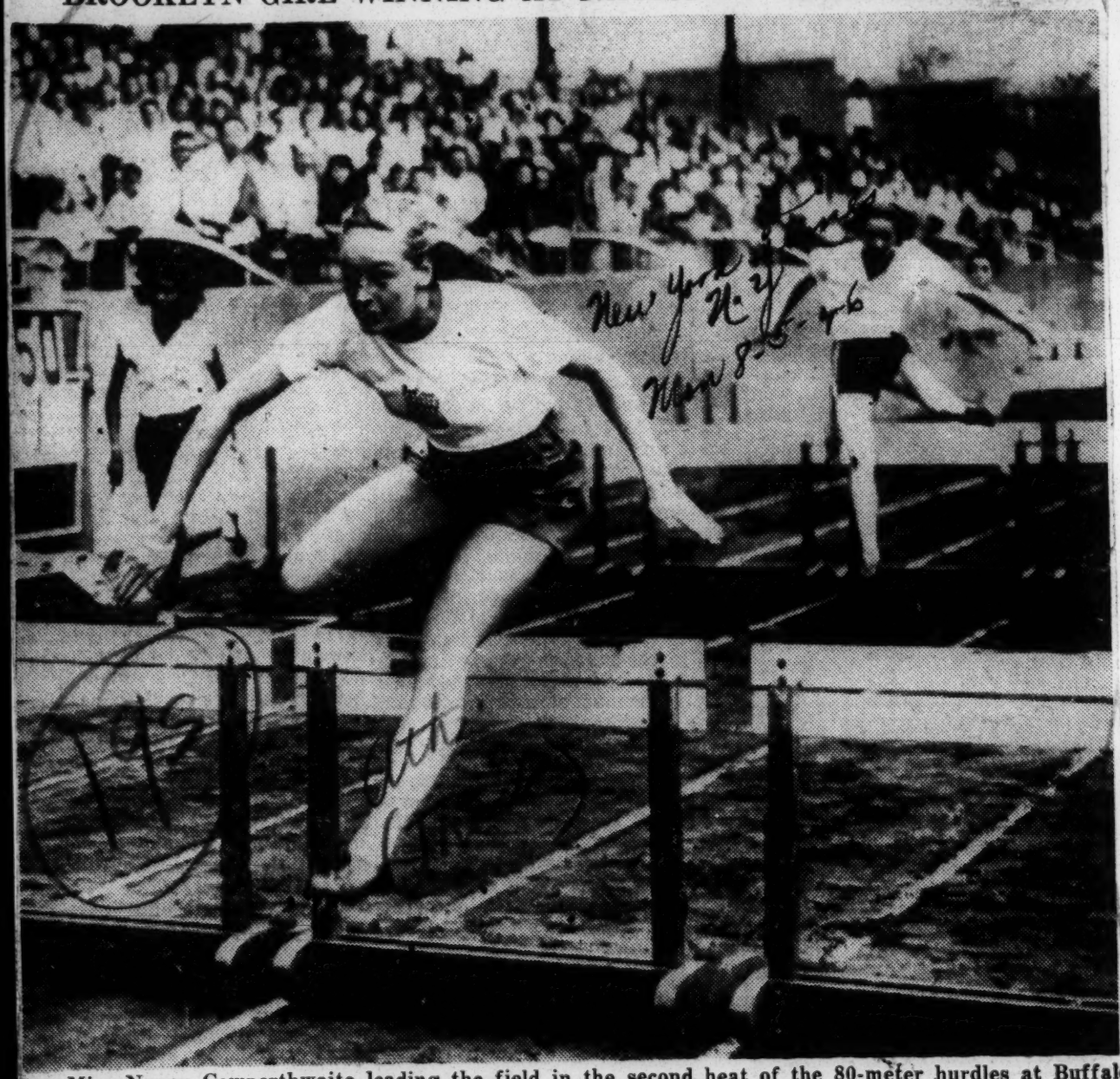
Alice Coachman, celebrated AAU star won the 100-meter run and high jump in stride; and Lillie Purifoy, also well-known in national AAU circles, shattered the meet record in the 80-yard low hurdles, as the Tuskegee in-en by Pauline Amey, of Booker T. stitute lassies romped to a sensa Washington high school, Atlanta, tional victory in the Senior Divi Ga., who tossed the shot-put 34 sion, with a total of 64 points feet 4 inches to erase the old Tennessee State college finished mark set in 1938.

second with 38 points, and the The crack relay combination strong team from Prairie View from Prairie View university, university took third place with composed of Birdie Edmundson, 21 points.

In setting a new record in the and Berdie Reese, scored an amaz- 80-yard low hurdles, Miss Purifoy ing upset in out-pointing the Tus- broke the tape in 12.7 seconds. kegee relay team, made up of The second meet record was brok- Bessie Haynes, Alice Crowell, Fort Consolidated

Camden academy, of Camden, N. J., posted 18 points for a result of Mable Walker, Rosa Nettles, Anita Walker and Juanita Watson's superb performance. Tuskegee institute held its own with Nell Jackson in the limelight in the Junior division, taking the 200-meter run; Mary Carver high school of Birdie Edmundson, 30 points. Dorothella White, Doris Countee, Camden, Ala., finished third with meter run; Rosa Nettles won the dles, and Bernice Nall topping and Booker T. Wash-broad jump; Juanita Wilson fin- the field in the discus throw. school of Atlanta washed out in front in the 100-met- 25 points, and Sander run, and Camden academy cop- ped the junior 440-yard relay, as

BROOKLYN GIRL WINNING AT NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS



Miss Nancy Cowperthwaite leading the field in the second heat of the 80-meter hurdles at Buffalo yesterday. She later went on to take the final.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Alice Coachman Wins 3 Titles in Women's Cinder Championships

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Crack Alabama Team Rolls Up 95 Points as Star Captures 2 Sprints, High Jump

Sat. 8-10-46

BUFFALO, N.Y. — The inimitable Alice Coachman led her Tuskegee Institute teammates to the national women's track and field championship for the tenth time in 11 years here Sunday.

The winsome miss trotted to individual titles in the 50-meter sprints and in the high jump, thus registering 30 points of a total of 95 compiled by the Alabamans in romping to victory. In second place was the Polish-Olympic A. C. of Chicago, with 64¼ points.

In capturing the three first places in the dash series and high jump, Miss Coachman duplicated her feat of last year when she won these same events.

Tied by Dorothy Dodson, Chicago, who won the shot, discus and javelin, Miss Coachman, however, lost the toss for the individual highpoint trophy.

Saturday's clocking in the 50-meter victory was 6.5 seconds, one-fifth of a second slower than the American and AAU record she shares with Claire Isaacson of Naugatuck, Conn. Behind her in this event was Kay Geary, Philadelphia.

Defeats Stella Walsh

In the 100-meter event, which she took down in 12.3 seconds, the Tuskegee flash defeated Stella Walsh, veteran Olympic Games sprinter and regarded one of the greatest feminine thinclads of all time.

The high jump crown wen to Miss Coachman as result of her leap of 5 feet, which she registered and then left for other contestants to shoot at while she busied herself in the 50 and 100.

Nancy Cowperthwaite, of German-American A. C., scored the meet's only upset, recapturing from the defender, Lilly Purifoy, of Tuskegee, the 80-meter hurdles crown in 12.2 seconds, winning by a foot.

Miss Walsh won the 220-yard event handily, leading Nell Jackson, of Tuskegee, to the tape by nine yards in 26.3 seconds, then captured the broad jump with a leap of 17 feet, 3 inches.

Marian Twining, of the Philadelphia Turners, kept her baseball throw crown with a toss of 242 feet, 10¼ inches, five feet one and a half inches better than her mark of last year and eleven and a half feet better than the second-place effort of Hattie Turner Palmer of Tuskegee.

Also on the program were special invitational events highlighted by leading male stars, among them the featured Fire Commissioner Joseph S. Masterson 300-yard dash.

Herb McKenley, of the University of Illinois, captured the Masterson trophy in 30.4 seconds by defeating Elmore Harris, national AAU senior 400-meter champion and indoor 600-yard champion.

Bill Mathies, of the University of Illinois, bested Harris and McKenley in the 100-yard dash, winning in 9.5 seconds, a tenth of a second slower than the world record set by Jesse Owens in 1935.

SUMMARIES

220-yard run—1, Stella Walsh, Polish Olympic W. A. C., Cleveland; 2. NELL JACKSON, Tuskegee Institute; 3., JEANETTE JONES; Harrisburg A. A. A. Harrisburg, Pa.; 4, Mildred Martin, unattached, Chicago; 5, FANNIE JOHNSON, Tuskegee Institute; 5, Muriel Millneiser, German-American A. C., New York City. Time, 0:26.3.

50-meter dash—1, ALICE COACHMAN, Tuskegee Institute; 2 Kay Geary, Philadelphia Turners; 3, LILLIAN YOUNG, Forestville Playground, Chicago; 4, Shirley Eckel, Malvernette A. C., Toronto, Ont.; 5, Eleanor Millheiser, German-American A. C., New York City; 6, Verna Myers, Malvernette A. C., Toronto, Ont. Time, 0.06.5.

High jump — 1, ALICE COACHMAN, Tuskegee Institute; 2. Nancy Cowperwaite, German-American A. C., New York City, and Jean Walraven, Polish-Olympic W. A. C. Cleveland (tie); 4, Verna Myers, Malvernette A. C., Toronto Ont., and Bessie Leick, Polish-Olympic.

Javelin throw—1, Dorothy Dodson, Chicago; 2, Marian Twining, Philadelphia Turners; 3, HATTIE TURNER PALMER, Tuskegee Institute; 4, Bessie Leick, Polish-Olympic W. A. C., Cleevland; 5, Kay Geary, Philadelphia Turners; 6, HARRIET MITCHELL, Harrisburg A. A., Harrisburg, Pa. Distance, 120 feet, 2 inches.

Eight-pound shot put—1, Dorothy Dodson, unattached, Chicago; 2, ELAINE CLAIRE BRADFORD, Tuskegee Institute; J. Florence Blasch, unattached, Chicago; 4, Josephine Wilkowski, Kay Daumet Hurricanes Chicago. Distance, 36 feet 10¾ inches.

Discus throw—1, Dorothy Dodson, unattached, Chicago; 2, HATTIE TURNER PALMER, Tuskegee Institute; 3, Estelle Kastenbaum, German-American A. C., New York City; 4, ELAINE CLAIRE BRADFORD, Tuskegee Institute; 5, Mildred Blossy, Harrisburg A. A. A., Harrisburg, Pa.; 6, Florence Blasch, unattached, Chicago. Distance, 102 feet 6 inches.

80-meter hurdles—1, Nancy Cowperthwaite, German-American A. C., New York City; 2, LILLY PURIFOR, Tuskegee Institute; 3, Jean Walraven, Polish-Olympic W. A. C., Cleveland; 4, THERESA MAVUEL, Tuskegee Institute; 5, Joan M. Davis, unattached, Toronto, Ont.; 6, Loretta Blaul German-American A. C., New York City. Time, 0:12.2.

Running broad jump — 1, Stella Walsh, Polish-Olympic W. A. C., Cleveland; 2, LILLIAN YOUNG, Forestville Playground, Chicago; 3, Jean Walraven, Polish-Olympic W. A. C., Cleveland; 4, Joan M. Davis, unattached. Toronto, Ont.; 5, Mildred Martin unattached, Chicago, and FANNIE JOHNSON, Tuskegee Institute (tie). Distance 17 feet 3 inches.

100-meter run—1, ALICE COACHMAN, Tuskegee Institute; 2, Stella Walsh, Polish-Olympic W. A. C., Cleveland; 3, Nancy Mackay, Malvernette A. C., Toronto, Ont.; 4, Ruth Harrigan, Malvernette A. C., Toronto, Ont.; 5 Viola Myers, Malvernette A. C., Toronto, Ont.; 6, Kay Geary, Philadelphia Turners. Time 0:12.3

440-yard relay—1st, Malvernette A. C., Toronto, Ont.; (Shirley Eckel Nancy Mackay, Ruth Harrigan, Viola Myers); 2d, German-American A. C., New York City; 3d, TUSKEGEE Institute; 4th, TUSKEGEE Institute "B;" 5th, Malvernette A. C. "B;" Polish-Olympic W. A. C., Cleveland. Time 0:50.

Baseball throw—1st, Marian Twining, Philadelphia Turners; 2d, HATTIE TURNER PALMER, Tuskegee Institute; 3d, Peggy Anderson, Polish-Olympic W. A. C., Cleveland; 4th, HARRIET MITCHELL, Harrisburg A. A., Harrisburg, Pa. Distance, 242 feet 10¼ inches.

Tuskegee Girls Seek Another Track Title

19s

Sound-Scale

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute's feminine track and field stars left the campus Tuesday evening for Cleveland, Ohio, to participate in the women's national indoor junior and senior track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union on March 30.

Tuskegee will be the defending champion, having won first place at Buffalo, N. Y., last March. The following young women are entered in the indicated events:

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Juanita Watson, 220 yard run, B. relay.

Fannie Johnson, 220 yard run, standing broad jump, A. relay.

Nell Jackson, 220 yard run, A relay.

Alice Crowell, Mabel Walker, Bessie Hayes, 50 yard run, A. relay.

Rowena Harrison, 50 yard run standing broad jump, A. relay.

Jewel Johnson, 50 yard hurdles shot put, basketball throw, B. relay.

Theresa Manuel, 50 yard hurdle basketball throw, B. relay.

Ophelia Hare, 220 yard run, B relay.

Alice Coachman, 50 yard run, high jump, broad jump, A. relay.

Lucy McElroy, 50 yard run, A relay.

Hattie Turner, shot put, basketball throw.

Lillie Purifoy, 50 yard hurdles, standing broad jump, A. relay.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Fannie Johnson, 220 yard run, standing broad jump, A. relay.

Theresa Manuel, 50 yard hurdles, basketball throw, shot put, A. relay.

Juanita Watson, 220 yard run, standing broad jump, A. relay.

Bessie Hayes, 50 yard run, A. relay.

Rowena Harrison, 50 yard run, standing broad jump, A. relay.

OUTSTANDING RECORD

Participation of Tuskegee women in national AAU track and field championships reads like a ... at Cleveland, Ohio. Won second place that year.

1944—Won National Championships at Harrisburg, Pa. The team regained its national title in a smashing triumph over a strong field.

1945—Won National Indoor Championship at Buffalo, N. Y.

1945—Won National Outdoor Championship at Harrisburg, Pa.

1946—Defended National Indoor Championship at Cleveland, Ohio.

The record:

1936—Their first appearance in "Big Time" competition was at the final Olympic Tryouts, held at Providence, R. I., July 4, 1936. The team tied for second place, and won its first national championship in the broad jump. Miss Mable Smith of Tuskegee Institute, cleared 18 feet, to set a new American citizen record.

1937—The first National Championship was at Trenton, N. J.

1938—Won National Championship at Nagautuck, Conn.

1939—Won National Championship at Waterbury, Conn.

1940—Won National Championship at Ocean City, N. J.

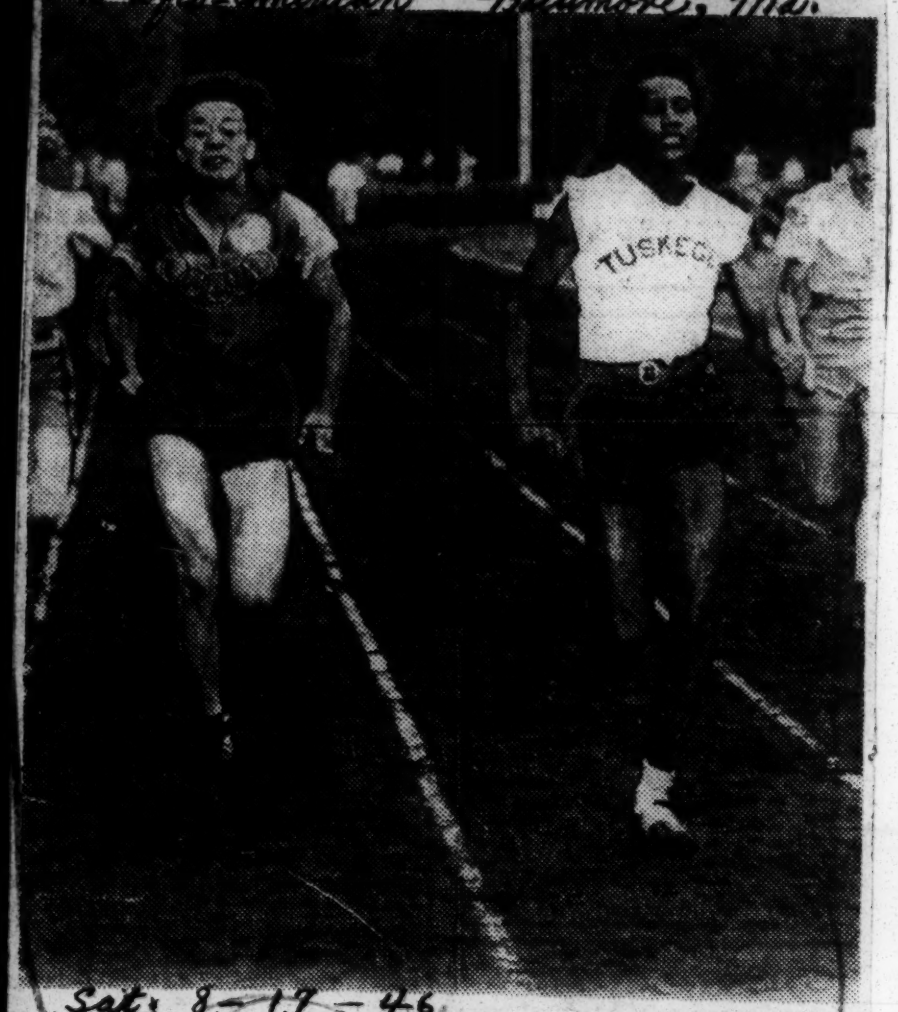
1941—Won National Indoor Championship at Atlantic City, N. J.

1942—Won National Outdoor Championship at Ocean City, N. J.

1943—Lost first place to the Cleveland Polish Olympic team in the National Championships held

3-30-46

Champ Wins Spirited Duel



National Women's sprint champion Alice Coachman is caught by the cameraman as she breasts the tape ahead of Stella Walsh, veteran Polish-American speedster, in the 100-meter dash of the National AAU Women's track at field championships at Buffalo, N.Y., last week. The Tuskegee miss also captured the 50-meter dash and high jump.

Hattie Turner Sparks Tuskegee To Victory

In Annual Women's Track And Field Meet

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (SNS)—Hattie Turner, of Glendale, Ohio, brilliant all-around star, ended her phenomenal intercollegiate career by capturing the discus, javelin and baseball throws, in the colorful Eighteenth Annual Women's track and Field Meet, held Friday, in the Tuskegee Institute Alumni Bowl.

Alice Coachman, celebrated national AAU star, won the 100-meter run and high jump in stride; and Lillie Purifoy, also well-known in national AAU circles, shattered the meet record in the 80-yard low hurdles, as the Tuskegee Institute lassies romped to a sensational victory in the Senior Division, with a total of 64 points. Tennessee State College finished second with 38 points; and the strong team from Prairie View University took third place with 21 points.

SET NEW RECORDS

In setting a new record in the 80-yard low hurdles, Miss Purifoy broke the tape in 12.7 seconds. The second meet record was broken by Pauline Amey, of Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta, Ga., who tossed the shot-put 34 ft. 4 inches to erase the old mark set in 1938.

The crack relay combination from Prairie View University, composed of Birdie Edmundson, Dorethella White, Doris Countee and Berdie Reese, scored an amazing upset in outpacing the Tuskegee relay team, made up of Bessie Haynes, Alice Crowell, Theresa Manuel and Alice Coachman, in the heated 440-yard relay.

Tuskegee Institute High School won first place in the Junior Division with 31 points, nosing out Camden Academy, who chalked up 30 points. Carver High School of Camden, Ala., finished third with 27 points, and Booker T. Washington High School of Atlanta was fourth with 25 points, and Sand Fort Consolidated High School of Seale, Alabama, posted 18 points for fifth place.

Camden Academy of Camden, Alabama, broke into the limelight in a big way in the Junior Division. Mable Walker, of Camden Academy, breezed through in the 50-meter run; Rosa Nettles won the broad jump; Juanita Wilson finished out in front in the 100-meter run, and Camden Academy copped the junior 440-yard relay, as a result of Mable Walker, Rosa Nettles, Anita Walker and Juanita Watson's superb performance. Tuskegee Institute High School held its own with Nell Jackson taking the 200-meter run; Mary Griggs, winning the 80-meter hurdles; and Bernice Nall topped the field in the discus throw.

SUMMARY
SENIOR EVENTS

50-METER FINALS—Won by Berdie Edmundson, Prairie View University; Bessie Haynes, Tuskegee Institute—Second; Dorthella White, Prarie View University—Third; Alice Crowell, Tuskegee Institute—Fourth. Time: 7.1.

100-METER RUN — Won my Alice Coachman, Tuskegee Institte; Berdie Reese; Prairie View University—Second; Alfreda Rucker, Fort Valley State—Third; Reba Saunders, Prairie View University—Fourth. Time: 12.2.

200-METER RUN — Won by Thelma Bracy, Tennessee State; Fannie Johnson, Tuskegee Institute—Second; Lucy McElroy, Tuskegee Institute—Tihrd; Flora Walker, Fort Valley State—Fourth. Time: 27.5.

80-METER HURDLES—Won by Lillie Purifoy, Tuskegee Institute; Mary E. Wilson, Tennessee State—Second; Theresa Manuel. T'kegee Inst.—Third; Edyth Willibry, Fort Valley State—Fourth. Time: 12.7. **New Meet Record.**

440-YARD RELAY — Won by Prairie View University, (Birdie Edmundson, Dorthella White, Doris Countee, Berdie Reese); Tuskegee Institute—Second, (Bessie Haynes, Alice Crowell, Theresa Manuel, Alice Coachman); Fort Valley State—Third, (Helen Raines, Wadnie Strong, Emma Spencer, Alfreda Rucker); Tennessee State—Fourth, (Naomi Epps, Thelma Bracey, Emma Reed, Mary Ellen Wilson). Time: 51.1

RUNNING HIGH JUMP—Won by Alice Coachman, Tuskegee Institute, 5 ft. 2¼ in.; Emma Reed, Tennessee State—Second; Joyce Dimitry, Tuskegee Institute, Third; Ruth Sharp, Tennessee State — Fourth.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP — Won by Fannie Johnson, Tuskegee Institute, 16 ft. 8 in.; Mary Wilson, Tennessee State — Second; Alice Crowell, Tuskegee Institute—Third; Berdie Edmundson, Prairie View University—Fourth.

DISCUS THROW—Won by Hattie Turner, Tuskegee Institute 99 ft., 1½ in.; Elaine Bradford, Tuskegee Institute — Second; Odessa Groves, Tennessee State—Third; Helen Porter, Tennessee State — Fourth.

SHOT PUT—Won by Elaine Bradford, Tuskgee Institute, 38 ft. 7 in.; Verda Crawford, Prairie View University—Second; Helen Porter, Tennessee State — Third; Hallie Brown, Prairie View University—Fourth.

JAVELIN THROW—Won by Hattie Turner, Tuskegee Institute, 107 ft., ¾ in.; Odessa Groves, Tennessee State—Second; Helen Porter, Tennessee State—Third.

BASEBALL THROW—Won by Thelma Bracey, Tennessee State, 82 ft. 9½ in.; Theresa Manuel, Tuskegee Institute—Second; Sara Hollingsworth, Tennessee State—Third; Mamie Williams, Fort Valley State—Fourth.

BASEBALL THROW—Won by Hattie Turner, Tuskegee Institute, 222 9¼ in.; Naomi Epps, Tennessee State—Second; Erma Spencer, Fort Valley State—Third; Lois Wilson, Tennessee State—Fourth.

JUNIOR EVENTS

50-Meter Finals—Won by Mable Walker, Camden Academy; Gladys Tolley, Carver High—Second; Betty Pope, Carver High—Third; Doris Stubes, Tuskegee High—Fourth. Time: 7.0.

100-METER RUN—Won by Juanita Wilson, Camden Academy; Cora Fann, Tuskegee High—Second; Gladys Tolley, Carver High—Third; Betsy Abernathy, Trenholm High—Fourth. Time: 13.2.

200-METER RUN—Won by Nell Jackson, Tuskegee High; Dannie Thompson, Camden Academy—Second; Anita Watkins, Camden Academy—Third; Leila Washington, Sand-Fort High—Fourth. Time: 27.0.

80-METER HURDLES—Won by Mary Griggs, Tuskegee High; Lela Washington, Sand-Fort High—Second; Norris Stephens, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta—Third; Berdie Johnson, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta—Fourth. Time: 13.9.

440-YARD RELAY — Won by Camden Academy, (Mable Walker, Rosa Nettles, Anita Walker, Juanita Watson); Tuskegee High—Second, (Mary Griggs, Loretha McDonald, C.Fann, N.Jackson); Carver High—Third, (Betty Pope, Evelyn Lawler, Doris Wofford, Gladys Talley); Booker T. Washington, Atlanta—Fourth, (Juanita Rogers, Berta Johnson, Pauline Amey, Rubye Sawyer. Time: 52.7.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP—Won by Evelyn Lawler, Carver High, 4 ft. 5¾ in.; Marie Benford, Carver High—Second; Juanita Rogers, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta—Third.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP — Won by Rosie Nettles, Camden Academy, 15 ft. 1½ in.; Junita Rogers, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta—Second; Betty Pope, Carver High—Third; Dannie Thompson, Camden Academy—Fourth.

DISCUS THROW — Won by Bernice Nall, Tuskegee High, 61 ft. 7 in.; Mary Bellamy Sand—Fort High—Second; Hazel Bellamy, Sand—Fort High—Third; Pauline Amey, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta—Fourth.

SHOT-PUT — Won by Pauline Amey, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, 34 ft. 4 in.; Katherine Smith, Tuskegee High—Second; Rosa Nettles, Camden Academy—3rd; Mable Walker, Camden Academy—Fourth.

JAVELIN THROW—Won by Mary Bellamy, Sand-Fort High, 68 ft. 3 in.; Bernice Nall, Tuskegee High—Second; Pauline Amey, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta—Third; Beatrice Harris, Sand-Fort High—Fourth.

BASKETBALL THROW—Won by Betty Pope, Carver High, 84 ft. 6 in.; Catherine Smith, Tuskegee High—Second; Leila Washington, Sand-Fort High—Third; Pauline Amey, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta—Fourth.

BASEBALL THROW—Won by Juanita Rogers, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, 197 ft. 8½ in.; Betty Pope, Carver High—Second; Rubye Sawyer, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta—Third; Juanita Watson, Camden Academy, Fourth.

Bolden Takes Abbott '440'

Southwest Dominates Tuskegee Relays

By FAY YOUNG

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Southern conference teams from Southern, Prairie View University of Texas, Texas College, and Wiley Colleke and Arkansas State made it sort of interesting for the Southern conference and Tennessee State in the 20th running of the Tuskegee Relays here Saturday, May 11.

David Bolden, Southern University copped the Robert S. Abbott Memorial 440-yard relay and took the trophy donated by the Chicago Defender back to Scotlandville, La. Because of the wet condition of the track caused by the heavy showers which spoiled what might have been a glorious afternoon, the records and time were not what had been expected.

Bolden stood off Tuskegee's Charles Gray and Alcorn's Henry Pinkney. The winner's time was 48.9 seconds, a new meet record.

There were 19 starters in the Robert R. Moton mile which turned out to be a fight for first place between two Texas runners, C. B. Shepherd of Texas College in Tyler, Tex., was winner over Alexander Murphy, Prairie View University of Hempstead, Tex. Shepherd's time was 4:46.4, much slower than Coach Durley said he could run but an excellent performance for the condition of the track.

The 100-yard dash was won by William Carter, winner last year and victor in the Penn Relays invitational century on April 27 in Philadelphia. Henry Carroll of Wiley, picked to win this event, was third while Clarence Carlston of Arkansas placed second in one of the sweetest finishes one would want to see in a dash event. Chester Hardeman, Prairie View University and his teammate, Samuel Briscoe, finished fourth and fifth in order named.

The Southwestern conference sprint kings had eliminated the Southern conference dash men in the trials and semi-finals of the morning.

Carter, who formerly ran for the University of Pittsburgh, was timed in 9.6 seconds although two watches caught him in 9.5 which would have equaled the relay's record set by Mozel Ellerbe of Tuskegee Institute back in 1938. Ellerbe was one of the spectators at the track Saturday. He looked rather thin from his army service.

PRAIRIE VIEW'S 440-YARD quartet went on to win the quarter-mile relay. The Tuskegee Army Air Field was first in the half-mile relay with Tuskegee coming in second after a spirited fight on the last curve when William Carter of the Air Corps overtook Claude Oliver of Tuskegee to come into the final stretch neck and neck—and what a race that was.

Prairie View came through to take the two-mile college relay, the last track event of the afternoon.

The shot put went to Henry Penyman, Arkansas State, who finished second to Marion Jones of Wiley in the high hurdles. This was the fifth meet for this spring and the result of continuous competition was plainly Tuskegee's Claude Oliver, Fred shown. The Southern conference Thomas, Clarence Davis and teams with the exception of Tuskegee had been in three meets, Charles Gray slopped through the mud and water in 3:39.6 to take the some of them two and some none. broad jump and tied for first place in the pole vault.

TUSKEGEE RELAYS

100-YARD DASH—Won by William Carter, Tuskegee Army Air Field; Clarence Carlson, Arkansas State, second; Henry Carroll, Wiley College, third; Chester Hardeman, Prairie View, fourth; Samuel Briscoe, Prairie View University, fifth. Time: 9.6 seconds.

120-HIGH HURDLES—Won by Marion Jones, Wiley; Henry Pennymon, Arkansas State, second; Jeffrey Jennings, Clark, third; William Bass, Tennessee State, fourth. Time: 15.3.

440-YARD RUN—Robt. S. Abbott Memorial won by David Bolden, Southern; Charles Gray, Tuskegee Institute, second; Henry Pinkney, Alcorn College, third; Boie, Morris Brown college, fourth. Time: 48.9 (meet record).

MOTON MILE — Won by C. B. Shepherd, Texas College; Alexander Murphy, Prairie View, second; Herbert Lewis, T. A. A. F., third; Jesse Henderson, Fisk University, fourth. Time: 4.46.4.

440-MILE RELAY — Won by Prairie View (Samuel Briscoe, Eural Davis, Chester Hardeman, Freddie Reeves); Tuskegee Army Air Field (Wilbur Parker, Connie Napier, Lyman Hubbard, William Carter), second; Clark College (Talmadge Owens, Jeffrey Jennings, Joseph Brown, Raymond Williams), third; Tuskegee Institute (Lindorf Blakely, Alex Brown, Ben Oliver, Robert McIntyre), fourth. Time: 45 seconds.

880 RELAY—Won by T.A.A.F. (William Parker, Connie Nappier, Lyman Hubbard, William Carter); Tuskegee, (Lindorf, Blakley, Robert McIntyre, Alex Brown, Claude Oliver), seconds; Prairie View (Sam Briscoe, Eural Davis, Chester Hardeman, Freddie Reeves), third; Wiley, (Henry Carroll, Oliver Owens, Marion Jones, Tim Stewart), fourth. Time: 1:34.7.

ONE-MILE RELAY—Won by Tuskegee Institute, (Claude Oliver, Fred Thomas, Clarence Davis, Charles Gray); Texas College, (Oland Rogers, Harry Else, Joel Williams, R. J. Mitchell), second; Prairie View, (Freddie Reeves, Reginald Sapenter, Claude Dobbs, Aubrey Bratcher), third; Xaxier University, (Haywood Crawford, Billie Montgomery, Williford Bonner, Hargrove Wooten), fourth; Morehouse College, (Johnnie Floyd, Paul Sanford, Luther Ware, Homer Biggs), fifth. Time: 3:39.6.

TWO-MILE RELAY—Won by Prairie View (Reginald Sapenter, Paris Heard, Vandy Murphy, Aubrey, Bratcher); Tuskegee Institute (Clarence Davis, Fred Thomas, Herman Jones, Lafaun Hughes), second; Morehouse College (Homer Biggs, Johnnie Floyd, Samuel Harris, Charley Cook), third; Arkansas State College (Joe Wiley, Eddie McDonald, Jimmie Dansby, Conrad Harris), fourth. Time: 8:38.7.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP — Won by H. J. Jones, Alabama State; Talmadge Owens, Clark, second; Joseph Brown, Clark, third; William Martin, Unattached, fourth. Height: 6 ft. 4¼ in.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP—Won by Eural Davis, Prairie View, 22 ft., 4 ins.; Walter Arrington, Tuskegee Army Air Field, second; R. J. Mitchell, Texas College, third; John Stell, Southern, fourth.

SHOT PUT—Won by Henry Pennyman, Arkansas State; Burgess Lawson, Arkansas State, second; John Moody, Morris Brown, third; Harold Duffield, Piney Acre, fourth. Distance: 43 ft. 5 in.

DISCUS THROW—Won by Harold Duffield, Piney Acre; Henry Pennyman, Arkansas State, second; Daniel Turner, T.A.A.F., third; Samuel Mitchum, Xavier, fourth. Distance: 128 ft., 3 in.

JAVELIN THROW — Won by Daniel Turner, Tuskegee Army Air Field, 167.5⅛; Samuel Harvey, Piney Acres, second; James Russell, Tuskegee Army Air Field, third; Frank Wade, Tuskegee Institute, fourth.

POLE VAULT—George Blanton, Prairie View University and Richard Harder, Tuskegee Army Air Field tied for first place at 10 ft. 9 in.; Jed Carter, Tuskegee Institute, third.

High School

100-YARD DASH — Won by Frank Stephens, Decatur; Lawrence Jones, Booker T. Washington of Atlanta, second; J. P. Slaughter, Carver, fourth. Time: 10.3.

440-YARD RELAY — Won by Booker T. Washington of Atlanta (James Yizar, Luther Odom, Otis King, John George); Carver High School (Edward Dupree, J. L. Green, Joe Baker, J. P. Slaughter), second; Brooks High School (H. B. Chisholm, Conrad Moore, Edward Jones, Thomas Lewis), third; Xavier Prep of New Orleans (Shelton Lewis, Benjamin Prescott, Alton Richards, Joseph Lewis), fourth. Time: 46.

880-RELAYS — Won by Carver High School (Edward Dupree, Joe Baker, J. L. Green, J. P. Slaughter); Booker T. Washington of Atlanta (John George, John White, Luther Odom, James Yizar), second; Gaudet High School (Sidney Richards, Thomas Harris, Willford Green, Charles James), third; Xavier Prep (Shelton Lewis, Alton Richards, Benjamin Prescott, Joseph Lewis), fourth. Time: 1:34.5.

ONE-MILE RELAY — Won by Booker Washington High School (John George, Calvin Mapp, Napoleon Johnson, James Yizar); Gaudet High (Willford Green, Oscar James, Thomas Harris, Charles James), second; Alabama A. and M. High School (Charles Crutcher, Hayward Hooks, James Mayes, Warren Baugh), third; Carver High School (Edward Dupree, James Shersell, Edward Presley, J. L. Green), fourth. Time: 3:50.8.

ONE MILE MEDLEY RELAY — Won by Alabama A. and M. (R. Matthews, T. Craft, W. Gipson, W. Baugh); Booker T. Washington High (N. Johnson, J. George, J. Yizar, C. Mapp), second; Gaudet High (W. Green, T. Harris, C. James, O. James), third; Tuskegee Institute High (J. Lewis, R. Hunter, C. Crawford, [illegible]. Pope), fourth. Time: 4:3.2.

TWO-MILE RELAY — Won by Booker T. Washington High "A" team (Napelon Johnson, Otis King, James Yizer, and Calvin Mapp); Booker T. Washington High School "B" team, (Richard Barnett, John White, Luther Odom, and George George), second; Tuskegee Institute High School, (Charles Miller, Cornelius Polk, Lonnie Lee, and Herbert Williams) third; Alabama A. and M. High (Millard Coker, Hayward Hooks, James Mayes, and Warren T. Baugh, fourth. Time: 8.58.

FOOTBALL THROW—Won by John Dye, Brooks; Edward Prestley, Carver, second; Warren Baugh, Alabama A. and M., third; Fred Huff, B. T. Washington, fourth; Ernest Powell, Tuskegee, fifth; Arthur Davis, Alabama State High, fifth. Distance: 177 ft. 2 in.

Coachman, Purifo Pace Tuskegee Gir To Victory

By R. S. BARNABY

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Hattie Turner, of Glendale, O., brilliant all-around star, ended her phenomenal intercollegiate career by capturing the discus, javelin and baseball throws, in the colorful Eighteenth Annual Tuskegee Women's Track and Field Meet, held Friday, in the Tuskegee Institute's Alumni Bowl.

Alice Coachman, National AAU champion, won the 100-meter run and high jump. Little Purifoy, also well-known in national AAU circles, shattered the meet record in the 80-yard low hurdles, as the Tuskegee Institute girls piled up 64 points to win the Senior Division. Tennessee State College was second with 38 and the strong team from Prairie View University in Texas, finished third place with 21.

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Tuskegee Institute High School won first place in the Junior Division with 31 points nosing out Camden Academy, who chalked up 30. Carver High School of Camden, Ala., finished third with 27, and Booker T. Washington High School of Atlanta was fourth with 25, and Sand-Fort Consolidated High School of Seale, Ala., scored 18 for fifth place.

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Senior Events

50-METER—Won by Berdie Edmundson, Prairie View University; Bessie Haynes, Tuskegee Institute, second; Dorthella White, Prairie View University, third; Alice Crowell, Tuskegee Institute, fourth. Time—7.1.

100—METER RUN—Won by Alice Coachman, Tuskegee; Berdie Reese, Prairie View, second; Alfreda Rucker, Fort Valley, third; Reba Saunders, Prairie View, fourth. Time—12.2.

200-METER RUN—Won by Thelma Bracy, Tennessee State; Fannie Johnson, Tuskegee, second; Lucy McElroy, Tuskegee, third; Flora Walker, Fort Valley, fourth. Time—27.5.

80-METER HURDLES—Won by Lillie Purifoy, Tuskegee; Mary E. Wilson, Tennessee, second; Theresa Manuel, Tuskegee, third; Edyth Willibry, Fort Valley, fourth. Time—12.7. (New record.)

440-YARD RELAY—Won by Prairie View, (Birdie Edmundson, Dorethella White, Doris Countee, Berdie Reese); Tuskegee Institute, second; (Bessie Haynes, Alice Crowell, Theresa Manuel, Alice Coachman), second; Fort Valley, (Helen Raines, Wadnie Strong, Emma Spencer, Alfreda Rucker), third; Tennessee State, (Naomi Epps, Thelma Bracey, Emma Reed, Mary Ellen Wilson), fourth. Time—51.1.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP—Won by Alice Coachman, Tuskegee, 5 feet, 2 1-4 inches; Emma Reed, Tennessee, second; Joyce Dimitry, Tuskegee, third; Ruth Sharp, Tennessee, fourth.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP—Won by Fannie Johnson, Tuskegee, 16 feet, 8 inches; Mary Wilson, Tennessee State, second; Alice Crowell, Tuskegee, third; Berdie Edmundson, Prairie View, fourth.

DISCUS THROW—Won by Hattie Turner, Tuskegee, 99 feet, 1½ inches; Elaine Bradford, Tuskegee, second; Odessa Groves, Tennessee State, third; Helen Porter, Tennessee State, fourth.

SHOT PUT—Won by Elaine Bradford, Tuskegee, 38 feet, 7 inches; Verda Crawford, Prairie View, second; Helen Porter, Tennessee State, third; Hallie Brown, Prairie View, fourth.

JAVELIN THROW—Won by Hattie Turner, Tuskegee, 107 feet, ½ inches; Odessa Groves, Tennessee State, second; Helen Porter, Tennessee State, third.

BASEBALL THROW—Won by Thelma Bracey, Tennessee State, 82 feet, 9½ inches; Theresa Manuel, Tuskegee, second; Sara Hollingsworth, Tennessee State, third; Mamie Williams, Fort Valley, fourth.

BASEBALL THROW—Won by Hattie Turner, Tuskegee, 222 feet, 9½ inches; Naomi Epps, Tennessee State, second; Erma Spencer, Fort Valley, third; Lois Wilson, Tennessee State, fourth.

Junior Events

50-METER FINALS—Won by Mable Walker, Camden Academy; Gladys Tolley, Carver High, second; Betty Pope, Carver High, third; Doris Stubes, Tuskegee High, fourth. Time—7 seconds.

100-METER RUN—Won by Juanita Wilson, Camden Academy; Cora Fann, Tuskegee High, second; Gladys Tolley, Carver High, third; Betsy Abernathy, Trenholm High, fourth. Time: 13.2.

200-METER RUN—Won by Nell Jackson, Tuskegee High; Dannie Thompson, Camden Academy, second; Anita Watkins, Camden Academy, third; Leila Washington, Sand-Fort High, fourth. Time—27 seconds.

80-METER HURDLES—Won by Mary Griggs, Tuskegee High; Lela Washington, Sand-Fort High, second; Norris Stephens, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, third; Berdie Johnson, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, fourth. Time—13.9.

440-YARD RELAY—Won by Camden Academy, (Mable Walker, Rosa Nettles, Anita Walker, Juanita Watson); Tuskegee High, (Mary Griggs, Loretha McDonald, Cora Fann, Nell Jackson), second; Carver High, (Betty Pope, Evelyn Lawler, Doris Wofford, Gladys Talley), third. Time—52.7.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP—Won by Evelyn Lawler, Carver High, 4 feet, 5 3-4 inches; Marie Benford, Carver High, second; Juanita Rogers, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, third.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP—Won by Rosie Nettles, Camden Academy, 15 feet, 1½ inches; Juanita Rogers, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, second; Betty Pope, Carver High, third; Dannie Thompson, Camden Academy, fourth.

DISCUS THROW—Won by Bernice Nall, Tuskegee High, 61 feet, 7 inches; Mary Bellamy, Sand-Fort High, second; Hazel Bellamy, Sand-Fort High, third; Pauline Amey, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, fourth.

SHOT-PUT—Won by Pauline Amey, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, 34 feet, 4 inches; Katherine Smith, Tuskegee High, second; Rosa Nettles, Camden Academy, third; Mable Walker, Camden Academy, fourth.

JAVELIN THROW—Won by Mary Bellamy, Sand-Fort High, 68 feet, 3 inches; Bernice Nall, Tuskegee High, second; Pauline Amey, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, third; Beatrice Harris, Sand-Fort High, fourth.

BASKETBALL THROW—Won by Betty Pope, Carver High, 84 feet, 6 inches; Catherine Smith, Tuskegee High, second; Leila Washington, Sand-Fort High, third; Pauline Amey, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, fourth.

BASEBALL THROW—Won by Juanita Rogers, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, 197 feet, 8½ inches; Betty Pope, Carver High, second; Rubye Sawyer, Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, third; Juanita Watson, Camden Academy, fourth.

Tuskegee Romps In AAU Track Meet

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute's leaping ladies captured their tenth title in the National Women's AAU Track and Field Championships before 7,000 spectators in All-High Stadium Monday.

Tuskegee Athletic Star Holiday Visitor



Miss Alice Crowell, a member of the Tuskegee Institute nationally known women's track and field team, is spending the holiday season with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Crowell, 1223 West 40th street, Norfolk. Miss Crowell is a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School. She is a sophomore at Tuskegee in the department of physical education, where her record is excellent. She is a member of the Tuskegee women's championship basketball team and has membership in other campus organization. She will return to Tuskegee to resume her studies shortly after the New Year.

in the running high jump, in which she also holds the national title. Miss Walsh, an Olympic victor for Poland in 1932 and 1936, was picked for the 200-meter run and running broad jump.

THE TEAM

50-METER DASH—Miss Coachman.
100-METER DASH—Miss Coachman.
200-METER RUN—Miss Walsh.
50-YARD HURDLES—Nancy Cowperthwaite, Brooklyn, N.Y.
80-METER HURDLES—Lilly Purifoy, Tuskegee.
RUNNING HIGH JUMP — Miss Coachman.
STANDING BROAD JUMP—Clara Schroth, Philadelphia.
RUNNING BROAD JUMP—Miss Walsh.
SHOT PUT—Miss Sobczak.
DISCUS THROW—Miss Sobczak.
JAVELIN THROW—Dorothy Dodson, Chicago.
BASKETBALL THROW—Miss Twining.
BASEBALL THROW—Miss Twining.
400-METER RELAY—Misses Coachman Walsh, Lillian Young and Lillian James, Chicago.



'ALICE COACHMAN

Alice Coachman Gains Three All-America Places

Afro American, Baltimore, Md. P. 21 1-19-46

Tuskegee Cinder Star, Three Others Are Named to Mythical Track and Field Team

NEW YORK.—Alice Coachman, comely sprinting star of the champion Tuskegee Institute women's track and field team, gained three places in the women's all-America selections, it was revealed late last week.

Three others, one a teammate of Miss Coachman, also gained berths on the team announced by the Amateur Athletic Union. They are Lillie Purifoy, hurdler, also of Tuskegee; Lillian Young and Lillian James, both of Chicago.

The latter pair, along with Miss Coachman, occupy three of the four places on the All-America 400-meter relay team. The fourth member of the quartet is Stella Walsh, white, of the Polish-American A.C.

Named for High Jump

National champion at 50 and 100 meters, Miss Coachman gained top ranking in these events and

Tuskegee Track Star To Run In Montreal On August 3

Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala. Sun. 7-21-46

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 20.—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States through its secretary-treasurer, Daniel J. Ferris, has extended Alice Coachman of Tuskegee Institute, national 50 meter, 100 meter and high jump champion, an invitation to become a member of the United States track and field team which leaves New York City, Aug. 1 for Montreal, Canada, where the Canadian team will be met in a series of events. Mr. Ferris has asked to enter Miss Coachman in the 100 yards, high jump and relay.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president, has granted Miss Coachman permission to make the trip. Other members of the United States team are Miss Stella Walsh of Cleveland, Ohio, who heads the Polish Women's Olympic Club of that city; Miss Kay Geary of the Philadelphia Turners of Philadelphia, Pa., Miss Eleanor Milhouser of the German-American Athletic Club, New York City, and the New York socialite Miss Nancy Coperthwaite of the German-American Athletic Club.

A special Pullman car will be attached to the Montreal train leaving New York City Thursday, Aug. 1. Friday, Aug. 2, will be devoted to sight-seeing. The meet will take place Saturday afternoon, Aug. 3, and will be followed by a banquet. The young women will leave on a late train that evening, arriving in Buffalo, N. Y., the following morning to take part in the Women's National Track and Field Championships of the United States.

Mrs. Catherine D. Meyer, Maplewood, N. J., chairman of the National Women's Track and Field Committee, will accompany the young women as chaperon.

Alice Coachman Joins AAU Women's Team

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 19.—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States through its secretary-treasurer, Daniel J. Ferris, has extended Alice Coachman of Tuskegee Institute, national 50-meter, 100-meter and high jump champion, an invitation to become a member of the United States track and field team which leaves New York City Aug. 1 for Montreal, Canada, where the Canadian team will be met in a series of events. Advertiser

Dr. F. D. Patterson, Institute president, has granted Alice permission to make the trip. 03

Other members of the United States team are Stella Walsh of Cleveland, Ohio, who heads the Polish Women's Olympic Club of that city; Kay Geary of the Philadelphia Turners of Philadelphia, Penn., Eleanor Milhouser of the German-American Athletic Club, New York City, and the New York socialite, Nancy Coperthwaite of the German-American Athletic Club.

17 Tuskegee Women Athletes In AAU Meet

Advertiser

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Aug. 1.—(AP)—Seventeen women athletes left this week for Buffalo, N. Y., to represent Tuskegee Institute in the AAU Women's Senior Outdoor Track and Field championships. p. 11 8-1-46

Among the Tuskegee contestants will be Alice Coachman, National 50 and 100-meter and high jump champion, Lillie Purifoy, AAU Indoor and Outdoor Hurdle titleholder, and Juanita Watson, AAU Junior Indoor 200-meter champion.

Tuskegee Relays Booked Saturday

Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 6.—The Twentieth Annual Tuskegee Relays Carnival takes the spotlight in the Alumni Bowl here Saturday, May 11, with a star-studded cast of some 250 top-notch amateur club, college and university and high school performers. The strongest field since 1942 has been lined up, with better competition probable in all events since the start of the war.

In the Clarence Matthews Memorial 100 (the recent winner of this event at the Penn Relays, William Carter, of the Tuskegee Army Air Field and former star sprinter at the University of Pittsburgh), will match strided with Clarence Carlton, a 10 flat man, of Arkansas State College; Hershal Holmes, of the Piney Acres Country Club A. A., who won the Central States Intercollegiate 100 a few years back; Henry Carroll, the Wiley College dash star, who has established a 2.8 record; Lindolr Blakely, Tuskegee's Southern Conference Intercollegiate champion; Fort Valley State College's James Gibson and Harrison Lee, two even time men for the century; Charles Lowd, one of the best sprinters developed at Fisk University during the past two years. 5-7-46

Tennessee State College in accepting the invitation for this event, has entered Albert Broadnax and Clarence Molton, both 10 flat men; Clark College is sending Talmadge Owens, a 9-8 man, and

Morehouse College has entered William Valentine and Lloyd George, a freshman from Birmingham, Ala., has a prep record of 9.9.

Tuskegee Enters Crack Squad In AAU Field Meet

Chicago Sun Chicago, Ill.
Sun Ap 11-46

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. — A strong track squad, composed of several former national champions, will defend Tuskegee Institute's team title at the National AAU outdoor track an dfield meet in Buffalo, N. Y. this week.

Leading the defending champions is Alice Coachman, national champion in the 50 and 100 meter ru nand running high jump, who will defend her titles. She is co-holder of the world's record in the 50 meters at 6.2 seconds.

Hattie Turner, the 1944 champion in the discus and baseball throw, has been entered in these two events and the javelin throw.

Nurse Rowena Harrison will take part in the 50 meters run, the running broad jump and will probably anchor Relay Team A. She has been runner-up to Stella Walsh in the running broad jump for the past few years.

Lillie Purifoy, National A.A.U., Indoor and Outdoor hurdle champion, will defend her title in the 80 meter hurdles and will take part in the running broad jump and run the second leg on relay team A.

Nell Jackson, runner up to Stella Walsh in the 200 meter run in the 1944-1945 Outdoor Championship and the Indoor Championship of 1945, has been entered in this event and will run the third leg on relay team A.

Bessie Hayes will lead off relay tea mA, and will take part in the 50 meter run.

Theresa Manuel will take part in the 80 meter hurdles, and will run in the 200 meters. In the Junior Indoor Championships last March she placed a close second to Jean Wlaraven, who established a new record in the 50 meter hurdles.

Elaine Bradford, who has only been tossing the discus and shot since last March, has been entered in these events and she is expected to turn in a noteworthy performance.

Juanita Watson, National A. A. U., Junior Indoor Champion in the 200 meters, will run in this event and will also be a member of relay team B.

Fannie Johnson, who placed third in the Senior Indoor 200 meter run, has been entered in this event and will be a member of relay team B. She will also take part in the broad jump. Her best distance is about 17 feet.

Mabel Walker will probably lead off relay team B and take part in the 80 meter run.

Other members of the team are Velma Colbert, Frances Burns, Cora Fann, Katie Hayes, Nellie McKee and Alreatha McDonald. They will probably take part in the 50 and 100 meter run and in he relay.

Tuskegee Regains Women's AAU Title

Montgomery Ala.
Journal

CLEVELAND, April 1.—(AP)—A sparkling comeback by wing-footed Stella Walsh of Cleveland failed to halt the Tuskegee (Ala.) track team yesterday as the Alabamians rolled to their second straight women's senior national A. A. U. indoor championship.

Miss Walsh, topped by Alice Coachman of Tuskegee in total points in last year's meet, gained partial revenge for her 1945 defeat by notching 10 points to tie the Alabama star for individual honors in the 1946 classic.

Running with the second-place Cleveland Polish Olympic W. A. C., Stella easily defended her 220-yard dash championship in 28.6 seconds with a five-yard victory over Juanita Watson of Tuskegee. The veteran star also placed second in the standing broad jump and third in the shotput.

The Tuskegee star, however, successfully defended her national A. A. U. titles in the 50-yard dash and high-jump to gain the meet's only double triumph. Her time for the dash was 6.4 seconds, and her jump was 4 feet 6 7-8 inches.

Lillie Purifoy of Tuskegee upset former National Champion Nancy Cowperthwaite of the New York German-American A. C. in the 50-yard hurdles to add five more tallies to the Alabamians' winning total of 28 points. The winners' time was 7.8 seconds.

Howard, Tuskegee Get Air Reserves

World, Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 9-28-46

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) — Howard University and Tuskegee Institute are two of seventy-six colleges and universities throughout the United States where Army Air Forces Reserve Officers Training Corps progam will be instituted this fall, Major General Earle E. Partridge, Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Operations and Training, disclosed last Monday. P. 2

The program, designed to provide the AAF with a steady flow of college-trained officers, is a four-year course consisting of a two-year elementary course and a two-year advanced course leading to a commission as second lieutenant in the Air Reserve, General Partridge said.

Elementary students will receive general instruction to give them a foundation of basic military knowledge. Advance students will be taught the background, history, and various administrative, tactical and technical aspects of the Army Air Forces during the third year of the course. Fourth year students will receive specialized instruction to qualify them for definite assignments in the AAF, such as communications, engineering, or transportation officers.

Summer Camp

Between the junior and senior year, Air ROTC students will attend a six-week summer camp and put into practical application the theory learned in school and receive instruction in courses not presented on the campus.

Orientation flight training will be provided in the final year of the course and qualified students who desire to enter AAF flying schools will be checked at the end of this training. Students who show sufficient apitude will be granted a high priority for selection as student officers at one of the AAF's flying schools. Air ROTC graduates who undertake this training will do so as commissioned officers and will enter a program especially designed for such graduates to avoid repetition of instruction previously given.

The program is open to all college students. Veterans may receive special benefits with the approval of the professor of military science and tactics of the institution and its president.

19s 1946

Mrs. Alma Illery Awarded High Honor at Tuskegee Commencement

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—In recognition of "distinguished achievement in the field of race relations and human betterment," Mrs. Alma Illery of Pittsburgh, known nationally as a club woman and civic leader, was awarded a citation at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Monday, May 20, at commencement exercises. Before an audience of faculty members, graduates and students, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the institution, presented Mrs. Illery a diploma of honor, with the honorary Doctor of Humanity degree.

The diploma was an acklowledgement of the many progressive strides this woman has made in her unstinting efforts to promote better race relations but principally for her now famous campaign to make George Washington Carver Day a national observance. Sat. 5-25-46

In 1943 after the death of Dr. Carver, Mrs. Illery launched an intensive campaign to secure deserved recognition for one of the greatest scientists in the history of Amereica. At the suggestion of James Reid, news editor of The Courier—the Governors of all the States were asked to proclaim Jan. 5, annually as Carver Day.

Eight Governors responded. The same year Mrs. Illery and her committee wrote to more than 500 colleges in the United States and Canada. Two hundred responded. Many arduous steps began when Mrs. Illery solicited the support of Congressman Robert J. Corbett, who introduced the Carver Day bill to Congres. It was passed without a dissenting vote.

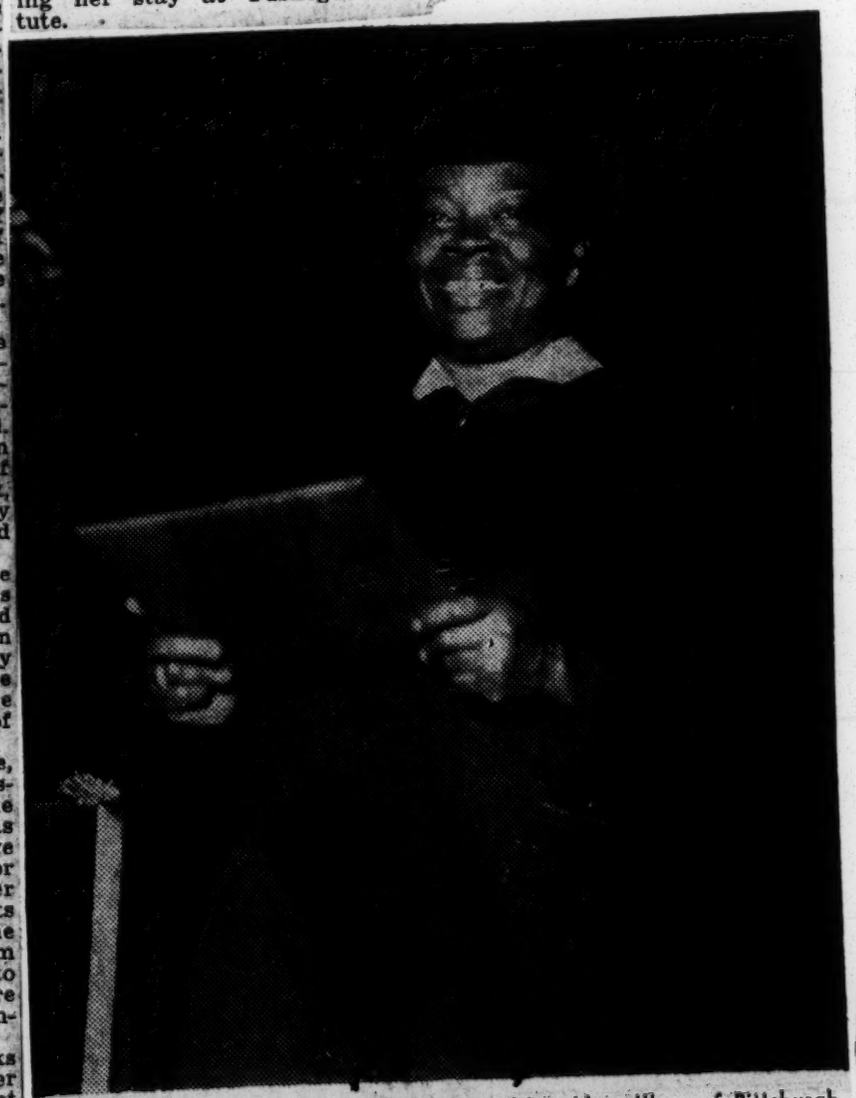
The bill was then taken to the Senate by Senator Francis Myers through the intercession of David Lawrence, Mayor of Pittsburgh. In January, 1946, President Harry Truman named Jan. 5 as George Washington Carver Day. And the first national day of observance of a Negro was won.

Mrs. Illery, born in Bennettsville, S. C., has been a resident of Pittsburgh for twenty-five years. She is the wife of Major Illery and has one son, Spurgeon. Always active in anything that concerned her community, Mrs. Illery began her civic work by directing the talents of a group of club women to one of the hospitals in Pittsburgh. From there to getting Negro girls into nursing schools was one more step which she eventually accomplished.

Negro boys and girls as clerks in various stores was another achievement of the Achievement Clubs, Inc., which now numbers thirty-one with the recent founding of a group at Tuskegee Institute by the president, Mrs. Illery. This tireless woman is an active member of the National Council of Negro Women and an ardent political worker.

Other activities in which Mrs. Illery participated during her memorable stay at Tuskegee were many luncheons, forums nad public meetings. She was principal speaker at an executive council luncheon the day after the graduation exercises and was honored at several similar affairs.

Mrs. Illery established the Alma Illery Fund, an award to be presented to the student who compiles the most informative paper on individual Negro achievements during her stay at Tuskegee Institute.



RECEIVES CITATION FROM TUSKEGEE—Mrs. Alma Illery of Pittsburgh, founder and president of National Achievement Clubs, Inc., was awarded an honorary citation during the commencement exercises at Tuskegee Institute last week. In presenting Mrs. Illery, President F. D. Patterson referred to her ability "to get things done"; reviewed her outstanding work in civic affairs and expressed appreciation for her leadership in sponsoring the bill passed by Congress and signed by President Truman establishing George Washington Carver Day.

COMMENCEMENT

Tuskegee Institute Holds Annual Commencement Rites

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Jan. 5-19-1

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 19.—Graduates of Tuskegee Institute in the class of 1916 are celebrating their thirtieth anniversary reunion in connection with the annual commencement exercises which began here Friday with activities by the cadets enrolled in the ROTC regiment. Company competition and individual drill maneuvers featured the program which held the interest of scores of parents and alumni attending the commencement week program. Also arriving for the commencement exercises are members of the class of 1936 who are celebrating their tenth anniversary reunion. George L. Smith, principal of the Dunbar High School, Madison, Ill., will deliver the alumni address speaking in the institute chapel at 6:30 o'clock, May 19. Ernest L. Dimitry, instructor, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., will deliver the address for the 1916 class.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will present the speakers. Also appearing on the program will be Guy R. Trammell, '36, Tuskegee Institute, and John H. Partner, '16, Chicago, who will present their classmates. Dr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., minister, Woodlawn A. M. E. Church, Chicago, will preach the baccalaureate sermon in the institute chapel at 11 Sunday morning.

Sunday afternoon the members of the reunion classes will be taken on a sightseeing tour visiting the George Washington Carver Museum, the museum of Negro art and culture, the Infantile Paralysis Center and other interesting points on the campus.

The commencement address will be delivered by Basil O'Connor, president, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc.; chairman of the American Red Cross, and recently elected chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. O'Connor will speak at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Mrs. Alma Illery, of Pittsburgh, will be awarded an honorary degree for her initiative in developing nationwide interest in the observance of George Washington Carver Day and the final passage of the bill in Congress making it a day of national tribute to the distinguished Tuskegee scientist.

The commencement program includes music by the celebrated Tuskegee Choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson.

The choir will leave immediately after the commencement exercises for New York City where it will appear on the program at the unveiling of the bust of Booker T. Washington in New York University's Hall of Fame. Later the choir will fill an engagement at Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C., and other points in the east and on the Atlantic seaboard before returning to Tuskegee.

Saturday night the president's annual essay contest was held in the institute chapel, following which awards were made to students who had achieved high scholarship honors and had won recognition in other fields. Present for the reunion activities: George L. Smith, Madison, Ill., John H. Partner, Mrs. Gladys Storey Lewis, Mrs. Mary Bulluck Flournoy, Chicago; Mrs. Pauline Wiley Branton, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Mrs. Ermaette Douglass Rollings, Cleveland, Ohio; Torbert Pace, Benjamin Jones, Mrs. Annie Gaines Wallace, Detroit; Mrs. Hazel Smith, Madison, Ill.; Mrs. Lilla Branche Jones, Chicago; Mrs. Ruth Sewell Cochran, Atlanta; Ernest L. Dimitry, New York; Mrs. Eunice Finch Morrison, Philadelphia; Miss Maria Fish, Columbus, Ga.; Noah Lewis, Muscogee, Okla.; Mrs. Helen Dibble, Mrs. Annetta Pius Miles, Mrs. Juanita Conyers Jones, Charles H. Gibson, Jr., and William C. Avant, Tuskegee Institute, Mrs. John H. Partner, Chicago, and Mrs. Ernest L. Dimitry, New York.

Carey Speaks To Tuskegee's New Graduates

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Mon. 5-20-46

Chicago Pastor Uses Bible Text In Chapel Address

P. 10

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 19.—Selecting as his text, "Ye shall not see my face except your brother be with you" from the third verse of the forty-third chapter of Genesis, Dr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., minister, Woodlawn A. M. E. Church, Chicago, spoke to the graduating class on the subject, "One World or More," in the institute chapel here at 11 o'clock this morning.

The dramatic circumstances which led Joseph to issue this stern ultimatum were reviewed and the speaker added that the "message is one which the people of our world need terribly to hear today."

With the "discovery and release of atomic power," Dr. Carey sees us living in a highly explosive age" and warns that conquest in the future will be too expensive to afford" because the victim will destroy so much of the victor that the victory won't be worth the fight."

"Little people all over the world" continued the speaker, "who have suffered slavery exploitation, oppression, and inhuman cruelty for endless ages and in this century of the common man propose to be underprivileged and oppressed no more."

In telling members of the graduating class what part they may play in these moving events Dr. Carey said that "Negro Americans must resist the diversive influences which play upon us."

God let us choose whether we would be Republicans or Democrats, Methodists or Baptists, but in one thing he gave us no choice, we are all Negroes together, whether light or dark or rich or poor, whether you came from the "first families of Virginia," or the other side of the tracks, makes no difference to Old Jim Crow. The lowly Negro and Mrs. McLeod Bethune both wait in the colored waiting room. Neither the field hand nor George Washington Carver could vote."

He urged that "Negroes must lift their eyes from their own problems to see problems of the world around them—there is enlightened self-interest in the attitude toward other peoples of the world because the time to win a friend is not when you need him but when he needs you.

And finally the speaker asked, "What is it which most of us want from life?" and answered that it is peace, prosperity, progress, and they all say to us, "You come seeking me? You shall not see my face except your brother be with you."

Exercises honoring the members of the class of 1936 and the class of 1916 were held in the chapel Sunday evening. George L. Smith, 36, principal, Dunbar High School, Madison, Ill., and Ernest L. Dimitry, 16, instructor, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., delivered the addresses. The cash donations from the reunion classes presented to Pres. Patterson amounted to something over eight hundred dollars.

The concluding features of the commencement week activities will take place at 10 o'clock Monday morning when Basil O'Conner, chairman of the American Red Cross and trustee of Tuskegee Institute, will be heard in the principal address following which degrees will be conferred.

Commencement Activities

O'Connor Chosen Tuskegee Speaker

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. April 29.—Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and chairman of the American Red Cross, will be the speaker at the annual Tuskegee Institute commencement exercises May 20, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, announced today.

Mr. O'Connor, a widely known and distinguished lawyer, is a graduate of Dartmouth College. He received his L.L.B. degree from Harvard University in 1915. In 1925 he formed a partnership with Franklin D. Roosevelt, as O'Connor and Roosevelt, and this association continued until Mr. Roosvelt assumed office as President. Mr. O'Connor has had a wide and serviceable career, being connected with many of the widely known social, educational legal, religious and welfare organizations in America. He was recently elected chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, succeeding Dr. William J. Schieffelin, who voluntarily retired after serving on the Tuskegee Institute trustee board for 39 years, 22 of which he served as chairman.

The baccalaureate service will be held in the institute chapel, Sunday, May 19. The sermon will be preached by Dr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., minister of the Woodlawn A. M. E. Church, Chicago, Ill. Dr. Carey received his Bachelor of Science degree from Lewis Institute and his Bachelor of Divinity degree from Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. The Chicago Kent College of Law conferred the degree of Bachelor of Law upon him. Dr. Carey has also studied at the University of Chicago.

Red Cross Chief Says Nation Has Neglected Cleaning Own House

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 21—Germany, although defeated in battle, "still is the most powerful nation in Europe and is merely biding her time, already visioning the day when territories and her might are restored."

So declared Basil O'Connor, chairman of the American Red Cross, yesterday in addressing members of the Tuskegee Institute graduating class.

Mr. O'Connor also asserted that "the United States has been so busy in the past few years 'righting wrongs in other parts of the world we have somewhat neglected our own house and the wrongs existing here have grown in number and visibility.'"

Delivering the commencement address, he declared that "there is no forseeable defense against atomic warfare and if mankind is to survive, there is no solution to the problem of maintaining peace other than the establishment of universal law to regulate human relationship."

Establishment of such a law, he added, is "inevitable."

"Injustice, intolerance, prejudice, envy, greed, all the evils of society, still are with us and more often than not our fellow Americans are the victims," Mr. O'Connor said.

Presiding at the commencement exercises was Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president. He also awarded a certificate of merit to Mrs. Alma Illery, of Pittsburgh, for her part in developing nationwide interest in George Washington Carver Day in tribute to the noted Negro scientist.

Is This Us?

Basil O'Connor said some pretty harsh things in speaking at the commencement exercises held Monday at Tuskegee Institute. Americans would do well to consider his charges.

The United States during the past few years, said Mr. O'Connor, has been so busy righting wrongs in other lands that "we have somewhat neglected our own house and the wrongs existing here have grown in number and visibility." Said he, "injustice, intolerance, prejudice, envy, greed, all the evils of society still are with us and more often than not our fellow Americans are the victims."

Mr. O'Connor also referred to problems of peace, but his most stirring words seemed to be directed at the evils in our midst. It is these which the average American can do most directly, to correct.

His charges seem pretty largely true. Prices are up, scarcities continue, people—many people—have a good deal more money than they ever had before, and know less what to do with it; but many persons on static salaries are caught in the pinch; when they are, bitterness tends to develop, and prejudice, envy and enmity wax.

We are all up against an era which is very strange to us. We cling with difficulty to the past. Not yet have we developed sufficient courage to strike out, take chances, envision new horizons and start working toward them. The dollar sign, let it be confessed, too often is our symbol today. But, despite all this, we can overcome such obstacles as are before us. Men such as Basil O'Connor, chairman of the American Red Cross, do us a service in pointing out our faults.

We're All Negroes Together, Rev. Carey Tells Senior Class

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., May 19, 1946—Selecting as his text "Ye shall not see my face except you brother be with you" from the third verse of the forty third chapter of Genesis, Dr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., Minister, Woodlawn AME church, Chicago, spoke to the graduating class on the subject "One World or More," in the Institute Chapel here at 11:00 o'clock this morning.

The dramatic circumstances which led Joseph to issue this stern ultimatum were reviewed and the speaker added that the "message is one which the people of our world need terribly to hear today."

With the discovery and release of atomic power, Dr. Carey sees us living in a highly explosive age" and warns that conquest in the future will be too expensive to afford "because the victim will destroy so much of the victor that the victory won't be worth the fight."

"Little people all over the world," continued the speaker who have suffered slavery, exploitation, oppression and inhuman cruelty for endless ages" and in this "century of the common man propose to be underprivileged and oppressed no more."

In telling members of the graduation class what part they may play in these moving events, Dr. Carey said that "Negro Americans must resist the diversive influences which play upon us."

"God let us choose whether we would be Republicans or Democrats, Methodists or Baptists—but in one thing he gave us no choice. We are all Negroes together. Whether light or dark or rich or poor, whether you came from the 'First Families of Virginia' or the other side of the tracks makes no difference to Old Jim Crow. The lowly Negro and Mrs McLeod Bethune both wait in the colored waiting room. Neither the field hand nor George Washington Carver could vote."

He urged that "Negroes must lift their eyes from their own problems to see problems of the world around them. . . . there is enlightened self interest in the attitude toward other peoples of the world because the time to win a friend is not when you need him but when he needs you.

And finally, the speaker asked "What is it which most of us want from life' 'and answered that it is peace, prosperity, progress and the all say to us "you come seeking me? 'You shall not see my face except your brother be with you."

Tells Grads of Signs Of Enlightenment

TUSKEGEE. —(ANP)— The opening of Constitution hall to the Tuskegee choir and the selection of Mrs. Emma C. Clement, Louisville, as the American mother of 1946 are signs of enlightment, said Basil O'Connor, chairman of the American Red Cross and newly elected chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee, here last week during the commencement exercises of Tuskegee's 1946 graduaion class.

America has been so "busy during the past years righting wrongs in other parts of the world we have somewhat neglected our own house and the wrongs existing here have grown in number and visibility," O'Connor declared. "Injustice, intolerance, prejudice, envy, greed, all the evils of society still are with us and more often than not our fellow Americans are the victims. But there is evidence that these evils diminish in virulence as enlightment comes to us."

O'Connor, also president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, returned recently from a tour of war devastated areas and warned that "Germany, though beaten, still is the most powerful nation in Europe and is merely biding her time, already envisioning the day when her territories and her might will be restored.

He termed "closed factories, unemployment, hunger relief, national and world-wide panic and fear and distrust" as current problems difficult to solve. "There is no foreseeable defense against atomic warfare," he said, adding that "if mankind is to survive there is no solution to the problem of maintaining peace other than the establishment of universal law to regular human relationship." Establishment of "such a law is inevitable," he said.

The Rev. Archibald J. Carey Jr., pastor of Woodlawn AME church of Chicago, also spoke to the graduating class on the subject of "One World or More."

"God let us choose whether we would be Republicans or Democrats, Methodists or Baptists but in one thing He gave us no choice," he said. "We are Negroes together. Whether light or dark, rich or poor; whether you come from the first families of Virginia or the other side of the tracks makes no difference to old jim crow. The lowly Negro and Mrs. McLeod Bethune both wait in the colored waiting room. Neither the field hand nor George Washington Carver could vote."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, bestowed degrees upon members of the graduating class in agriculture, commercial dietetics, institutional management, education, home economics, mechanical industries and physical education.

Dr. Patterson also awarded the certificate of merit to Mrs. Alma Illery, Pittsburgh, for her initiative in developing nationwide interest in the observance of George Washington Carver day and the final passage of the Carver day bill in congress. Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts, department of physical educaion, was given a certificate also for her work to promote Carver day.

Alumni awards were given to Charles P. Adams, Grambling, La., and Miss Hattie Womack. Miss Geraldine Hastings, a local resident, received the master of science degree in home economics.

Progress Outlined to Tuskegee Grads

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — "The opening of Constitution Hall to the Tuskegee Choir and the selection of Mrs. Emma C. Clement, Louisville, as the American mother of 1946, are signs of enlightenment," said Basil O'Connor before Tuskegee's graduating class last week.

Mr. O'Connor, chairman of the American Red Cross and newly elected chairman of the Tuskegee board of trustees, pointed out that America has been too "busy during the past years righting wrongs in other parts of the world."

Neglect Caused More Evils

He said this neglect has caused wrongs existing here to grow in number and visibility, but that there is evidence that these evils diminish in virulence as enlightenment comes."

The Rev. Archibald Carey of Chicago also spoke on the subject, "One World or More." Dr. Frederick Patterson, president of Tuskegee, bestowed degrees on the graduates.

Certificates of Merit Awarded

He awarded certificates of merit to Mrs. Alma Illery, Pittsburgh, for her contribution in the development of George Washington Carver Day and final passage of the bill in Congress, and Mrs. Amelia C. Roberts, of the physical education department, who helped.

Alumni awards were given to Charles P. Adams, Grambling, La., and Miss Hattie Womack. Miss

O'Connor Tells Tuskegee Grads Of Many Signs Of Enlightenment

Atlanta Daily World Ga.

5-26-46

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Sunday

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Says Evidence Points To Decrease In Nation's Evils

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CURRENT PROBLEMS

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5-25-46

Mrs. Alma Illery Awarded High Honor at Tuskegee Commencement

Courier

PITTSBURGH—In recognition of "distinguished achievement in the field of race relations and human betterment," Mrs. Alma Illery of Pittsburgh, known nationally as a club woman and civic leader, was awarded a citation at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., Monday, May 20, at commencement exercises. Before an audience of faculty members, graduates and students, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the institution, presented Mrs. Illery a diploma of honor, with the honorary Doctor of Humanity degree.

The diploma was an acklowledgement of the many progressive strides this woman has made in her unstinting efforts to promote better race relations but principally for her now famous campaign to make George Washington Carver Day a national observance.

Sat 5-25-46

In 1943 after the death of Dr. Carver, Mrs. Illery launched an intensive campaign to secure deserved recognition for one of the greatest scientists in the history of Amereica. At the suggestion of James Reid, news editor of The Courier—the Governors of all the States were asked to proclaim Jan. 5, annually as Carver Day.

Eight Governors responded. The same year Mrs. Illery and her committee wrote to more than 500 colleges in the United States and Canada. Two hundred responded. Many arduous steps began when Mrs. Illery solicited the support of Congressman Robert J. Corbett, who introduced the Carver Day bill to Congres. It was passed without a dissenting vote.

The bill was then taken to the Senate by Senator Francis Myers through the intercession of David Lawrence, Mayor of Pittsburgh. In January, 1946, President Harry Truman named Jan. 5 as George Washington Carver Day, And the first national day of observance of a Negro was won.

Pittsburgh

Mrs. Illery, born in Bennettsville, S. C., has been a resident of Pittsburgh for twenty-five years. She is the wife of Major Illery and has one son, Spurgeon. Always active in anything that concerned her community, Mrs. Illery began her civic work by directing the talents of a group of club women to one of the hospitals in Pittsburgh. From there to getting Negro girls into nursing schools was one more step which she eventually accomplished.

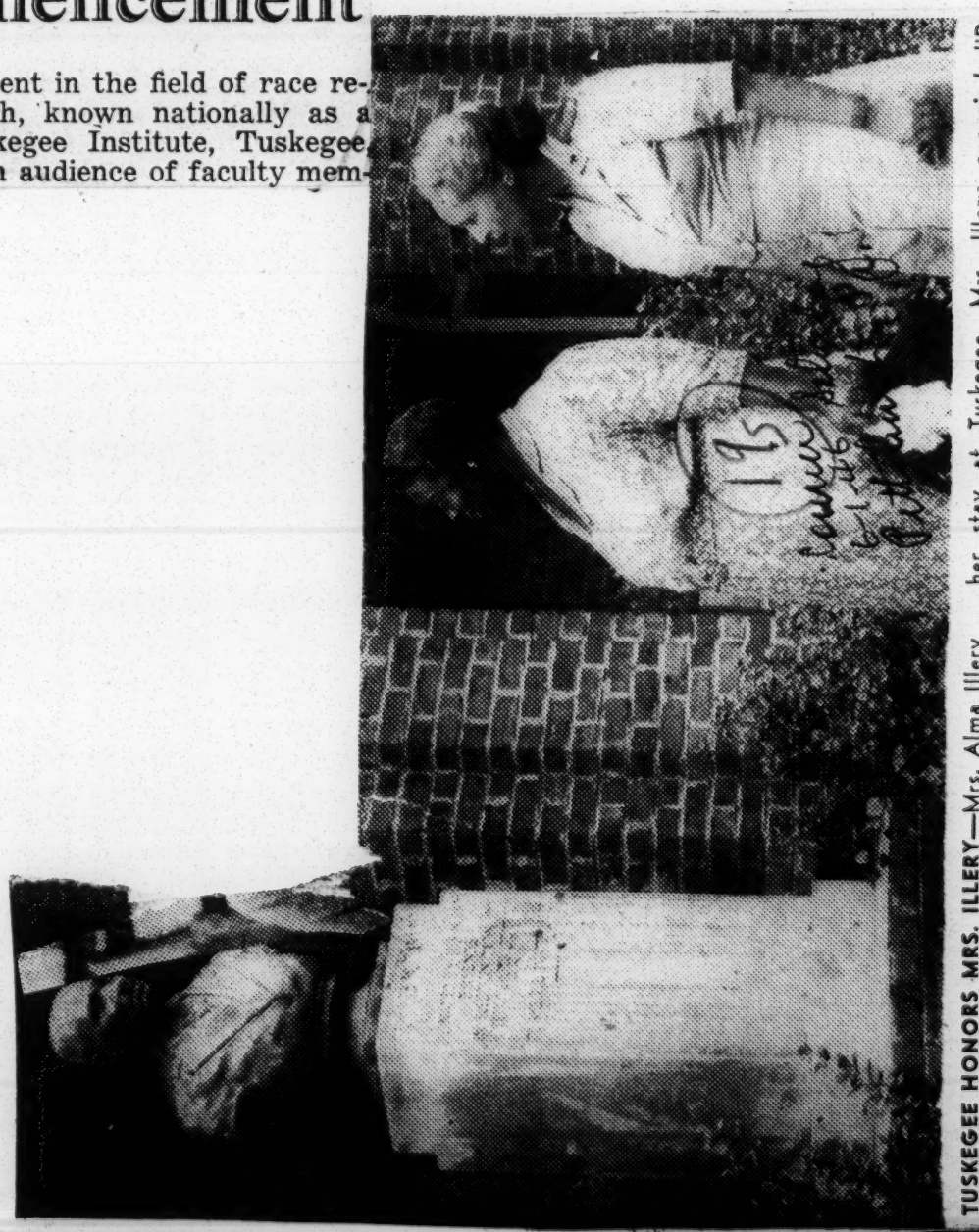
Pennsylvania

Negro boys and girls as clerks in various stores was another achievement of the Achievement Clubs, Inc., which now numbers thirty-one with the recent founding of a group at Tuskegee Institute by the president, Mrs. Illery. This tireless woman is an active member of the National Council of Negro Women and an ardent political worker.

Sat 5-25-46

Other activities in which Mrs. Illery participated during her memorable stay at Tuskegee were many luncheons, forums nad public meetings. She was principal speaker at an executive council luncheon the day after the graduation exercises and was honored at several similar affairs.

Mrs. Illery established the Alma Illery Fund, an award to be presented to the student who compiles the most informative paper on individual Negro achievements during her stay at Tuskegee Institute.



TUSKEGEE HONORS MRS. ILLERY—Mrs. Alma Illery of Pittsburgh, through whose initiative and energetic follow-up, Congress passed a bill establishing national observance of George Washington Carver Day, received an honorary citation during commencement exercises at Tuskegee Institute, last week. During her stay at Tuskegee, Mrs. Illery occupied "Dr. Carver's Room" in Dorothy Hall Guest House. Mrs. B. B. Walcott, executive secretary of the Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross, was Mrs. Illery's guide on her visits to the Carver Museum and Laboratory.

Plan Food Show For Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE Inst, Ala., — Feb. — Southern cookery will be featured in a Food Show and Nutrition Institute which will be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Saturday, April 6, 1946.

In making the announcement, President F. D. Patterson, stated that the program is planned to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Commercial Dietetics course at the Institute and hereafter will be an annual affair preceding the Founders day observance.

Officials of the National Restaurant Association of the National and of State Hotel Associations, managers of hotels and other institutions where Tuskegee Commercial Dietetics' students have interned, together with manufacturers and distributors of food products are cooperating in developing details of the Food Show exhibits and demonstrations.

The Home Economics Department of the Institute is planning for the conference on Nutrition problems in which specialists of national reputation will participate.

CONSTANCE DANIEL TO AID TUSKEGEE FOOD SHOW

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — Mrs. Constance Daniel, of Washington, former administrative assistant in Farm Security administration, has accepted the invitation of President F. D. Patterson, to undertake some of the field promotional work for the food show and nutrition institute which will be here on Saturday, April 6.

The celebration which will precede the annual Founder's day program will mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the commercial dietetics' course at Tuskegee.

To Speak At Tuskegee Nutrition Inst.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — Admiral George R. La Sauvage of the famous Schrafft's Store in New York and president of the National Restaurant Association, will head a delegation of Restaurant Association officials and members to attend the food show and nutrition institute which will be held on Saturday, April 6.

Robert J. Wilson, Washington secretary of the Restaurant Association, has notified President F. D. Patterson that one group of association representatives will fly from Washington to Montgomery where they will be entertained by the Montgomery Restaurant Association before coming in a motorcade to Tuskegee for the afternoon and evening programs.

NUTRITION INSTITUTE SPEAKERS

Topics for the Nutrition Institute are "Nutrition for Mother and Young Child," "The School Lunch Program," and "Industrial Feeding." Speakers include: Miss Alberta M. McFarlane, Educational Director, National Restaurant Association, Chicago; Miss Ruth Huenman, Nutritionist, University of Tennessee, Knoxville; and Miss Katherine C. Wisely, School Lunch Editor, Practical Home Economics Magazine, New York. Nutritionists in the Institute Faculty will assist with the discussions and demonstrations.

OTHER FEATURES

The Food Show and Nutrition Institute is sponsored to celebrate the establishment of the commercial dietetics course at the institute which trains selected young men and women for careers in the foods industry.

This department will present an exhibit of various steps in food preparation and service in which southern dishes will be featured. Commercial dietetics' faculty and students will also have as their special guests, Alonzo Locke, famous headwaiter of the nationally popular Hotel Peabody in Memphis and Horace Moran, chef of the Hotel Monson in St. Augustine, Florida.

Tuskegee Food Show Plans Are Announced

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SHERRILL IN CHARGE

Frank O. Sherrill, president of the S and W cafeterias, Charlotte, N. C., as chairman of the association committee which will be in charge of the delegation. Other committee members include: John Ebersole of White Plains, N. Y., L. C. Langford of Nashville; Andrew S. Seiler of Boston; J. N. Clemons of Flat Rock, N. C.; Adm. LaSauvage; and Mr. Wilson who is co-chairman of the committee.

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Wallace Meets School Lunch Pioneer



Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace meets Mrs. Dora Gordon, Louisville, Ga. school teacher and pioneer of the school lunch idea, during a nutrition exhibit recently at Tuskegee. Thirty years ago, Mrs. Gordon fed her small pupils broth in the one-room school at Louisville, thus being one of the first to demonstrate the importance of food nutrition to growing children.

Weekly Review
Birmingham Ala.
Sat. 7-20-46

195

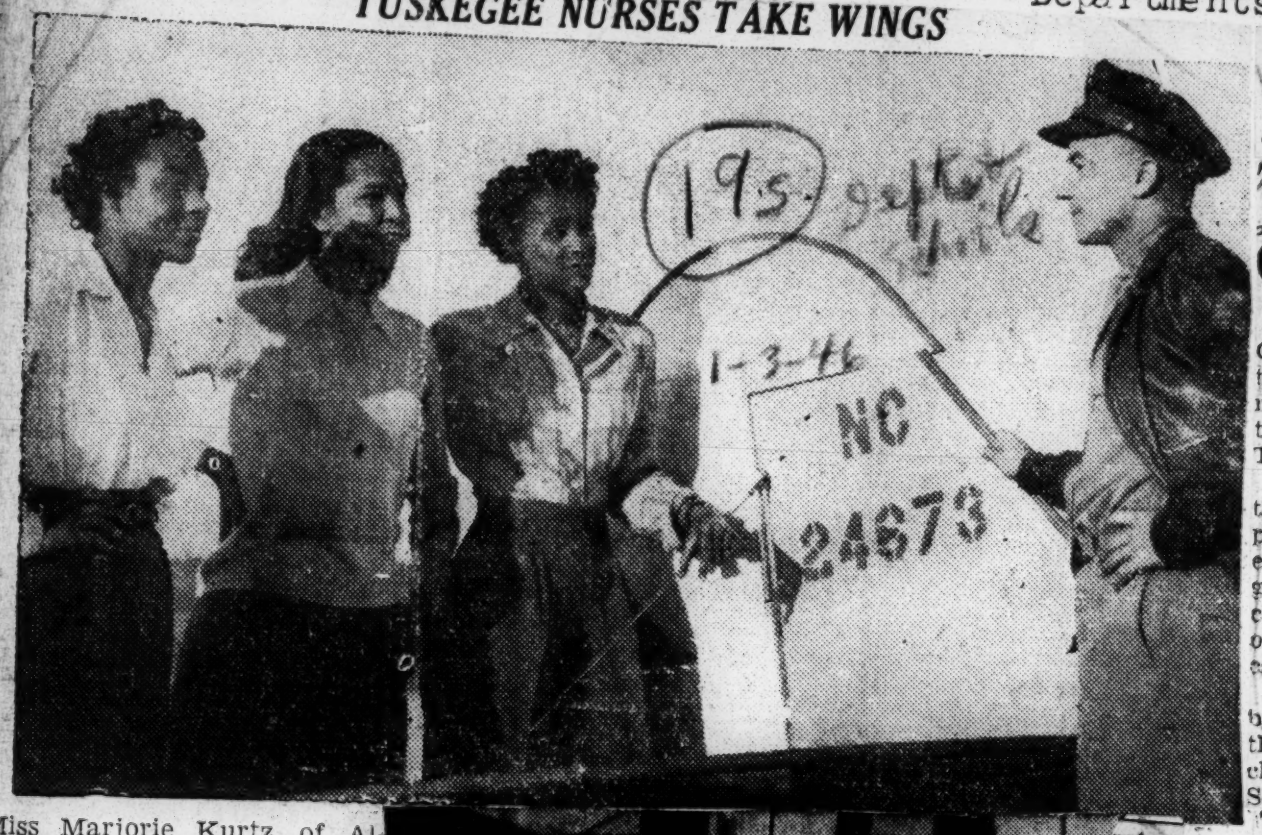


Commercial Dietetics Heal Welcomes Inte rnes

Sat. 7-20-46

Edward W. Ramsey, commercial dietetics at Tuskegee, welcomes Julius Gresham and John Martin, commerical dietetics' students, who have served interneships on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad "It was a fine experience" said the young men who saved enough of their earnings to "see them through school."6Gresham's home is in Roanoke, Ala., and Martin's in Ashville, N. C. (ANP)

TUSKEGEE NURSES TAKE WINGS



Miss Marjorie Kurtz of Albion, Mich., Miss Lucille V. King of Thomaston, Ga. and Miss Queen Esther Knight of St. Petersburg, Fla., 1945 graduates of Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing and presently employed on the faculty of the John A. Andrew hospital at Tuskegee are discussing flight details with Flight Director Lewis A Jackson. Tribune Savannah, Ga.

The aviation minded nurses have completed several flying lessons at nearby Moton field which is now engaged in civilian activities.—(ANP photo



DOLLARS FOR COLLEGE FUND—A stack of dollars has just been handed to President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute by Miss Jewel Allen as the contribution by the students of the Tuskegee Physical Education Department to the United Negro College Fund 1946 appeal. Looking on are Miss Gwendolyn Byers, also known as "Miss Tuskegee" (left), and Miss Hattie Turner (right).

At Tuskegee

Vet School Reorganized

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE —(ANP)— Following the resignation of Dr. E. B. Evans as dean of the school of veterinary medicine to assume the presidency of Prairie View College, President F. D. Patterson has announced that, pending the selection of a successor to Dr. Evans, he will serve as acting dean. G. L. Washington, former general manager of Moton Field, has been appointed administrative assistant to the dean of the school. Sat. 9-14-46

Grants of the State of Alabama and from other sources totalling more than $600,000 are available for construction of the Veterinary Medicine building. Every effort, said Dr. Patterson, is being made to have materials for construction released so that work on the building may begin this fall.

Skegee Veterinary School Reorganized

World Memphis, Tenn. Fri. 9-13-46

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Tuskegee Echoes

The Afro-American

Dame Rumor has it that unsigned protests are being circulated against the appointment of a new dean of the Veterinary School at Tuskegee Institute.

According to these protests a number of qualified graduates in veterinary medicine on the present faculty were passed over, and in fact, not even consulted by the powers that be before the appointment was made. Baltimore, Md.

The question seems to be: "Who's What?" Sat. 9-21-46

Tuskegee To Have Child Care Project

Daily Worker Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON. — (S N S) — Children's Bureau has announced the establishment of several maternity care demonstration projects, the first of which will be set up at Tuskegee Institute.

The bureau said the purpose of the maternity care demonstration projects is "to show the states, by example, what might be done in getting comprehensive maternity care to a group of women who now often lack the most elementary care." Sat. 10-19-46

The projects were made possible by added appropriations voted by the last Congress to maternal and child health funds under the Social Security Act.

Tuskegee Compiles Statistical Record Of Lynchings

The Bulletin Tampa, Florida Sat. 8-17-46

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (ANP)—Following on the heels of the Monroe, Ga., lynching, the department of records and research, Tuskegee institute released a statistical record of lynchings in the United States covering the period 1882 to 1946. The record shows that 1,291 whites and 3,422 Negroes were lynched during the 64 year period covered, making a grand total of 4,713 mob victims.

The record, broken down by regions and states shows the following:

North Eastern States

	White	Negroes	T'tal
Maine	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0
New York	1	1	2
New Jersey	0	1	1
Pennsylvania	2	6	8
T'tal for Region	3	8	11

North Central States

	White	Negroes	T'tal
Ohio	10	16	26
Indiana	33	14	47
Illinois	14	18	32
Michigan	7	1	8
Wisconsin	6	0	6
Minnesota	5	4	9
Iowa	17	2	19
Missouri	51	71	122
No. Dakota	13	3	16
So. Dakota	27	0	27
Nebraska	52	5	57
Kansas	35	19	54
Total for Region	270	153	423

Southern States

	White	Negroes	T'tal
Delaware	0	1	1
Maryland	2	27	29
Dis. of Colum.	0	0	0
Virginia	16	83	99
W. Virginia	21	28	49
No. Carolina	15	84	99
So. Carolina	4	155	159
Georgia	38	487	525
Florida	25	256	281
Kentucky	64	141	205
Tennessee	47	293	250
Alabama	47	299	346
Mississippi	41	532	573
Arkansas	59	226	285
Louisiana	56	334	390
Oklahoma	82	41	123
Texas	143	346	489
Total for Region	660	3,243	3,903

Western States

	White	Negroes	T'tal
Montana	82	2	84
Idaho	20	0	20
Wyoming	30	5	35
Colorado	66	2	68
New Mexico	33	3	36
Arizona	29	0	29
Utah	6	2	8
Nevada	6	0	6
Washington	25	1	26
Oregon	20	1	21
California	41	2	43
Total for Region	358	18	376
Grand Total:			
All Regions	1,291	3,422	4,713

Percent of U. S. Total

North Eastern States	0.1
North Central	8.8
Southern	82.9
Western	7.2

Tuskegee Feeds 2,500 in 75 Minutes

The Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla. Sat. 11-30-46

TUSKEGEE—(ANP) — Meeting the problems of feeding "the largest enrollment in Tuskegee's history" required streamlining procedures in Tomkins Dining hall in order to meet the demands.

The main dining room in this largest building on the campus, consists of 15,189 sq. are feet and the kitchen 4,485 square feet. How the cafeteria service was organized in this spacious building is told by B. Walcott, local Red Cross secretary, who visited this mammothmeeting of the American Dietetic department and a large hotel in an article which appears in the where they did highly specialized work in Cincinnati with December issue of Service Magazine, published here. describes the daily association held in Cincinnati with only 16 Negroes among the 3,000 freeze department. Tuskegee and quick-enterprise, foods and nutrition specialists in recreational activities and routine and recreational half a dozen other schools were attendance and a review of a new of the young women. in-professional relationship establishLast summer a group of college represented. In an illustrated feaed between Tuskegee's Commercial young women were employed atture article in the same issue, Bess Other features in this issue in

Howard, Tuskegee Get Air Reserves

The World, Memphis, Tenn.
Fri. 9-27-46

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) — Howard University and Tuskegee Institute are two of seventy-six colleges and universities throughout the United States where Army Air Forces Reserve Officers Training Corps progam will be instituted this fall, Major General Earle E. Partridge, Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Operations and Training, disclosed last Monday.

The program, designed to provide the AAF with a steady flow of college-trained officers, is a four-year course consisting of a two-year elementary course and a two-year advanced course leading to a commission as second lieutenant in the Air Reserve, General Partridge said.

Elementary students will receive general instruction to give them a foundation of basic military knowledge. Advance students will be taught the background, history, and various administrative, tactical and technical aspects of the Army Air Forces during the third year of the course. Fourth year students will receive specialized instruction to qualify them for definite assignments in the AAF, such as communications, engineering, or transportation officers.

Summer Camp

Between the junior and senior year, Air ROTC students will attend a six-week summer camp and put into practical application the theory learned in school and receive instruction in courses not presented on the campus.

Orientation flight training will be provided in the final year of the course and qualified students who desire to enter AAF flying schools will be checked at the end of this training. Students who show sufficient apitude will be granted a high priority for selection as student officers at one of the AAF's flying schools. Air ROTC graduates who undertake this training will do so as commissioned officers and will enter a program especially designed for such graduates to avoid repetition of instruction previously given.

The program is open to all college students. Veterans may receive special benefits with the approval of the professor of military science and tactics of the institution and its president.

Gets CPA Nod

Sun. 12-22-46

21 State Applications Totaling $900,000 Are Okehed

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 21. —(AP)—The Civilian Production Administration announced today approval of 21 applications for Alabama projects costing more than $900,000.

Leslie S. Wright, acting Alabama District Manager, said the authorizations were granted during the one-week period ending Dec. 19. During the same period, three applications for construction costing $46,800 were denied by the Birmingham office, and two others totaling $5,300 were forwarded to the CPA office in Washington for final action.

The approvals included construction of a veterinary school costing $844,500 at Tuskegee Institute, and a previously announced $360,000 addition to Birmingham's Legion Field stadium to increase the seating capacity to 47,000.

New School For Tuskegee

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

19s 1946

Educational Extension Courses

CITY AND JEFFERSON COUNTY TEACHERS will be interested in the 10-week extension courses to be offered by Tuskegee Institute, beginning March 1, at the Parker High School Annex. Classes will meet on Fridays from 6 to 9 p.m., and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Registration and classes begin at 6 p.m. on March 1. Courses will be offered in general psychology, educational psychology, child psychology, and special elementary methods. Each course will yield three quarter credits.

Prof. Alonzo J. Davis, head of the department of psychology, and Mrs. Hattie West, acting dean of the school of education, will offer these courses.

JOINS TUSKEGEE MUSIC STAFF

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Miss Geneva Belton, a native of Camden, S.C. and a graduate of Knoxville (Tenn.) College and Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., has joined the faculty of music at the institute. 3-2-46

Studying For His Doctorate Degree



IN U. OF MICH. FRATERNITY

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — J. Julius Flood, personnel director at Tuskegee Institute, has been elected to membership in Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity, Omega Chapter, University of Michigan. Sat. 8-31-46

J. Julius Flood, personnel director at Tuskegee Institute and director of the Institute's entertainment course, has matriculated at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich. and is pursuing studies leading to a Ph. D. degree. He received his B. S. degree at Tuskegee and M. A. at the University of Michigan in August, 1941. Sat. 3-9-46

R. A. Mundy, head of the division of poultry at Tuskegee Institute, now on leave for study at Massachusetts of Agriculture at Amherst, has been elected to full membership in the Sigma XI, national honorary society, whose object is to encourage original investigation in science, pure and applied. The initiation cermony was held at Amherst on April 8 at which time Mr. Mundy became a duly elected member of the society. Dr. Frank B. Jewett, president of the national Academy of Science and National Sigma XI lecturer, spoke at the initiation cermony. Harlow Shapley, of Harvard University, is president of of the society, and George A. Baitsell, of Yale, is the exactive secretary.

Mr. Mundy, who has been on leave this school year, for study at Amherst College, is expected to resume his studies at the Institute at the opening of the school year September 1.

Vet Hospital Head Resigns Army Post

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Col. Eugene V. Dibble, commandant at the United States Veterans Facility at Tuskegee, has resigned from his post to return to the directorship of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, affiliated with Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Dibble, who has seen the hospital grow until it has almost doubled the number of patients cared for during his 10-year directorship; has also had the hospital enjoy the highest of rating among veteran hospitals.



DR. T. RUTH BRETT, acting personnel director of Tuskegee Institute, who was recently elected president of the National Association of Deans of Women visers to Girls in Negr the aunual conference lard university.



GOES TO HARVARD—Dr. T. M. Campbell, Jr., his wife, Mrs. Helen Campbell, and their three-year-old daughter, Anna, left Tuskegee Institute this week for New York City, the home of Mrs. Campbell. After a brief stop in New York, Dr. Campbell will leave his family and proceed to Boston, Mass., to enter the Harvard University Graduate School of Medicine where he will take a course in Pediatrics under the G. I. Education Bill of Rights.

WILLIAM A. CLARK, veteran of World War I and World War II, and a former member of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute, has been appointed chief of the retraining section of the medical rehabilitation division at the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital.

Mr. Clark was recently released from the Army with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He served as liaison officer of the Fourth Service Command information and education division.

A grad ate of Hampton Institute.

TUSKEGEE CAPTAIN MADE MAJOR IN MEDICAL CORPS

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Capt. Thomas M. Campbell Jr., now on leave from the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital studying at the Harvard School of Medicine, was recently promoted to the rank of major.

Tuskegee Medic Attending Harvard

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell Jr., and their three-year-old daughter, Anna, left here recently for New York, Mrs. Campbell's home. Dr. Campbell will leave his family there to attend the Harvard University Graduate School of Medicine in Boston where he will take a course in pediatrics under the GI Bill of Rights. Sat. 8-24-46

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, and Meharry Medical College, Dr. Campbell interned at Lincoln Hospital in Durham, N. C. During World War II he served in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army in the European Theater, where he rose to rank of captain.

After his discharge in the early part of the year he joined the staff of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital and held the position of clinical director until his departure for Harvard. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Locklair Studies Hotel Administration

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Mrs. Sara N. Locklair, recipient of a scholarship, left the campus this week for Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., where she will pursue courses in Hotel Administration, Business Accounting and Interior Decorating.

Last summer, Mrs. Locklair, who is in charge of the institute guest house units, spent several weeks in the East studying administration, personnel and operating services of the leading hotels and restaurants, with a view of improving the services of the guest units at the institute. 7-20-46

Tuskegee Names New Sociology Instructors

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Davis W. Hazel, who holds the master of arts degree from Boston University, will become an instructor in sociology in the School of Education this fall, the president's office announced recently.

New students will arrive on Monday, Sept. 2. Upper class students will return early to assist administrative officials during Orientation Week. Registration of all students will be completed by Saturday, Sept. 7, and all classes will begin on Sept. 9.

Other Appointments Listed

Other appointments are as follows: Sat. 8-31-46

School of Education

Frederick Leven, M.A., Michigan State College, instructor in economics and rural sociology, and Miss Velma Vivian Watters, M.A., Teachers College, Columbia University, instructor in education and counselor to freshmen.

Campus Laboratory School

Mrs. Velma W. Adams, B.A., Fisk University, teacher of language arts and social studies, seventh and eighth grades. Mrs. Laura G. Edsell, B.A., Clark College, teacher of sixth grade; Mrs. Selma Richardson, M.A., Columbia University, teacher of second grade; Mrs. Dennie S. Hicks, B.S., Tuskegee Institute, teacher of Home Economics.

Rural Laboratory School

Mrs. Golden J. Turner, B.A., Philander Smith College, house advisor and teacher of intermediate grades, Harris Barrett School; Miss Annie Mae Peterson, M.A., New York University, house advisor and teacher of the fifth and sixth grades. New Rising Star School; Mrs. Cleo Clarke, Miss Eloise Hall, and Mrs. Mozelle Manafee Murray, all with the B.S., degree from Tuskegee Insitute, teachers at the Prairie Farms School.



SCULPTOR — Dr. Isaac Hathaway, head of the department of ceramics at Tuskegee Institute, has dedicated his life to the production of busts of great Negro men and women.

Bettye Steele Gets Masters

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Sept. 6th, 1946 — Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and a former member of the faculty, received the Master of Arts degree from Ohio State University, Columbus Ohio, on August 30th. Approximately 530 persons were members of the graduating class.

Zetas Present Artists

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. — For Finer Womanhood Week, Alpha Xi Zeta Chapter of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority presented Charles C. Dawson, painter and illustrator; William Artis, ceramist, and Isaac Hathaway, sculptor, and Miss Mercedes Walter, pianist, in an afternoon of art and music at the Oaks, Tuskegee Institute, Sunday, March 3. Sat. 3-16-46

Mr. Dawson of Tuskegee Institute also attended the Art Students' League in New York City and is a honor graduate of the Chicago Art Institute. At present he is directing the Museum of Negro Art at Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. Artis, Harmon Foundation sponsored sculptor and ceramist, is a graduate of the School of Art Students' League and of the New York College of Ceramics.

Mr. Hathaway, a member of the Tuskegee faculty, holds diplomas from the Chandler Normal College, the Art Department of New England Conservatory of Music, Cincinnati Art Academy and the Ceramic Department of the Pittsburgh Normal College.

Miss Walker, a recent addition to the Tuskegee Institute faculty, is a native of New Orleans. She is a graduate of Chicago Musical College and her playing has caussed considerable favorable comment wherever she has performed.

The annual celebration was in keeping with the meaning of Finer Womanhood and was largely attended by faculty members and townspeople.

Former Tuskegee Dean Sails For Vienna, Austria

PHILADELPHIA—Jean Fairfax, formerly dean of women at Tuskegee Institute, and resident of Cleveland, Ohio, sailed this week for Vienna, Austria where she will join the Quaker relief projects, according to a report by the American Friends Service Committee. She will go from New York to Le Havre, then to Paris where she will spend several days, and for two years, Miss Fairfax was next to Vienna.

Miss Fairfax, the daughter of Mrs. Inez E. Fairfax, a retired social worker of Cleveland, holds a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Michigan in social sciences. She studied at Union Theological Seminary, and received her master of arts degree in comparative religion from Columbia University in 1944 and from August 1944 until June 1946 when she joined the staff of the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia, she was dean of women at Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee Sculptor's Work Is Inspiration to Youth

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-20-46

Dr. Isaac Hathaway, head of the Department of Ceramics, Tuskegee Institute, has perhaps done more to inspire Negro youth than many of the internationally-heralded leaders.

Dr. Hathaway has spent his life as a sulptor, specializing in the production of busts and statues of men and women like Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, Booker T. Washington and Crispus Attucks, and distributing them throughout the world.

Dr. Hathaway recognized the need for such work when he was a small boy. He had been taken by his father to an art exhibition in Cincinnati and became perturbed when he noticed that not one bust of great Negroes he had heard about were among the ones on display. He soon became acquainted with the fallacies of the American educational system and vowed to make the production of statues of eminent Negroes his life work.

BUSINESS FAILED

A native of Lexington, Ky., Dr. Hathaway was educated in the Cincinnati Art Academy and several accredited art schools in New England. He also worked as an illustrator of anatomy with the Department of Psysiology at Kentucky State College.

He organized a small firm known as the Afro Art Company in Washington, D. C., around 1910, but because of financial difficulties, was forced to close.

Determined to continue his work, Dr. Hathaway went to Arkansas State School in 1915 to establish a Department of Ceramics. There he achieved international recognition, and samples of his work were distributed in many foreign countries. The profits enabled him to employ others to help with the manufacture of the busts and he became recognized as a sculptor of unusual talent.

CONSIDERED "DEAN"

One of his chief activities was to place the statues of pioneer educators on the campuses of schools throughout the South to serve as inspirations for youth seeking to elevate their intel- and cultural levels.

Dr. Hathaway has established at Tuskegee Institute one of the most extensive and adequately-equipped ceramics departments anywhere in the Nation.

He is called by many "dean of Negro ceramists."

Dr. Hathaway's wife, who is known throughout the South as a leading educator, recently founded a Tuskegee chapter of the Achievement Clubs, Inc. Mrs. Hathaway became interested in the work of the organization several weeks ago when Mrs. Alma Illery, Pittsburgh clubwoman, who is president of the Achievement Clubs, was awarded the degree of doctor of humanity, at Tuskegee.



The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

EMPLOYED AT TUSKEGEE—These four graduates of Hampton Institute's School of Business are now employed at Tuskegee Institute. Left to right: Misses Carol A. Baskerville, Freehold, N. J., secretary to personnel director; Doris Tomlinson, Charleston, S. C., stenographer, registrar's office; I. Virginia Jones, Red Bank, N. J., secretary to the director of the School of Agriculture, and Viola Hobson, Newport News, Va., stenographer, registrar's office. Sat. 10-19-46

Tuskegee Chaplain On Speaking Tour

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Nov. 3.—Dr. Harry V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee Institute, faces a busy fortnight as university speaker. Dr. Richardson left the campus today for Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, where he will speak several times during the week of November 3. The following week Dr. Richardson will speak at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

He is serving with the University Christian Mission, an activity sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. On November 13, the Tuskegee Chaplain will appear on a program in Grand Rapids, Mich., with Lillian Smith, author of "Strange Fruit," a widely read book of recent years.

Chaplain Richardson is nationally known as a religious leader and speaker to thoughtful groups. At both Ohio University and the University of Nebraska he has been selected to address full university convocations.

Chaplain Richardson is also known for his work in rural areas. At the present time he is national director of a program for the training of the rural ministry. This program is now active in ten Southern states.

Tuskegee Coach Will Observe Track Meet

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., June 17, 1946—Cleve L. Abbott, director of athletics at Tuskegee Institute, will leave here on June 23 for San Antonio, Texas. He will be an observer at the Men's Junior and Senior National A. A. U. Track and Field Championships.

Thurs. 6-18-46

Coach Abbott, well-known in collegiate circles, is a member of the National A. A. U., Women's Track and Field Committee whose chairman is Mrs. Catherine D. Meyer, the former Miss Catherine Donovan, of 12 Manzel Avenue, Maplewood, New Jersey. Mrs. Meyer was one of America's outstanding track and field stars.

Wins Ph. D. Degree At Iowa State College

Journal & Bee

TUSKEGEE—Harry Josef Romm, head of the department of biology at Tuskegee Institute, was awarded the doctor of philosophy degree at the winter commencement exercises of Iowa State College on March 22, it was revealed here last week.

Norfolk Va.

He will resume his duties as head of the department of Biology at Tuskegee, where he has been a faculty member for 18 years.

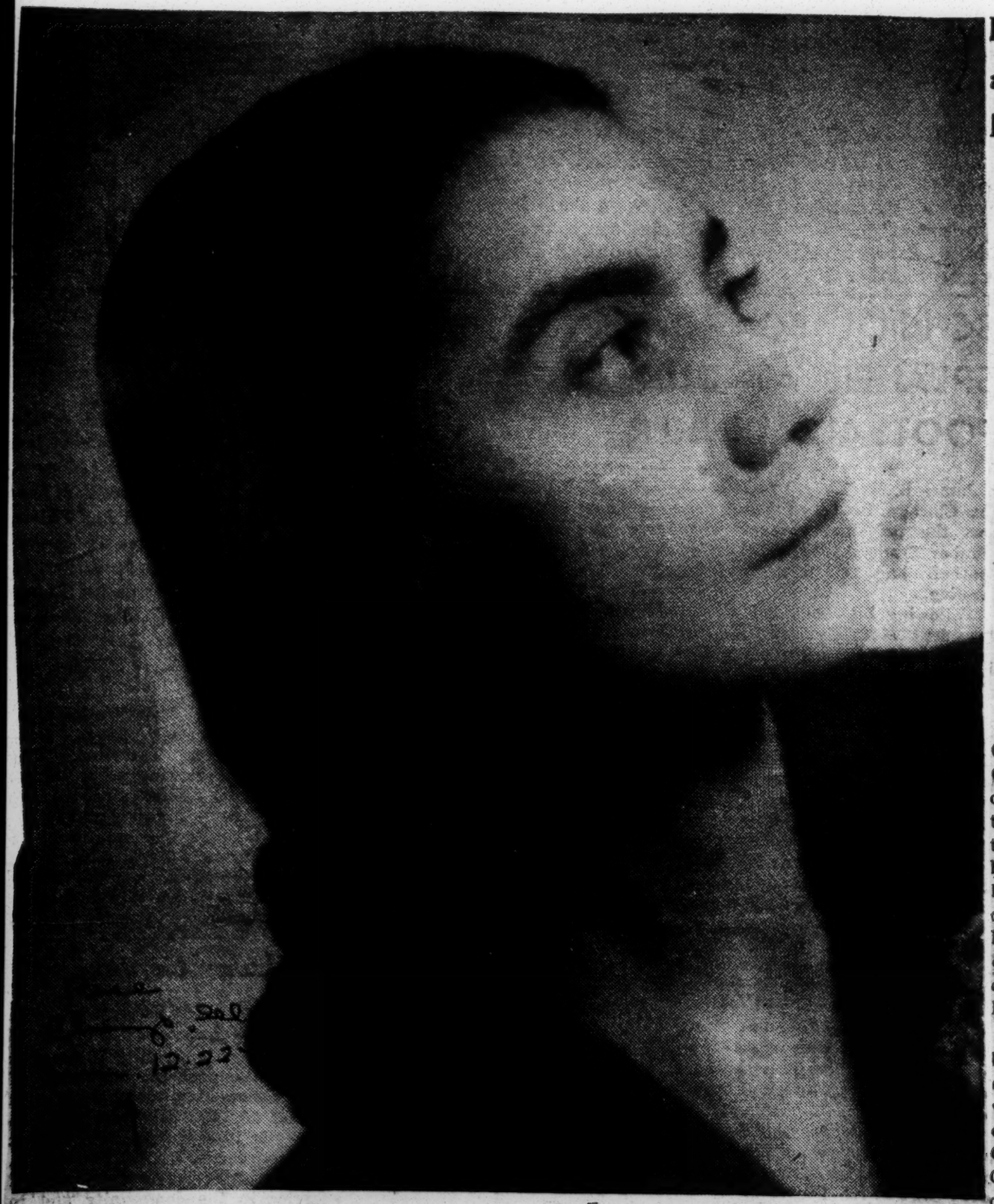
Dr. Romm received his bachelor of science degree from Iowa State College in 1930 in zoology; he returned to earn his master of science degree in 1934 in entomology. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha, and president of Sigma Chapter of Beta Kappa Chi National Honorary Scientific Society.

J. J. Flood Elected Member Of Fraternity

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

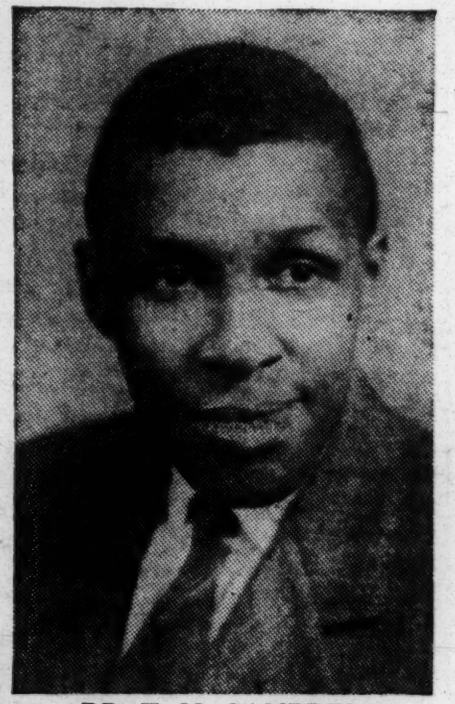
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Aug. 25.—News has reached the Institute on the election of J. Julius Flood, personnel director, to membership in the Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity, Omega Chapter, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Mr. Flood has been in attendance at the University of Michigan during the past year, working on his Doctor of Philosophy degree in Education, majoring in Student Personnel and Guidance, and was elected to the honor society at the close of the mid-Summer term. He will return to Tuskegee to resume his regular work at the opening of the Fall term in September. Phi Delta Kappa is a professional education fraternity for the promotion of research, leadership and service, and was founded in 1906.

Norfolk Va. Mon. 8-26-46



HERE FOR CHICAGO CONFERENCE. Former Chicago medical social work supervisor Louise Briscoe Trigg, who was in Chicago last week in attendance at a conference at the Southway hotel. Mrs. Trigg, who is now living in Tuskegee Institute, Ala., where her husband, Dr. Edward Trigg practices, was recipient of many social courtesies while here.

Dr. T. M. Campbell, Jr. and Family Leaves For N. Y.



DR. T. M. CAMPBELL

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Dr T. M. Campbell, Jr. his wife, Mrs. Helen Campbell, and their three-year old daughter, Anna, left Tuskegee Institute this week for New York City, the home of Mrs. Campbell. After a brief stop in New York, Dr. Campbell will leave his family and proceed to Boston, Mass., to enter the Harvard University Graduate School of Medicine where he will take a course in Pediatrics under the G. I. Educational Bill of Rights.

Dr. Campbell is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Class of 1936, and of Meharry Medical College, Nash ville, Tenessee. He interned at Lincoln Hospital in Durham, Nort Carolina. During World War 2, Dr. Campbell served in the Medical Corps of the United States Army with the 614 Tank Destroyer Battalion in the European Theatre of Operations and rose to the rank of Captain.

He returned to the United tSates in January, 1946, and immediately after his honorable discharge from the Army joined the staff of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute and held the position of Clinical Director unti his departure for Harvard.

Dr. Campbell is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute.

Darnaby Represents Southern Negro Loop

CHICAGO, ILL., July 22.—R. S. Darnaby, secretary-treasurer of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, is representing his institution and the Southern Negro Conference at a special meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at a special meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association which opened Monday morning at the Sherman Hotel in downtown Chicago. The two-day session will close Tuesday night. Athletic representatives from every section of the country are in attendance.

The meeting was called by K. L. Wilson, commissioner of the Western Conference, who is also secretary-treasurer of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, to chart the future of college athletics.

Darnaby told newsmen that while here preliminary arrangements for the Tuskegee-Wilberforce football game, which is played annually in Chicago, will be made. This game this year should attract the largest crowd in history of the series, Darnaby stated.



CONCERT SEASON OPENS SOON. Hazel Harrison, world famous concert pianist, who will open a short concert season at Gastonia, N. C., on Jan. 15. She will play several engagements in Southern cities this season. Well known in Chicago where she received her early training, Miss Harrison at present is a member of the music faculty at Howard university.

Faculty & Staff (Mr. T. M. Campbell) 40



Atlanta Daily World, Ga.

In recognition of his 40 years active service with Agricultural Extension Service, national and state agricultural leaders joined Alabama Negro Extension workers and Tuskegee Institute in honoring T. M. Campbell. A bust of Mr. Campbell was presented to be placed in the Extension Building on Tuskegee's campus.

1-23-46

Program participants and honored guest were (left to right): Issac Hathway, Sculptor, P. O. Davis, Alabama Extension Director, Auburn, H. H. Williamson, Assistant Director Agricultural Extension Service, Washington, D. C., Mr. Campbell, Dr. L. N. Duncan, President Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; A. A. Hicks, President Alabama Negro County Agent Association; B. F. Hill, oldest Negro County agent in Alabama, and W. T. Gravitt, Negro County Agent who presented the bust.

TUSKEGEE HONORS AGENTS' PIONEER

Age-Herald 1-15-46

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 14—(AP)—A bust of T. M. Campbell, described as the "dean of 10,000 county extension agents in 48 states," has been placed in the extension building of Tuskegee Institute in honor of the veteran agriculturist's 40 years of service.

That description was given Campbell by H. H. Williamson, Washington, assistant director of extension, at unveiling ceremonies Friday night. Campbell was named as the nation's first Negro extension agent in 1906. Now there are more than 600.

Tribute also was paid by Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute; P. O. Davis, Alabama Extension service director, and others.

News Among The Colored People

The Tuskegee News

Tuskegee Ala.

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

Honoring his 40 years of service in agricultural extension work a bust of Mr. Thomas Monroe Campbell was unveiled and presented to Tuskegee Institute Friday evening, Jan. 11, in the Institute chapel by the Alabama Negro County Agents Association. The president of the association, Mr. A. A. Hicks, presided at the services. After invocation by Chaplain Raymond Harvey and President Hicks stating

1-17-46

object of the occasion, remarks were made by Dr. J. R. Otis, state leader for Negro work. Addresses were made by Mr. P. O. Davis, director, Alabama Extension Service, and Dr. L. N. Duncan, president, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and Mr. H. H. Williamson, assistant director, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Presentation of the bust was made by Mr. W. T. Gravitt, county agent, and the acceptance was by Dean Derbigny, acting for President Patterson, who was away. The sculptor, Mr. Isaac S. Hathaway, was presented to the audience. Greetings were read from Mr. Charles E. Trout, agricultural specialist, Monrovia, Liberia, Africa. Mr. Trout's message was "To one whose example of unselfish service to the agricultural development of the people serves as a beacon light to agricultural workers throughout the world". 1-17-46

Mr. Campbell was appointed farm demonstration agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture for Macon County in 1906. He is the oldest extension worker in years of service in the United States. He advanced from county to state agent and from state to field agent over seven Southern states: Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma. As a result of his work there are now over 600 home demonstration agents working in these states. Among his other accomplishments is the extension building on the Institute campus, which is the headquarters for Negro extension work in Alabama. Mr. Campbell is the author of "The Movable School Goes To The Negro Farmer". He received the Harmon award in 1930 for distinguished service in the field of farming and rural life. In Septemper, 1944, he was selected as one of a committee of three to make a survey of West Africa to ascertain the educational needs. Tuskegee Institute has honored Mr. Campbell with the Master's Degree. Many friends from out of the city as well as a host of local admirers were present at the unveiling ald also the banquet which followed in Tompkins Hall.

T. M. Campbell Is Honored

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—National and State Agricultural Extension officials from Washington and Auburn joined with Negro Extension agents of the state and Tuskegee Institute in honoring T. M Campbell whom H. H. Williamson, Washington's Assistant Director of Extension characterized as "dean of 10,000 county extension agents in 48 states."

1-16-46

Program marking Mr. Campbell's 40 years with Extension Service included formal exercises in the Institute Chapel in the early evening at which time a bust of Mr. Campbell was unveiled and presented to Tuskegee Institute to be placed in the Extension Building on the Institute campus. This was followed by a banquet in Tompkins Dining Hall.

In the opening chapel program A. A. Hicks, president of Alabama Negro County Agents' Association, reviewed the growth of Negro Extension work from Mr. Campbell's appointment as first agent in 1906 until presently when there are over 600 Negro agents.

Unveil Bust Of Tom Campbell At Tuskegee

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va.

1-26-46

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—National and state agriculture extension officials from Washington and Auburn joined with Negro extension agents of the state and Tuskegee Institute in honoring T. M. Campbell whom H. H. Williamson, Washington's assistant director of extension characterized as "dean of 10,000 county extension agents in 48 states."

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In the opening chapel program A. A. Hicks, president of Alabama Negro County Agents' Association reviewed the growth of Negro extension work from Mr. Campbell's appointment as first agent in 1906 until today when there are over 600 Negro agents. 1-26-46

P. O. Davis, Director, Alabama Extension Service, told the students that "forty years ago, Tom Campbell was a student here like you are today and this testimonial in recognition of his service should be an inspiration to you."

PAID TRIBUTE

In his tribute to Mr. Campbell, Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of Auburn's Polytechnic, Alabama, and former state extension director said: "I had the rare privilege of working very intimately with Mr. Campbell from the time he was appointed in 1906 until I left the Extension service a few years ago. The total length of those years was around 30, about a third of a century, and in those years we were pioneering in a great educational enterprise. Those were rich and rare and delightful years working side by side with him.

H. H. Williamson, assistant director of the Agricultural Extension Service, Washington, D. C., came as the representative of Director M. L. Wilson, and read a message from Director Wilson who recalled that forty years ago, two officials from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dr, J. A. Evans and Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, were traveling thru the South to launch remonstration work for controlling the boll-weevil and "found" Tom Campbell. 1-26-46

"He was called from the plow," said the message, "in a time of calamity and in the ensuing years has contributed of his leadership and faith in rural life to ease the lot of the country man."

On behalf of the county agents who originated the idea of presenting the bust and financed its making by Isaac Hathaway, director of the institute's division of Ceramics, W. T. Gravitt, agent at Huntsville, made the formal presentation of the bust to Dr. I. A. Derbigny, who in the absence of President F. D. Patterson, received it for the institute.

As a closing feature of the program, Mr. Hathaway, the sculptor, was presented and received an ovation.

THE BANQUET

President J. F. Drake, of A. and M. Institute, Normal, Alabama, was guest speaker at a sumptuous banquet in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and the Campbell children, some of whom have just returned from overseas service.

Albon L. Holsey, assistant to the president, was toastmaster. 1-26-46

Messages were read from Claude A. Barnett, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture and director of the Associated Negro Press; President F. D. Patterson, and Mrs. I. K. Rowan, state home agent, Prairie View, Texas.



On Africa Committee—Thomas formed of his appointment by Mr. Monroe Campbell, Field Agent, B. J. B. Robey, British Consulate-United States Department of Ag-General, New York City. riculture, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, is in receipt of notice of his appointment as a member of the executive sub-committee on the Committee of Coun-

Ex-sharecropper is no. 1 Alabama farmer for 1945

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Alabama's no. 1 Negro farmer of the year is a former sharecropper who, after 30 years of following progressive farming methods, is the owner of a modern 1,600-acre farm, 300 cattle, 75 workstock, and over 100 hogs.

He is Carroll Jones, farmer of Epps, an agricultural community in Sumter county, Ala., near the Mississippi line, who was given his title at Tuskegee Institute's recent annual farmer's conference. His 19-year old son, a 4-H club member, also won the grand prize in the conference's livestock show for his purebred Hereford calf, which topped 36 other animals in bovine excellence.

Jones also rents an additional 1,900 acres and has 14 tenants on his farm. Most of his beef cattle are purebred Herefords who graze in improved permanent pastures.

Tuskegee Schedules Home, Farm Week

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 28—A demonstration in low cash cost housing with sand and gravel; the annual livestock show, and addresses by Ralph McGill, editor, The Atlanta Constitution; P. L. Prattis, editor, The Pittsburgh Courier, and P. H. Stone, state leader of Negro extension work for Georgia, will be features of the Farm and Home Week and Farmers Conference which will be held here Jan. 15 to 22.

"Present Opportunities for the Farm Family" will be the theme of the week's discussions and demonstrations which will emphasize income-increasing methods and activities for the small farm.

Specialists in the schools of agriculture and home economics and leaders in the rural church improvement program will outline coordinated rural life activities for the home, the farm and rural church leadership.

"With impending changes in farm practices, due to mechanization," said President F. D. Patterson, "the Negro farmer must be kept alert and informed. Increased acre yields, better homes for better living and community cooperation are basic objectives of the conference which will enable the farmer to meet the changes."

Mr. Wallace At Tuskegee

The Birmingham Age-Herald, Ala.

An Editorial in The Montgomery Advertiser

We drove over to Tuskegee Sunday afternoon and heard Henry Wallace deliver the Founder's Day Address before the students and guests of Tuskegee Institute. We wanted to see and hear this man, this former vice president of the United States, now Secretary of Commerce, who is the most feared and hated of all left-wing leaders in our government.

A friend of ours at lunch in Montgomery Monday remarked, "I wouldn't go to hear that man. I don't even want ever to see him." Well, that is one way, but we don't believe in ducking the issues. Henry Wallace is the voice of a powerful segment of America, a segment that will not be downed by those of differing views who hide heads under the sand. Refusal to look at a man or listen to him is the confession of weak position.

Henry Wallace flew into Tuskegee in a little two-place plane about noon. There was excitement over his coming. The Negro students were neatly dressed in their blue uniforms, and many visiting friends of the institution, both white and colored, were waiting on the campus. Fri. 4.13.46

Wallace was hatless, and in the Alabama sun his hair showed lots of gray. He is a strongly built man, about average height, but he walks heavily and always appears to be leaning forward in a kind of half-crouch. When you meet him he is courteous but restrained, and he makes no effort whatever to make himself pleasing. That restraint may have prevented him from being president of the United States.

Behind a crack band, students and faculty at 2 o'clock filed into the Institute chapel. They packed it to the rafters, for there were several hundred visitors, including many distinguished Alabamians.

Wallace sat in the center chair on the rostrum. On his left was ruddy-faced William Jay Schieffelin, of New York, who the day before had resigned after 29 years as a member of the Tuskegee Board of Trustees, 23 of them as chairman. To the right of Wallace sat Basil O'Connor, also of New York, who heads both the American Red Cross and the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, and is the new chairman of Tuskegee's board. He was a great friend of Franklin Roosevelt. Thurs 4-12-46

Amply filling his chair, Henry Wallace crossed dusty black socks and looked through the battery of photographers' lights out into the sea of black faces, eager, worshipping. When the choir sang "I'll Never Turn Back No More," and "Lord, I Want To Be a Christian," there was a beauty and symbolism that nobody could miss. They were singing to Henry Wallace and to all the white men who have helped to lift them up from slavery—to men like Josephus Daniel, James A. Farley, Dr. Frank P. Graham and Alabama's own Dr. Luther H. Foster, who have been generous in their approach to the Negro's problems, had been helpful.

Mr. Schieffelin introduced Wallace as "a fearless man to speak out for the suffering. His popularity grows every year." The old man read a piece of humorous verse about Wallace's achievements, and his subject laughed heartily.

At the microphones, Wallace first said that his pleasure in coming was "tinctured with grief" at the loss of Dr. George Carver since his last visit to the campus. He said he had met Carver 51 years ago when Carver was a student in Iowa. He paid tribute to Carver's philosophy, which he said the scientist often expressed in the question, "Wherefore are ye born?—To add joy in creation, to have faith in the future, and to believe in the help of God." Wallace said Henry Ford told him that Carver's faith impressed him deeply.

Then came the things Wallace's audience expected him to say. After reviewing some of the Negro's problems he said a good word for FEPC. He said the poll tax should be abolished. He said that education of white people, and a revival of religion, would help. Then he concluded:

"The real answer, however, lies elsewhere. This, I believe, is the answer. When by education, you at Tuskegee and at other schools throughout the land have prepared the Negroes of America to do useful, skillful, and remunerative work, they will be capable of and ready to go forward happily and prosperously in a prosperous America. All we need, then, is such an America.

"We must have continuous full employment opportunities here at a fair minimum wage. The average American laborer, farmer, school teacher and professional man lives in fear. He has seen depressions before. When he sees a Negro operating a streetcar, he thinks, 'tomorrow business will be bad. This Negro is taking a white man's job. There must be no Negroes operating streetcars. Some carpenters, bricklayers and farmers feel the same way. So do all white Americans who feel insecure. Fri. 4-13-46

"It is your duty, and the duty of all of us," Wallace said, "to work diligently for full production, full employment, full use of all our resources, and a more abundant life in America. When full employment is achieved, when the fear of insecurity is gone, all of the races which make up this great country can dwell together in peace."

There was the benediction, the choir sang amen, and 1946 Founder's Day was ended. Sweating Henry Wallace stood and shook hands manfully with a long line of well-wishers. Then he was rushed out to the air field, climbed into his little blue-and-white plane, and took off for Washington. Democracy's left-wing standard bearer had spent some four hours in what often is called the "stronghold of conservatism," though that is a matter for debate.

Job Security Will Ease Friction, Asserts Wallace

Baltimore, Md.
Afro American

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (NNPA). — When the fear of job insecurity is removed, there will be racial peace in the United States, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace predicted at Founders' Day ceremonies at Tuskegee Institute last Sunday. Sat 4-13-46

After paying tribute to Booker T. Washington as "a great educator and a great man," Mr. Wallace said: "There is no inferior race in the United States. Given good health, education and opportunity, a man is not handicapped by the color of his skin."

He then outlined instances of progress made by the race and he told that he was aware of the handicaps which poor schools and restricted economic opportunities brought to colored persons.

He advised, however: Sat 4-13-46

"This condition can be improved to some extent by a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee. It can be helped by abolishing the poll tax. It can be aided by education of white people as well a scolored.

"The real answer, however, lies elsewhere. This, I believe, is the answer. When full employment is achieved, when the fear of insecurity is gone, all of the races which make up this great country can dwell together in peace."

Dr. Schieffelin Leaves Tuskegee Board of Trustees

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala. — (ANP) — "Founder's day" at Tuskegee saw the voluntary retirement of Col. William Jay Schieffelin, of New York, as chairman of the board of trustees, and the naming of Basil O'Conner, also of New York, in his stead.

Col. Schieffelin is the oldest member of the board of trustees, and was rounding out 39 years of service as a member of the board, of which 22 had been spent as chairman. The members then unanimously elected Basil O'Conner to succeed Col. Schieffelin.

Sat 4-27-46 Okla.

On the same day, the first annual food show was held in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the School of Commercial Dietetics. Attended by nutritionists from major manufacturing companies and by the official staff of the National Restaurant association, the event was hailed as a forward step in educating colored youth in the correct preparation of food with attention to the nutrition value of balanced diets. The restaurant officials came from Washington, New York, Atlanta, Birmingham and the far west. They were interested in the preparation of youth for positions as chefs and food workers. Sat 4-20-46

In connection with the show, the students displayed foods cooked and prepared by them, suckling pigs, turkey, fish, meats, desserts, soups, pastries, breads, salads, many original in concept and design. A huge cake with a plaque of Dr. Washington was the center of the show.

An all day session followed, stressing food for the family, at home, at school and at work. Nutritionists from the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, were programmed and discussed proper diets for pregnancy and for illness. Sample food trays, lunches and meals were on display.

Visitors marvelled at the immensity of the institution and revealed in the comfortable peaceful surroundings accorded them high in Alabama's hills. Here was no semblance of the facial strife which characterizes the south. White students from far-famed Auburn and Georgia's nearby colleges came to see and fraternized with Tuskegee students and members of the staff. They came, they saw and went away visibly impressed. Sat 4-20-46

At the veterinary school, now completing its first year, there are 30 students enrolled in the only institution of its kind among colored colleges. One of the outstanding students, according to the dean, is Miss Alfreda Johnson, a graduate of Tuskegee institute, who is the only colored girl in the country attending such a school. the dean says her work compares very favorably with that of the

which draws colored physicians from all over the country. Over 400 physicians are expected to attend this year. Marking one of the largest sessions ever held, Dr. John W. Chenault, medical director says that more than 350 had registered by Sunday and all indications pointed to the largest session yet conducted.

Prominent physicians included Dr. Midian O. Bousfield, of Chicago, former commanding officer of the hospital at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Now in civilian clothes, Dr. Bousefield is one of the many outstanding medical men in attendance at the sessions.

Another outstanding colored business man is Archie A. Alexander, member of the board of trustees, Mr. Alexander was awarded a contract to construct a million dollar bridge prominently located in the central part of Washington, D. C. He is a native of Des Moines, Iowa. Sat 4-20-46

In this, the first year following the war, the enrollment at Tuskegee has increased to such extent that new buildings are mandatory. Already arrangements have been made with the government to use war time dormitories to house additional students, but the board members sensing the need and aware of the progressive program at Tuskegee, are already planning a building program to care for future needs.

At the alumni celebration in the chapel Saturday evening, Homer M. Griffin, class of '26, a Washington contractor was the principal speaker. His class made a cash donation of $400 to the school, which was followed by the presentation of two checks from the New York chapter of the Tuskegee General Alumni association by Mrs. Penelope Lloyd Bailey, totaling $1600. Dr. Patterson announced other gifts from individuals who had been students. Music was furnished by the famed choir, which is scheduled to go to New York to sing at the dedication of the Booker T. Washington niche in the New York University Hill of Fame during commencement week.

On Sunday, the entire student body paraded to chapel, marching to music furnished by the Tuskegee Institute band. Both boys and girls are members of the band. Companies of girls attired in the blue skirts with white shirt waists and black ties marched with military precision along the shaded walks of the historic school. A detachment of nurses also marched in the procession.

entered the chapel, passing to overflowing when the choir with ed scien- of marched silently and determinedly knoll overlooking the famed s re to the through the lines of girls students, William L. Dawson, conducting, tian Sol- the standard bearers and color sang "I'll Never Turn Back No the last bearers paraded back to the "bar- More," and following an introduc- it swung racks." A guard of honor accom- tion by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin marched panied the silent squad. the audience composed of both adets had The Institute chapel was filled white and colored people gave

were three companies tist's memorial and there to llege after military service The band led the procession to tune of "Onward Christian ns" who had returned to the chapel. Sat 4-20-46 army. They were in civilian a spot just above the George diers" they played until the , but in each lapel was an Washington Carver museum, where cadet had filed by, then, it sw ble discharge button .Ap- it wheeled and marched to a com- into line playing as they mar greeted them as they manding position on the grassy proudly. After all the cadets

Secy. Henry A. Wallace a five minute standing ovation.

"There is no inferrior race" said the commerce secretary and again the audience applauded approval. Again Mr. Wallace was greeted with applause when he advocated passage of the FEPC bill and abolishing the poll tax. He also paid glowing tributes to Booker T. Washington and his friend George Washington Carver, whom he first met 51 years ago.

Addressing the student body, the secretary impressed upon them the responsibility of "growing up." "Growing up," he said, means acceptance of responsibility, seeing it through and being tolerant of others. To these three objectives he added that there must be spiritual values and in closing quoted one of Dr. Carver's favorite sayings "Wherefore was I born."

At the close of the meeting the distinguished secretary in company with President Patterson and the newly elected chairman of Tuskegee's board of trustees, Basil O'Connor, visited the home economic building and Tompkins Dining hall to view the exhibits which drew thousands to the campus for the food show and nutrition institute.

America. We must have continuous full employment opportunities here at a fair minimum wage. The average American laborer, farmer, school teacher and professional man lives in fear. He has seen depressions before. He expects depressions again. When he sees a Negro operating a street car, he thinks, 'Tomorrow, business will be bad. This Negro is taking a white man's job. There must be no Negroes operating street cars.' Some carpenters, bricklayers and farmers feel the same way. So do all white Americans who feel insecure.

DUTY OF ALL

"It is your duty, and the duty of all of us, to work diligently for education, and more diligently for full production, full employment, full use of all our resources and a more abundant life in America.

"When full employment is achieved, when the fear of insecurity is gone, all of the races which make up this great country can dwell together in peace."

News Among The Colored People

The Kansas City, Kans.

BY REV. C. W. KELLY

Founder's Day this year maintained its usual high standard of culture and refinement, beginnng with the academic procession marked by the presence of dignitaries of many professions in its line of march from the old Carnegie Library to the Institute Chapel last Sunday afternoon. It is thought that the largest crowd since the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Institute was present to honor again the man who more than anyone else helped to Lift the veil of ignorance and superstition from a race and pointed the way to progress through education and industry. Physicians from all over the country who attend the annual medical clinic come a day early for the Founder's Day occasion. People from all walks of life were here professionals of all classes, farmers and those who labor with their hands, white and black, the rich and the poor all come with the common purpose of sharing in the memorial to a great leader Mr. Henry Wallace, secretary of commerce, did what all knew he would do, that is make a great speech which was really great because of its pronouncement of ways towards happiness and peace for all through the application of religion and Christian principals in life.

Wallace Tells Tuskeegans

Racial Peace Will Exist When Fear of Insecurity Is Removed

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(NNPA)—When the fear of job insecurity is removed by full production and full employment at a minimum wage, there will be racial peace in the United States, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace predicted at Founders' Day ceremonies at Tuskegee Institute last Sunday. After paying tribute to Booker T. Washington as "a great educator and a great man," Mr. Wallace said:

"There is no inferior race in the United States. There are people in the United States who have never contributed to the welfare of this country because of ill health, lack of education, or lack of opportunity. Given good health, education, and opportunity the color of a man's skin is no handicap.

NOTES PROGRESS Sat. 4-13-46

"In 1881 there were few Negro farm owners or Negro farm tenants in the United States. Sixty-five years later—today, while we are taking stock, let it be noted that there are 202,000 Negro farm owners and 520,000 Negro farm tenants. There were no Negro doctors in the United States sixty-five years ago. There are 4,000 Negro doctors in the United States now. That is not enough. There are 64,000 Negro teachers in the United States now. That is not enough, either. There are 286,000 Negroes operating their own businesses in the United States. We need more.

"Notwithstanding the great progress which has been made by the colored people of America in education, on the farm, in business and in the professions, it is nevertheless true that today most public schools provided for Negroes are poorly equipped. Many Negroes who are well prepared by education for good jobs are unable to secure them because they are black. In most stores, clerks—including clerks who sell to Negro customers—are white. The construction industry is operated almost exclusively by white men. Street cars, railroads and buses, some of whose customers are Negroes, are operated almost altogether by white operators. If two men—one black and one white—are equally qualified by education and experience for a job, the white man gets the job.

CONDITION CAN BE IMPROVED

"This condition can be improved to some extent by a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee. It can be helped by abolishing the poll tax. It can be aided by educating white people. A revival of religion in the hearts of all of the people will help. The real answer, however, lies elsewhere. This, I believe, is the answer. When, by education, you at Tuskegee and at other schools throughout the land have prepared the Negroes of America to do useful, skillful and remunerative work, they will be capable of and ready to go forward happily and prosperously in a prosperous America. Sat. 4-13-46

"All we need, then, is such an

HENRY WALLACE IN ALABAMA

Henry Wallace, the most bitterly controversial figure of this time, is coming to Alabama Sunday. At 2 p.m. he will deliver the Founder's Day Address at Tuskegee Institute.

He is Secretary of Commerce, but his invitation to Alabama probably is not motivated by his occupancy of that important Cabinet post. Nor is it because he once was Vice-President of the United States and, but for a short turn of the political wheel of fortune, would have been President.

The fact is that Henry Wallace has rather firmly established himself as the voice of the common man in this nation. He is the standard bearer of uncompromising liberalism in the Democratic Party. In a Party so sharply divided in its philosophy — an organization that can claim men so different as Pepper of Florida and Bilbo of Mississippi — Wallace is the scapegoat of the conservatives. He is damned, naturally, for his advocacy of extreme liberalism, but he is also damned for everything. As the columnist Thomas L. Stokes has put it:

"There are many sides to the Wallace enigma. But . . . every time Mr. Wallace talks, even when he says something obvious, he is jumped on by certain groups as if he had just perpetrated some heinous crime. . . .

"When Wallace says undernourished children all over the world should be fed, he is denounced as if he had said all the naked natives of Africa should be given nylons. When Herbert Hoover says the same thing, he is praised and extolled as the world's greatest humanitarian. . . .

"Mr. Hoover is still the symbol of conservatives in this country, political and otherwise, a sort of retired saint. He is now in the role of elder statesman, above the battle so to speak. . . . Mr. Wallace is the symbol of change in this country. He carries a banner far forward in the great parade. But what is more important is that those who don't desire change know that Mr. Wallace is in a position where he actually can have something to do with change and progress, not only as a figure in the Truman Administration, but as a man with a large public following. . . . He is an active rather than a passive gent."

Mr. Wallace is likely to say things in his Alabama speech Sunday that many of us will not approve. Like Roosevelt, he has always preferred a policy of action in preference to a policy of inaction, even though he may make mistakes. He has made them. One was his recent suggestion that Republican-voting Democrats be read out of the Democratic Party. The Advertiser believes the voters are the only proper tribunal of party justice.

But there can be no question as to Mr. Wallace's intellect, courage and conviction. He obviously speaks for a major part of those voters whose support will be necessary if the Democratic Party is to have any chance at all against the Taft-Bricker Republican onslaught in elections this year, and in 1948, and a Republican victory would be a disaster now, as always, for the South.

In this light it is important that he be given a fair hearing at Tuskegee and elsewhere. Let it be remembered that many Southerners felt toward Roosevelt, speaking not so long ago at Tuskegee, much as many Southerners feel about Wallace at Tuskegee on Sunday.

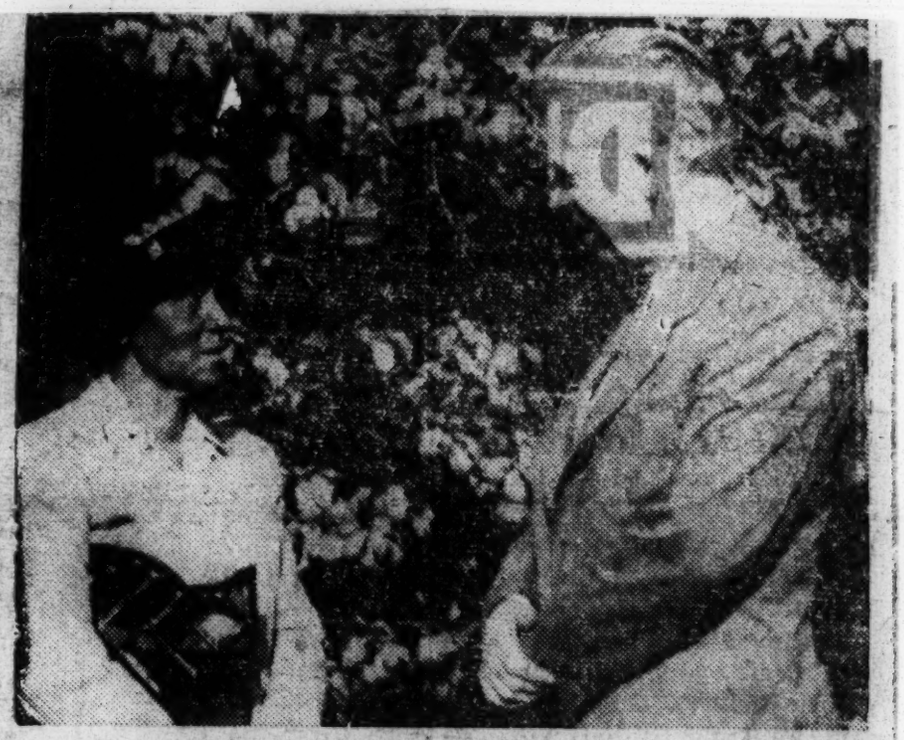
And Sam Jones, former Governor of Louisiana, who talked a lot about organizing an anti-Roosevelt party in the South just a few years ago, quoted Roosevelt in Montgomery last week, with reverence.



Speaking at the Founders Day exercises at Tuskegee Institute recently, Henry Wallace said that a more abundant life will do more than anything else to solve racial difficulties. Wonder if a more abundant life includes killing little pigs and plowing under wheat and cotton?

Savannah, Ga.
Savannah Tribune

MAY 16 1946



MRS. DORA GORDON, rural teacher in Pefferson county, Ga., poses with Secretary Henry Wallace during the recent Founder's day activities at Tuskegee institute, where the noted liberal was the main speaker. For 15 years before the department of agriculture, then under the leadership of Secretary Wallace, began its school lunch program, Mrs. Gordon was providing her students with a midday lunch. She retires this year after teaching for more than a third of a century. —(ANP photo.)

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
TIMES
Circ. D. 419,447 - S. 805,967

MAY 28 1946

TUSKEGEE CHOIR PAYS HONOR TO FOUNDER

The Tuskegee Choir of sixty young men and women, William L. Dawson conducting, gave a Booker T. Washington Memorial Concert last night at City Center. The net proceeds were to go to the United College Fund. The concert was given in connection with the unveiling last Thursday of a bust of the late Negro educator in the Hall of Fame at New York University.

The program began with the traditional "Oh, Rise an' Shine," and continued with numbers by Dett, Dawson, Burleigh, Work and Palmgren, with many encores throughout. Several soloists were heard, and some numbers were given by the male chorus of the choir.

Bill Robinson, famous tap dancer, headed a long list of prominent stage and other artists who had volunteered to appear and were introduced from the stage. He danced to the delight of the large audience, Duke Ellington played the piano, the Mills Brothers sang, George Jason played his own piano compositions, Noble Sissle sang his own songs, Canada Lee gave a scene from "The Tempest," Taylor Holmes, noted old-time actor, gave a "monologue," Sam Jaffee did a speech out of the film "The Lost Arrival," and Fannie Hurst spoke.

At the close of the cocert, Basil O'Connor, who is chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, which was founded by Booker T. Washington, spoke briefly. All were introduced by S. Jay Kaufman, who organized and directed the concert.

19s 1946

Founder's Day

Wallace Will Speak At Tuskegee Institute

Birmingham News
Alabama

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 11—(AP)—Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace has accepted an invitation to deliver the Founders Day address at Tuskegee Institute on April 7, President F. D. Patterson announced. Mon 3-14-46

Wallace, a friend of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, last visited Tuskegee in 1939 as secretary of agriculture to address a South-wide conference of Negro farmers. As a boy he made his first exploratory studies of trees and flowers in company of the famed Negro scientist. Mon. 3-4-46

Dr. Patterson also announced Homer C. Griffin, Washington, D. C., contractor and member of the institute's class of 1926, would make the alumni address April 6 at the 20th anniversary reunion of his class.

Tuskegee Speaker



HENRY WALLACE

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

Wallace Urges More Abundant American Life

Mon. Apr. 8, 1946

Secretary Of Commerce Talks To Founder's Day Audience In Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 7—(AP)—A more abundant life in America, Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace said today, will do more than anything else to solve the racial problem.

"When full employment is achieved, when fear of insecurity is gone, all the races which make up this great country can dwell together in peace," he declared.

The reason, he said, that so many jobs are closed to Negroes is that white Americans who feel insecure, say to themselves when, for instance, they see a Negro operating a streetcar:

"Tomorrow business will be bad. This Negro is taking a white man's job. There must be no Negroes operating streetcars."

Fear Cited

Wallace asserted that "the average American laborer, farmer, school teacher and professional man lives in fear" and that he has seen depressions and expects them again. 4-8-46

The Secretary of Commerce said that the economic condition of the Negro can be improved to some extent by a permanent fair employment practices committee, abolition of the poll tax, by educating white people and by "a revival of religion in the hearts of all people."

But the real answer, he added, lies in a prosperous America.

Secretary Wallace made the principal speech at Founders Day exercises at Tuskegee institute, founded by the Negro educator, Booker T. Washington.

No Inferior Race

There is no inferior race in the United States," Wallace said. "There are people in the United States who have never contributed to the welfare of this country because of ill health, lack of education, or lack of opportunity. Given good health, education and opportunity, the color of a man's skin is no handicap." 4-8-46

Wallace pointed to progress made by the Negro race since the Civil War, but said it is nevertheless true that most public schools provided for Negroes are poorly equipped. He added that many Negroes who are well prepared by education for good jobs are unable to get them because they are black.

"If two men—one black and one white—are equally qualified by education and experience for a job, the white man gets the job," he said.

"It is your duty, and the duty of all of us, to work diligently for education, and more diligently for full production, full employment, full use of all our resources, and a more abundant life in America."

Sec. Wallace Talks Sunday At Tuskegee

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

Sat. 4-6-46

Party Leader To Speak At Founder's Day Celebration

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. April 5—Final plans were being laid here today for the celebration on Sunday of Founders Day, which will be featured by an address by Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, former vice president of the United States.

A friend of the late George Washington Carver, in whose company Mr. Wallace as a boy made his first exploratory studies of trees and flowers, the secretary last visited the Institute in 1939 as Secretary of Agriculture to address a South-wide conference of Negro farmers.

The secretary is author of many books including two recent "best sellers"—"Sixty Million Jobs" and Century of the Common Man"—and is a recognized leader of liberal and humane thinking.

President F. D. Patterson announces that the exercises will be held in in the Institute Chapel beginning at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon and the program will feature selections by the Tuskegee Institute Choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson.

Announcement was also made that Homer C. Griffin, Tuskegee, '26, widely-known and contractor and builder of Washington, D. C., will deliver the alumni address in the Institute Chapel at 6:30 o'clock Saturday evening, April 6. Members of the class will come to the Institute from various sections of the country to participate in the celebration of their 20th anniversary reunion. Sat. 4-6-46

Fear and Bias

By United Press

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Apr. 8.—Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace said yesterday that all races in America could live together in peace "when full employment is achieved" and "fear of insecurity is gone."

Speaking at Founders' Day ceremonies of Tuskegee Institute, Wallace said the average American lived in fear. G.-Ri.-N.-Y.

"He has seen depressions before," Wallace said. "He expects depressions again." Mon 4-8-46

Declaring there was "no inferior race in America," Wallace said most public schools provided for Negroes were "poorly equipped" while many Negroes "who are well prepared by education for good jobs are unable to secure them because they are black."

HENRY WALLACE IN ALABAMA.

The Montgomery Advertiser

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The fact is that Henry Wallace has rather firmly established himself as the voice of the common man in this nation. He is the standard bearer of uncompromising liberalism in the Democratic Party. In a Party so sharply divided in its philosophy — an organization that can claim men so different as Pepper of Florida and Bilbo of Mississippi — Wallace is the scapegoat of the conservatives. He is damned, naturally, for his advocacy of extreme liberalism, but he is also damned for everything. As the columnist Thomas L. Stokes has put it:

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"When Wallace says undernourished children all over the world should be fed, he is denounced as if he had said all the naked natives of Africa should be given nylons. When Herbert Hoover says the same thing, he is praised and extolled as the world's greatest humanitarian. . . .

"Mr. Hoover is still the symbol of conservatives in this country, political and otherwise, a sort of retired saint. He is now in the role of elder statesman, above the battle so to speak. . . . Mr. Wallace is the symbol of change in this country. He carries a banner far forward in the great parade. But what is more important is that those who don't desire change know that Mr. Wallace is in a position where he actually can have something to do with change and progress, not only as a figure in the Truman Administration, but as a man with a large public following. . . . He is an active rather than a passive gent."

Mr. Wallace is likely to say things in his Alabama speech Sunday that many of us will not approve. Like Roosevelt, he has always preferred a policy of action in preference to a policy of inaction, even though he may make mistakes. He has made them. One was his recent suggestion that Republican-voting Democrats be read out of the Democratic Party. The Advertiser believes the voters are the only proper tribunal of party justice.

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And Sam Jones, former Governor of Louisiana, who talked a lot about organizing an anti-Roosevelt party in the South just a few years ago, quoted Roosevelt in Montgomery last week, with reverence.

Founder's Day To Be Observed At Tuskegee

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat 3-23-46

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The annual Tuskegee Founders' Day activities will be held this year beginning on Saturday, April 6, extending through Sunday, April 7, with Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, as Founders' Day speaker, it was announced this week.

"Trustee Day Exercises and a Food Show Nutrition Institute" are slated for April 6; and the "Founders' Day activities will be held on Sunday, April 7.

Among the features of the program for the first day are: meeting of the alumni executive committee, alumni headquarters; trustees' meeting, Peabody Room; Dorothy Hall 1926 class reunion meeting, alumni headquarters; alumni program, Institute Chapel with class of 1926; and a food show with addresses and panel discussion by officers of the National Restaurant Association in Tompkins Dining Hall.

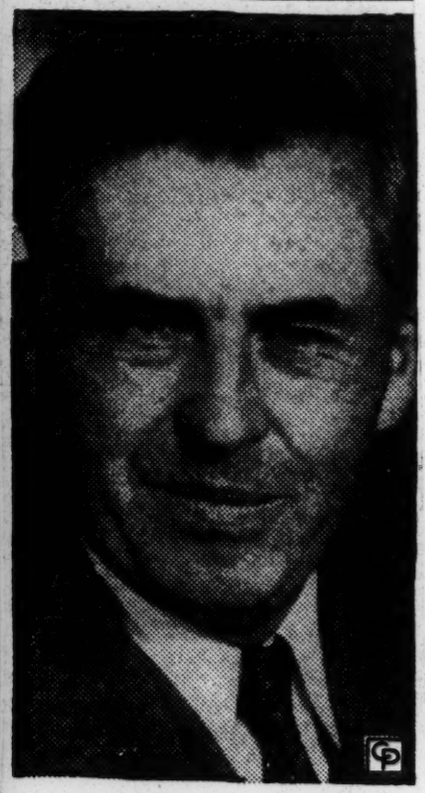
Following the Founders' Day program, by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, at the Institute Chapel. This event is slated for 2 p. m., April 7.

Highlighting the activities on Founders' Day will be an address

gee Club will place a wreath on Dr. Washington's grave. A band concert will be presented at 4 p. m. on the same day in the Adler Stand by the Tuskegee band.

Beginning Sunday, April 7, and extending through Saturday, April 13, the annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be held at the institute.

School Speaker



HENRY A. WALLACE

Birmingham, Ala.

RACIAL INEQUITY CAUSED BY FEAR, SAYS WALLACE

Secretary Of Commerce Speaks At Tuskegee Exercises

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 7—(AP)—A more abundant life in America, Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace said today, will do more than anything else to solve the racial problem.

"When full employment is achieved, when fear of insecurity is gone, all the races which make up this great country can dwell together in peace," he declared.

The reason, he said, that so many jobs are closed to Negroes is that white Americans who feel insecure, say to themselves when, for instance, they see a Negro operating a streetcar.

"Tomorrow business will be bad. This Negro is taking a white man's job. There must be no Negroes operating streetcars."

People Live In Fear

Wallace asserted that "the average American laborer, farmer, school teacher and professional man lives in fear" and that he has seen depressions and expects them again.

The secretary of commerce said that the economic condition of the Negro can be improved to some extent by a permanent fair employment practices committee, abolition of the poll tax, by educating white people and by "a revival of religion in the hearts of all people."

But the real answer, he added, lies in a prosperous America.

Secretary Wallace made the principle speech at Founders Day exercises at Tuskegee Institute, founded by the Negro educator, Booker T. Washington.

"There is no inferior race in the United States," Wallace said. "There are people in the United States who have never contributed to the welfare of this country because of ill health, lack of education, or lack of opportunity. Given good health, education and opportunity, the color of a man's skin is no handicap."

Wallace pointed to progress made by the Negro race since the War Between the States, but said it is nevertheless true that most public schools provided for Negroes are poorly equipped. He added that many Negroes who are well prepared by education for good jobs are unable to get them because they are black.

'If two men—one black and one white—are equally qualified by education and experience for a job, the white man gets the job," he said.

"It is your duty and the duty of all of us, to work diligently for education, and more diligently for full production, full employment, full use of all our resources, and a more abundant life in America."

MR. WALLACE AT TUSKEGEE

Montgomery Advertiser

We drove over to Tuskegee Sunday afternoon and heard Henry Wallace deliver the Founder's Day Address before the students and guests of Tuskegee Institute. We wanted to see and hear this man, this former Vice-President of the United States, now secretary of Commerce, who is the most feared and hated of all left-wing leaders in our government.

A friend of ours at lunch in Montgomery Monday remarked, "I wouldn't go to hear that man. I don't even want ever to see him." Well, that is one way, but we don't believe in ducking the issues. Henry Wallace is the voice of a powerful segment of America, a segment that will not be downed by those of differing views who hide heads under the sand. Refusal to look at a man or listen to him is the confession of weak position.

Tues 4-9-46

Henry Wallace flew into Tuskegee in a little two-place plane about noon. There was excitement over his coming. The Negro students were neatly dressed in their blue uniforms, and many visiting friends of the institution, both white and colored, were waiting on the campus.

Wallace was hatless, and in the Alabama sun his hair showed lots of gray. He is a strongly built man, about average height, but he walks heavily and always appears to be leaning forward in a kind of half-crouch. When you meet him he is courteous but restrained, and he makes no effort whatever to make himself pleasing. That restraint may have prevented him from being President of the United States.

Behind a crack band, students and faculty at 2 o'clock filed into the Institute chapel. They packed it to the rafters, for there were several hundred visitors, including many distinguished Alabamians.

Wallace sat in the center chair on the rostrum. On his left was ruddy-faced William Jay Schieffelin, of New York, who the day before had resigned after 39 years as a member of the Tuskegee Board of Trustees, 23 of them as chairman. To the right of Wallace sat Basil O'Connor, also of New York, who heads both the American Red Cross and the Infantile Paralysis Foundation, and is the new Chairman of Tuskegee's Board. He was a great friend of Franklin Roosevelt.

Amply filling his chair, Henry Wallace crossed dusty black socks and looked through the battery of photographers' lights out into the sea of black faces, eager, worshipping. When the choir sang "I'll Never Turn Back No More," and "Lord, I Want To Be a Christian," there was a beauty and symbolism that nobody could miss. They were singing to Henry Wallace and to all the white men who have helped to lift them up from slavery—to men like Josephus Daniel, James A. Farley, Dr. Frank P. Graham and Alabama's own Governor Chauncey Sparks, all of whom had delivered this same address in years past, and while differing widely in their approach to the Negro's problems, had been helpful.

Mr. Schieffelin introduced Wallace as "a fearless man to speak out for the suffering. His popularity grows every year.' ' The old man read a piece of humorous verse about Wallace's achievements, and his subject laughed heartily.

At the microphones, Wallace first said that his pleasure in coming was "tinctured with grief" at the loss of Dr George Carver since his last visit to the campus. He said he had met Carver 51 years ago when Carver was a student in Iowa. He paid tribute to Carver's philosophy, which he said the scientist often expressed in the question, "Wherefore are ye born?—To add joy in creation, to have faith in the future, and to believe in the help of God." Wallace said Henry Ford told him that Carver's faith impressed him deeply.

Then came the things Wallace's audience expected him to say. After reviewing some of the Negro's problems he said a good word for FEPC. He said the poll tax should be abolished. He said that education of white people, and a revival of religion, would help. Then he concluded:

Tues 4-9-46

"The real answer, however, lies elsewhere. This, I believe, is the answer. When by education, you at Tuskegee and at other schools throughout the land have prepared the Negroes of America to do useful, skillful, and remunerative work, they will be capable of and ready to go forward happily and prosperously in a prosperous America. All we need, then, is such an America.

"We must have continuous full employmnet opportunities here at a fair minimum wage. The average American laborer, farmer, school teacher and professional man lives in fear. He has seen depressions before. When he sees a Negro operating a street car, he thinks, 'Tomorrow business will be bad. This Negro is taking a white man's job. There must be no Negroes operating street cars.' Some carpenters, bricklayers and farmers feel the same way. So do all white Americans who feel insecure.

"It is your duty, and the duty of all of us," Wallace said, "to work diligently for full production, full employment, full use of all our resources, and a more abundant life in America. When full employment is achieved, when the fear of insecurity is gone, all of the races which make up this great country can dwell together in peace."

There was the benediction, the choir sang amen, and 1946 Founder's Day was ended. Sweating Henry Wallace stood and shook hands manfully with a long line of well-wishers. Then he was rushed out to the air field, climbed into his little blue-and-white plane, and took off for Washington. Democracy's left-wing standard bearer had spent some four hours in what often is called the "stronghold of conservatism," though that is a matter for debate.

Dr. Schieffelin, Retiring Tuskegee Board Chicago, Illinois Chairman, Resigns

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— praise of the liberalism of Secre- tary of Commerce Henry A. Wal- lace who delivered the Founder's Day address. He also paid tribute to Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute trustee board, has re- signed. He delivered his farewell address Sunday night in the In- stitute Chapel, thus ending nearly 50 years' service as member of the trustee board.

Also addressing the Founder's Day gathering, Claude A. Barnett, president of the Associated Negro Press, paid tribute to Dr. Schieffelin as a lead- er of liberal American thought.

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, for 21 years chairman of the Tuskegee Institute trustee board, has re- signed. He delivered his farewell address Sunday night in the In- stitute Chapel, thus ending nearly 50 years' service as member of the trustee board.

Dr. Schieffelin spoke in high praise of the liberalism of Secre- tary of Commerce Henry A. Wal- lace who delivered the Founder's Day address. He also paid tribute to Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute trustee board, has re- signed. He delivered his farewell address Sunday night in the In- stitute Chapel, thus ending nearly 50 years' service as member of the trustee board.

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Henry Wallace To Be Tuskegee Founder's Day Speaker

Savannah Tribune, Ga.
Thurs 4-4-46

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Tuskegee Institute will observe annual Founder's Day exercises here Sunday, April 7, with Hon. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, delivering the main address in the institute chapel at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Members of the student body, faculty and alumni will participate in the program which begins at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon when the Food Show and Nutrition Institute opens with Miss Gertrude Blair, home economist, National Association of Margine Manufacturers, of Washington, D. C., speaking and giving a demonstration in the home economics building.

Miss Alberta M. MacFarlane education director of the National Restaurant Association New York city, and John Zinner, representing the dining car department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be heard at the USO assembly room, Tompkins hall, Friday evening.

"Better Nutrition for National Welfare" is the theme of the all-day Saturday program which will open at 9 o'clock in the morning in the assembly room of the home economics building. President Patterson will preside and present the following speakers in the forenoon session: Miss Ruth Hueman, nutritionist, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, who will speak on the subject, "Nutrition for Mother and Young Child;" Miss Katherine C. Wisley, school lunch editor, Practical Home Economics Magazine, New York city, will discuss, "The School Program and National Welfare;" and Miss Katherine Forney, state supervisor of the school lunch program, Montgomery, Alabama. She will discuss the topic of "The School Lunch Program in Alabama."

Thurs 4-4-46

At 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon President Patterson, members of the board of trustees and administrative officials will greet representatives of the National Restaurant Association, headed by Admiral George R. Le Sauvage. They will inspect the exhibits and the facilities of the commercial dietetics department.

The annual alumni feature will take place in the institute chapel at 6:30 o'clock Saturday evening, at which time Homer M. Griffin, widely known contractor and builder of Washington, D. C. will deliver the address. President Patterson will present the speaker and the achievements of the members of the class since their graduation will be reviewed by Capt. Alvin J. Neely, executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association.

At the public meeting which will be held in Tompkins dining hall immediately following the exercises in the institute chapel Saturday evening, Admiral George R. Le Sauvage, president of the National Restaurant Association, New York city, will speak. Frank O. Sherrill of the S. and W. cafeterias, will present the members of the National Restaurant Association in attendance at the Food Show and Nutrition Institute. At 9 o'clock there will be a panel discussion, "Post-War Employment in the Food Industry," conducted by members of the restaurant association.

Thurs 4-4-46

Other Features

The annual spring meeting of the board of trustees will be held in the Peabody room of Dorothy hall at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Also in session at 10 o'clock Saturday morning will be the Tuskegee General Alumni Association. Willis I. Peek, president, Anderson, S. C., will preside.

The Montgomery chapter of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association will conduct exercises at and will place a wreath on the grave of Booker T. Washington at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. At 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon the Tuskegee band, William P. Foster conducting, will give a concert in the Adler band stand on White Hall lawn.

South's Solons Show Hatred For Wallace

Atlanta Ga
Daily World

WASHINGTON— (ANP)— Southern Democrats do not like Henry Wallace. Their hatred was expressed when many congressmen stayed away from the Jackson Day dinner at the Hotel Mayflower when Mr. Wallace and Mr. Truman were the principal speakers in the annual party rally.

Fri 4-5-46

Mr. Wallace, tossed over board by the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt, is one of the most sincere men in the country-which perhaps accounts for the treatment accorded him by his fellow party members. They regard him with suspicion knowing they can't bamboozle nor handle him.

But Wallace goes right along with or without them winning support and bringing fear into the hearts of the double crossers.

MAY RESIGN POST

Only recently, it had been rumored that Wallace would resign his cabonet post as secretary of commerce on July 1. It was even stated that the resignation was already on Truman's desk. Many regard it as only a rumor, though.

In January, Dr. Fred Patterson invited Mr. Wallace to Tuskegee institute as the principal speaker on Founder's day, Sunday, April 7. Mr. Wallace consented, even though it is reported that his political advisers were against his acceptance. Mr. Wallace ignored this advice because he feels close to the school where the late Geo. Washington Carver made history, and Carver was a classmate of Henry Wallace's father at the Iowa school the great men attended.

Mr. Wallace is a strong critic of the superior race belief and frequently has spoken on the subject, declaring that there is no such thing as a superior race, that all races as they are today are the result of breeding and training. Southern senators do not like Mr. Wallace, his political beliefs are beyond their comprehension and his recent challenge to eliminate from the party those who did not support the administration program did nothing to win him new friends among the reactionary Democrats.

Wallace Says Racial Problem Based On Economic Insecurity

Birmingham News, Alabama
Mon 4-8-46

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 8—In a prosperous America is the solution to the racial problem, Commerce Secretary Henry Wallace said in an address here yesterday as part of the Founders Day program of Tuskegee Institute.

"When full employment is achieved, when fear of insecurity is gone, all the races which make up this great country can dwell together in peace," Mr. Wallace said.

Reason for many jobs being closed to Negroes, Wallace said, is that in their feeling of insecurity, white people say to themselves when, for instance they see a Negro operating a streetcar, "tomorrow business will be bad. This Negro is taking a white man's job. There must be no Negroes operating streetcars."

* * *

ASSERTING THAT AVERAGE AMERICANS have seen depressions and live in fear of others, Mr. Wallace said the economic condition of the Negro could be improved to some extent by a permament fair employment practice committee, abolition of the poll tax, by educating white people and by a "revival of religion in the hearts of the people."

"There is no inferior race in the United States," Wallace said. "There are people who never contribute to the welfare of this country because of ill health, lack of education, or lack of opportunity. Give good health, education and opportunity, the color of a man's skin is no handicap."

Reviewing progress made by Negroes since the War Between the States, Mr. Wallace said that most public schools provided for Negroes were still poorly equipped, and added that many Negroes, though well prepared by education for certain jobs, were unable to get them because they are black.

"IF TWO MEN—ONE BLACK AND THE OTHER WHITE—are equally qualified by education and experience for a job, the white man gets the job," he said.

"It is your duty and the duty of all of us, to work diligently for education, and more diligently for full production, full employment, full use of all our resources, and a more abundant life in America."

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., — cuss Tuskegees' various programs The order of the line of march of activities. Members of the re- for Founders's Day exercises union class present for the re- to be held in the Institute union features will be presented Chapel at 2:00 p. m. o'clock by Capt. Alvin J. Neely, executive Sunday afternoon, April 7, secretary of the Tuskegee general alumni association, who will re- was announced here today by view the achievements of the mem- Dr. F. D. Patterson, presi- bers of the class since graduation. dent of Tuskegee Institute. The order of the line of march Dr. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, will be Henry A. Wallace, secretary of commerce.

Homer M. Griffin, Tuskegee, '26, a successful contractor and builder of Washington, D. C., will deliver the alumni address for the class of 1926, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary reunion at the Institute, April 6 and 7. Mr. Griffin will speak in the Institute hapel at 6:30 o'clock Saturday evening, April 6. The alumni representative will be Edward W. Ramsey, di- as marshall, will leave Carmer Dr. F. D. Patterson, who will dis- Hall at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, April 7.

Founder's Day At Tuskegee
Alabama city, Ala.

SECRETARY WALLACE AT TUSKEGEE



Marching in the traditional academic parade at Tuskegee institute during Founder's day in honor of Booker T. Washington are shown, left to right, Dr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin, retiring chairman of the trustee board; Basil O'Connor, the new chairman, also chairman American Red Cross; Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace and President F. D. Patterson. (ANP PHOTO)

Pioneer of School Lunch Idea Poses With Henry A. Wallace

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—One of the pioneers of the school lunch idea, Mrs. Dora Gordon, a school teacher who fed her pupils broth at noon 30 years ago in her small one-room school at Louisville, Ga., posed with Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, for a picture here last week.

Especially invited here for the occasion, Mrs. Gordon, although she used the old methods of preparing and serving food to her pupils, was one of the first to demonstrate the importance of food nutrition to growing children, a fact recognized with the passage of the recent school lunch bill by Congress a few weeks ago.

When Mrs. Gordon was asked about the first meal she gave her pupils, she said, "I gave them 'pot liquor.' First, I boiled some meat, and then cooked greens which grew in the school yard in the pot with the meat. When I served the children, I poured in a generous portion of 'pot liquor—and they licked their little mouths over it!"

Mr. Wallace laughed knowingly and pointed out that the present day standards of nutrition, with their new designation of foods, unknown in those days, gradually is turning back to the 'pot liquor' and simple foods the old folks used.

WALLACE SAYS JOBS MEAN RACIAL PEACE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 7 (AP)—Making the principal speech at Founders Day exercises held today at Tuskegee Institute, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, instance, they see a Negro operating a street car: 'Tomorrow business will be bad. This Negro is taking a white man's job. There must be no Negroes operating street cars."

He said that "the average American laborer, farmer, school teacher and professional man lives in fear" and that he has seen depressions and expects them again.

He asserted that the economic condition of the Negro can be improved to some extent by a permanent fair employment practices committee, abolition of the poll tax, by educating white people and by "a revival of religion in the hearts of all people."

But the real answer, he added lies in a prosperous America.

Commerce Chief Speaks At Tuskegee Founders Event

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(NNPA)—When the fear of job insecurity is removed by full production and full employment at a minimum wage, there will be racial peace in the United States, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace predicted at Founders' Day ceremonies at Tuskegee Institute last Sunday.

After paying tribute to Booker T. Washington as "a great educator and a great man," Mr. Wallace said:

"There is no inferior race in the United States. There are people in the United States who have never contributed to the welfare of this country because of ill health, lack of education, or lack of opportunity. Given good health, education, and opportunity, the color of a man's skin is no handicap.

"In 1881 there were few Negro farm owners or Negro farm tenants in the United States. Sixty-five years later—today, while we are taking stock, let it be noted that there are 202,000 Negro farm owners and 520,000 Negro farm tenants. There were no Negro doctors in the United States sixty-five years ago. There are 4,000 Negro doctors in the United States now. That is not enough. There are 64,000 Negro teachers in the United States now. That is not enough, either. There are 286,000 Negroes operating their own businesses in the United States. We need more.

BADLY EQUIPPED SCHOOLS

"Notwithstanding the great progress which has been made by the colored people of America in education, on the farm, in business, and in the professions, it is nevertheless true that today most public schools provided for Negroes are poorly equipped. Many Negroes who are well prepared by education for good jobs are unable to secure them because they are black. In most stores, clerks—including clerks who sell to Negro customers—are white. The construction industry is operated almost exclusively by white men. Street cars, railroads and buses, some of whose customers are Negroes, are operated almost altogether by white operators. If two men—one black and one white—are equally qualified by education and experience for a job, the white man gets the job.

"This condition can be improved to some extent by a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee. It can be helped by abolishing the poll tax. It can be aided by education of white people. A revival of religion in the hearts of all the people will help. The real answer, however, lies elsewhere. This, I believe, is the answer. When by education, you at Tuskegee and at other schools throughout the land have prepared the Negroes of America to do useful, skillful and remunerative work, they will be capable of and ready to go forward happily and prosperously in a prosperous America.

WORK AT FAIR WAGE

"All we need, then, is such an America. We must have continuous full employment opportunities here at a fair minimum wage. The average American laborer, farmer, school teacher, and professional man lives in fear. He has seen depressions before. He expects depressions again. When he sees a Negro operating a street-car, he thinks, 'Tomorrow, business will be bad. This Negro is taking a white man's job. There must be no Negroes operating street-cars.' Some carpenters, bricklayers and farmers feel the same way. So do all white Americans who feel insecure.

"It is your duty, and the duty of all of us, to work diligently for education, and more diligently for full production, full employment, full use of all our resources and a more abundant life in America.

"When full employment is achieved, when the fear of insecurity is gone, all of the races which make up this great country can dwell together in peace."

"Founder's Day" at Tuskegee saw the voluntary retirement of Colonel William Jay Schieffelin of New York as Chairman of the Board of Trustees and the naming of the Hon. Basil O'Connor, also of New York, in his stead.

Colonel Schieffelin is the oldest member of the Board of Trustees, and was rounding out 39 years of service as a member of the board, of which 22 had been spent as chairman. The members then unanimously elected Col. Schieffelin as president emeritus at its Saturday meeting in Dorothy Hall.

MR. WALLACE'S TUSKEGEE SPEECH

jobs and security. The best way to avoid fascism in America is through full employment, and we cannot have full employment without legislative steps that would exercise adequate control and check against discrimination based on race, color or creed. Conceivably there is but one measure that can fulfill this requirement with adequate effectiveness—that is a Fair Employment Practices legislation. America cannot be reminded too often of its moral obligations to its masses. Lest Mr. Wallace's warning go unheeded, we repeat, full employment is the only alternative to distintegration.

THE VALUE OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Ever since Booker T. Washington founded what was first known as Tuskegee State Normal School in 1880, The Montgomery Advertiser has given full support to the building of this great institution for the education of Negroes at Tuskegee.

The story goes that in the early days of Booker T. Washington's efforts he came often to Montgomery to receive the counsel and encouragement of Major W. W. Screws, Editor of The Advertiser. This friendly relationship between the newspaper and the college has continued through the years. Grover C. Hall was a devoted friend of Dr. Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Booker Washington in 1915. And in 1935, when Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee's President today, took the helm from Dr. Moton, Grover Hall befriended him. Through recent years The Advertiser has continued to believe in Tuskegee and in the far vision of Booker Washington who taught his people—"Cast down your buckets where you are."

It would be difficult to measure the economic value of Tuskegee Institute to the State of Alabama. Its contributions in better health of the Negro people, in improvement of their industrial skills, in their increased farm productivity, and in their good citizenship, are quite beyond our imaginations.

Of equal value, perhaps, has been the part played by Tuskegee Institute as a symbol of hope. Booker Washington said, "I have learned that success is to be measured not so much by the position one has reached in life as by the obstacles he has overcome in trying to succeed." For many a deserving and aspiring Negro youth, Tuskegee has been the light of encouragement that enabled him or her to overcome the obstacles.

Not so many years ago a good many people doubted the desirability of education for Negroes. These people are very few today. Most Southerners, while resentful of outside pressures and unconvinced that Rome can be built in a day, are agreed that ignorance is a disease, and that its blight upon any segment of our population is sure to infect us all.

Tuskegee Institute was founded by an Act of the Alabama Legislature, and the State of Alabama today continues its support. Friends in the North and friends in the South wisely have joined hands to make it a major institution in the nation, and a monument to its benefactors.

Southern Resource Committee To Hold Session At Tuskegee

The Advisory Committee on Regional Resources and Problems will hold a meeting at Tuskegee Institute on April 9, to consider plans for a resource use workshop to be held at North Carolina College for Negroes in Durham, N. C., during the summer of 1946.

Two Nashvillians are members of the Committee, namely, Dr Charles S. Johnson and Dean G W Gore, Jr. Other committee members are: President R. B. Atwood of Kentucky State College, Mr. J. Herman Daves of the TVA, Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr. of the University of North Carolina; Dr Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina; Dr. F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee; Dr. Ira De A. Reid of Atlanta University; Dr. Maurice F. Seay of the Committee on Southern Regional Studies, Pres. H. C. Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers College; and Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the Southern Regional Council.



Holds Torch of Liberty

Tuskegee Inspires Indian UN Delegate

TUSKEGEE—(ANP)—Dr. Lanka Sundaram, eminent author, political economist and follower of Pandit Nehu, visited here at the close of the UN conference at Lake Success, where he served as a member of the Indian delegation.

"The world over a new spirit is abroad," said Dr. Sundaram in an address to students and teachers. "We in our country of 400 million people have lighted the torch of liberty for non-white peoples of the world." He then recounted the successful efforts made at the conference, to prevent annexation of Southwest Africa by the South African Union.

In a brief visit of two days, Dr. Sundaram saw one of the laboratory rural schools conducted under the supervision of the school of education and in company with the agricultural extension leaders visited and interviewed a half dozen sharecropping farmers.

The distinguished Indian's visit was in response to a promise he made himself, when as a boy, he heard the story of Booker T. Washington and as he daparted, said that "it has left me with a feeling that I was in touch with an element of the heroic in human life."

Asked for a brief message to the Negroes of America, Dr. Sundaram said:

"One in ten in the United States is a Negro, meaning thereby an underprivileged or unprivileged person. But 14 million people who are alive to their rights cannot be submerged forever. The Negro community in America can, with confidence, march ahead. My heart is gladdened by this brief visit to Tuskegee, for I have found here evidence of the glorious dawn in front of us."

THE DEEP SOUTH SPEAKS

BY ROBERT DURR

(For the NNPA News Service)

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—The article appearing under this column last week under the caption "Highland Beach," should have appeared under Henderson's Comments and the one under Mr. Henderson's column 'Salvation by Pooling Resources," should have been under The Deep South Speaks.)

Booker T. Washington And His Successors!

Late one afternoon, I went into the chapel at Piney Woods School to light the gas lamps preparatory to the mid-week evening students' prayer meeting. Over in the corner of the stage I heard a woman crying as if her world had come to an end. It was one of those cries which makes your blood stand still and wrecks you within.

When I got near enough to see who it was, I found that it was Mrs. Lawrence C. Jones, wife of the head of Piney Woods School. When I asked her why she cried so, she chokingly stated, "Booker T. Washington is dead." She said it as if some sort of world savior had come to his end.

For several minutes I could not do anything but stand still and try to reunderstand the significance of Booker T. Washington's contribution to mankind. Since then I have seen no such evidence of affection except in the passing of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Most of what I, up to that time, knew about Booker T. Washington, was what I had read in his "Up From Slavery." I went back and re-read that and his other writings and speeches.

I found that Booker T. Washington had the rare something called character—the ability to understand; the will to discharge his responsibility to the limit to his race and his country by spending and being spent, and the ability to give people light in order that they might find their way upwards.

Booker T. Washington possessed the ability to sell what he had, give for the greatest good of those lowest down and this has given him a place in the hearts of men.

When he died he placed his mantle upon the shoulders of Dr. Robert R. Moton, whom he had trained to carry high the torch of Tuskegee Institute as a leavening force in the promulgation of goodwill, understanding and mutual cooperation.

In Dr. Moton we found a worthy guardian of the faith that was Booker T. Washington. We found more; we found in Dr. Moton a man of great character as exemplified by his actions on the evening that the Ku Klux Klan called at his home on the campus of Tuskegee to threaten his life if he did not sign a memorandum to the President of the United States signifying his endorsement of the appointment of a white man as head of the veterans facility at Tuskegee.

I well remember how thrilled I was to read in the Negro press of Dr. Moton on this occasion telling the Ku Klux Klan that he had been going about the country telling whites and blacks that there was a fundamental decency and sense of fairmindness in white men, even in the Deep South, which would not force an issue which would prove to the world that all he had said about the best white people being the best friend of colored people was a lie; that if this could not be demonstrated on this occasion, he might as well die as he would have nothing to live for.

The report had it that one of the Ku Klux Klan gang said to Dr. Moton, "I would give $25,000 if you were a white man." The statement, I am sure, was in recognition of the fact that this member of the Ku Klux Klan saw in Dr. Moton character—that which enabled him to prefer death rather than surrender what he thought right in order to save his very life.

In all of this and much more I know about Dr. Moton, I have been quite able to see why Dr. Washington placed his mantle on his shoulders. Dr. Moton fought a good fight and kept the faith because he was a man of character.

When Dr. Moton passed he placed his mantle in the care of Dr. F. D. Patterson. It was my feeling at the time that because he was a man of character, Dr. Moton had the power to recognize character in others, and that more than anything else moved him to name Dr. Patterson as his successor.

I have watched Tuskegee through the years that Dr. Patterson has been its head. I have seen both grow. I have seen the leavening force that is Tuskegee kept and geared to the service of the nation and I have seen it do more than try to preserve itself.

Through the United Negro College Fund which is the brain child of Dr. F. D. Patterson, some thirty-two class A colored colleges have been enabled to keep their doors open to those who want to prepare themselves for complete living and the building of men and women who will in the years to come count it a privilege rather than a sacrifice to dedicate themselves to selfless service of mankind.

Dr. Patterson has recognized that when faced with lowered income from Tuskegee's endowment due to the country going off the gold standard and the passing off the scene of so many great social-minded philanthropists, some other plan had to be tried.

He has kept faith with his predecessors. He has, perhaps, made some mistakes, but if so he made them in the process of trying to do the right thing in keeping with the prosecution of the trust vested in him as head of one of the world's greatest institutions of learning, and at

the same time he has been and still is convincing more and more people of the fact that the school is developing courageous, constructive and progressive leadership.



RUSSIAN COOKING DEMONSTRATED AT TUSKEGEE.—Mrs. Valentina Mitz, Russian-born woman on a lecture tour, addressed Sunday evening chapel services at Tuskegee institute recently and spent the next day giving demonstrations to students of the home economics department in the preparation of Russian dishes. Mrs. Mitz, in native costume, is shown presenting a pan of rolls to Miss Evelyn M. James(extreme right) nutritionist in the department.—ANP photo by Polk.

Tuskegee Observes Carver Day

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — George Washington Carver Day was observed here Jan. 7 when a program of remincences and tributes replaced the regular vesper services.

Dean I. A. Derbigny who, in the absence of President F. D. Patterson, presided, opened the program by reading the official proclamation issued by President Harry S. Truman on Dec. 28, 1945 declaring Jan. 5, 1946 as the day for tributes to the great scientist.

G. B. Love, director of auto-mechanics and president of the Gamma Chapter Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity of which Dr. Carver was a member, reviewed Dr. Carver's activities with the chapter during the 24 year of his membership.

An incident related by Mr. Love showed Dr. Carver's self-effacing modesty. The chapter planned a banquet to honor him on the occasion of the 40th year of his service at the institute. "A waste of money," said Dr. Carver, "Why not put the money into a display case for the Museum." The case was presented.

GAVE LIFE SAVINGS

Dr. Russell W. Brown, director of the George Washington Carver Foundation told how Dr. Carver in 1940 had given his life savings amounting to approximately $60,000 to start the Foundation which would devote itself to research in the field of southern agriculture and provide opportunities for deserving and qualified Negro students who wish to do graduate work in research.

On Saturday and Sunday, students, teachers and visitors, spent periods in the Carver Museum observing the hundreds of specimens on display and renewing their appreciation of Dr. Carver's service to the South and to humanity.

It was announced that President Patterson was featured as a radio speaker in Cleveland as part of a city-wide observance of Carver Day in Ohio.

Tuskegee Gets Grant

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(SNS) —According to President F. D. Patterson, a grant of $3,400 has been received from Swift and Company for a continuation of the study of the mung bean as a poultry feed at Tuskegee Institute.

TUSKEGEE LAUNCHES BROTHERHOOD WEEK

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.—The Rev. W. H. Marmion, pastor, St. Mary's-on-the-Highlands Episcopal Church, Birmingham, and former Alabama Interracial Commission chairman, opened Brotherhood Week observance here Feb. 17 in the Institute Chapel.

Frances Monroe, Drue King Wed

DORCHESTER, Mass. — Miss Frances L. Monroe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest M. Munroe and Drue King, son of Dr. and Mrs. Drue King of Tuskegee, were married recently the home of the bride, Bookledge St.

The Rev. Samuel L. Laviscount pastor of St. Mark Congregational Church, officiated.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, was unattended. She wore a white net and eyelet embroided gown and the veil and orange blossoms worn by her mother at the latter's wedding. Cpl. Abram King, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. George and Alvin Monroe, brothers of the bride, were ushers.

On HEL Staff

Mrs. King, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, holds a Phi Beta Kappa key. She received her master's degree at Boston University; taught two years at Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C., and is now engaged in aptitude testing at the Human Engineering Laboratory of Boston. She is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Mr. King is a graduate of Harvard College; was a member of the Harvard Glee Club, and served three years in the U.S. Army in India. He is planning to study medicine.

Among the 200 guests present were the following out-of-town guests: Dr. and Mrs. Drue King Sr., of Tuskegee; Mrs. Sara Talbot of Newport, R.I.; Dr. and Mrs. B. D. Boyd of Washington, D.C.; Capt. and Mrs. Reynold Birch of Gardiner, Me.; Mrs. Bessie Craft of New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Holt and J. Holt of Springfield.

Progress Revealed in Tuskegee Report

NEW YORK (ANP)—Both physical and financial progress and an enrollment of 2,500, largest in its history, was revealed here recently in the annual report to the board by president F. D. Patterson and Luther H. Foster.

President Patterson was given authority to proceed with experimentation on low-cost housing

BEHIND THE SCENES

Use of Tuskegee Address Puts Institute on Spot

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON

They may not make a public issue of it, but the Tuskegee crowd does not look with too much favor on the activities of S. J. Phillips, who was recently instrumental in having the bill passed commemorating Booker T. Washington on a memorial coin. Phillips, who uses a Tuskegee address for the publication of his magazine, "The Negro Worker," and plans to build an industrial school at Booker T.'s birthplace in Virginia, is not affiliated with the Institute but lives in the town of Tuskegee.



Ralph Matthews

This, according to school officials, gives the erroneous impression that his activities are carried on by, and have the blessings of, the school.

Another bone of contention is that the fund raising activities of the Phillips organization also causes embarrassment to Tuskegee.

Such activities, it is said, kept the Tuskegee group constantly disavowing any connection during the recent Negro College Fund Drive when many people demanded to know why Tuskegee was sponsoring another insdustrial school in Virginia.

The truth is that there is nothing Dr. Fred D. Patterson, the president, can do about it because Phillips is legally entitled to use his Tuskegee address. If people make the error of failing to dissociate the town from the school, that is his good fortune and the latter's hard luck.

UN Delegate Defender From India

Tuskegee's Annual Appeal

At this season of the year, many friends throughout the country send to Tuskegee Institute used clothing, shoes and other gifts for distribution among maladjusted but deserving farm families. During the past year, when scarcity and high prices of such commodities lifted them out of the reach of sub-marginal families, these gifts, through judicious distributions have relieved suffering and unnecessary privation, especially among children.

We are, therefore, renewing our appeal this year because as winter approaches rural school teachers and other field workers bring reports that, despite some areas of rural prosperity, there are other areas where poverty stalks in many drab and weather-beaten cabins.

Some friends prefer to send cash with which we purchase simple but colorful fruits, candies and toys, as well as underwear, hose, rubbers, etc. Christmas distribution is made according to recorded individual or family needs and gift-wrapped for delivery during the holiday season.

Contributions of all kinds should be addressed to: F. D. PATTERSON, President, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Sees Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE — Fulfilling a promise he made himself as a youth, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, author, editor, and political economist, visited here last week at the close of the U. N. assembly in N. Y., where he was a member of the Indian delegation.

"The world over a new spirit is abroad," said the Indian educator, in an address to students and teachers. "We in our country of 400 million people have lighted the torch of liberty for non-white peoples of the world." He then recounted the successful efforts made at the conference to prevent annexation of Southwest Africa by the South African Union.

In a brief visit of two days, Dr. Sundaram saw one of the laboratory schools conducted under supervision of the school of education, and, in company of the agricultural extension leaders, visited and interviewed a half dozen sharecropping farmers. He also attended vespers and met an assembly group of teachers and students.

Asked for a brief message to the Negroes of America, Dr. Sundaram said:

"One in 10 in the U.S.A. is a Negro, meaning thereby an underprivilged or unprivileged person. But 14 million people who are alive to their rights cannot be submerged forever. The Negro community in America can with confidence march ahead. My heart is gladdened by this brief visit to Tuskegee, for I have found here evidence of the glorious dawn in front of us."

Brigham, Washington Agricultural Official, Visits Tuskegee



The Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla. Sat 10-12-46

TUSKEGEE, — (ANP) — IN a busy week-end here, Reuben Brigham, assistant director, Agricultural Extension service, Washington, attended a rural church, visited homes of several Negro farm families and was the principal speaker at Vesper on Sunday evening, Sept. 22.

In his address in the institute chapel, Mr. Brigham gave a glowing tribute to T. M. Campbell for his 40 years of continuous service in the extention service.

Results of extension service programs in Macon county were revealed to the visitor through tours to such farm homes as that of Mrs. Mary L. Simpson, near Notasulga whose modernly equipped residence and successful soil building program, invite many sightseers during the year. "Mrs. Daly our home agent and Mr. Thurston our county agent, tell me what to do and I do it," said Mrs. Simpson in response to one of Mr. Brigham's questions.

At the home of another widow, Mrs. Amelia Chambliss of Cowles Station community, Mr. Brigham saw a long cherished ambition realized. For more than 50 years Mrs. Chambliss has lived in a one room cabin with a shed. Last year as a result of war prices for farm products, thrifty living and the sale of canned fruits and vegetables, Mrs. Chambliss moved from her cabin into a five-room house. She express great pride in having an important government official from Washington see the fruits of her labors.

At Herbert Forte's home in La Place community, Mr. Brigham saw a farmer who specializes in scientific crop rotation and averages $40 per month from the sale of milk in addition to his regular farm activities.

A heavy downpour of rain did not deter J. D. Lewis of Shorters from having the visitors see his crops, his fine pasture and the more than 200 head of cattle. He bundled members of the party into to two jeeps, and sped them over his broad acres thus following his scheduled as planned.

Mr. Brigham was pleased to at the home of Simpson, one ... Star county, a son and daughter with 4-H beef cattle projects and the boy entering college this year from the sale of prize cattle which he raised last year. Members of the Negro extension staff of Alabama accompanied Mr Brigham on the tour.

Left to right (seated) Miss Myrtle Hollinger, state 4-H club leader; Mrs. L. R. Daly, Macon county home demonstration agent; T. M Campbell, Reuben Brigham; Misses Ruth L. Rivers and M. L. Mynand, district home agents. (Standing) W. B. Hill, district agent; T. R. Agnew, State 4-H club agent; Dr. J. R. Otis, state leader of Negro extension work for Alabama; C. C. Lanier, district agent and R. T. Thurston, Macon county farm demonstration agent.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
December 31, 1946

LOW-COST HOUSING PLAN TO BE SHOWN

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 30—(AP)—A demonstration in low-cost housing through use of sand and gravel is scheduled during the farm and home week program at Tuskegee Institute, Jan. 15-22, President F. D. Patterson announced.

Speakers during the week, he said, will include Ralph McGill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution; P. L. Prattis, editor of The Pittsburgh Courier; and P. H. Stone, director of Negro extension work for Georgia.

Dr. Patterson said theme for the program will be "present opportunities for the farm family" with particular emphasis upon methods for operating small farms successfully.

A livestock show for 4-H and NFA members will be held Tuesday morning, Jan. 21.

CIO Director Heard In Lecture On "Bill Of Rights" At Tuskegee

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.— Dec. 24, 1946— "America's primary responsibility" said George L. P. Weaver, Director, CIO anti-discrimination committee in opening the Carnahan lecture series here, is take the Bill of Rights out of its beautiful frame hanging on the courthouse wall and make it a reality in the lives of each of its citizens— its citizens in Alabama and Mississippi as well as in New York." Fri. 12-27-46

During his three day visit here, Mr. Weaver was guest lecturer at classes in Economics and History and met many assembly groups of students and teachers.

"The American Federation of Labor was not prepared to deal sussessfully with the needs of workers in great mass production industries," explained Mr. Weaver as he related the dramatic rise of the CIO. "Some of the craft unions," he said, considered unskilled workers 'riff-raff' who would hurt, not help, the union movement."

Organized in 1935, the CIO won its first great test for recognition in 1936 when after a six-week strike, Goodyear of Akron capitulated. This was followed by a victory for the Steelworkers Organizing Committee under the able leadership of Phillip Murray.

The sympathy of President ... sevelt for the unions encouraged the movement and "the re-election of President Roosevelt and of the progressive Congressmen and Governors in 1936 was due in part to CIO efforts," said the speaker.

In reviewing the work of the committee to Abolish Discrimination of which he is Director, Mr. Weaver said:

"A total of 100 anti-discrimination committees have been formed in state and local CIO Industrial Union Councils as well as in a good many of our international unions, for the purpose of bringing our policy to the rank and file. Included in the functions of these committees are the distribution of informative materials on the subject of racial relations, participation in area conferences to discuss racial problems, investigation of complaints of discrimination.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn. 12-27-46

At Tuskegee

Hyndreds, View Hobby, Art Show

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Several hundred enthusiastic spectators crowded the Student Recreation Center at Tuskegee to view an unusual hobby and art exhibit.

Especially impressive were the handsome crocheted bedspreads and tablecloths exhibited by Mesdames Allen, Bias, Chenault, Derbigny, Steele, Walwyn and Wilkins. Miss Tenita Simmons exhibited a meticulously sewn checkered sateen rainbow quilt. Exquisite small pieces included crocheted hostess aprons and doilies, cut-work vanity and bridge sets, and frothy lace neckwear. Sat. 12-21-46

In the art division, Isaac Hathaway exhibited a bust of T. M. Campbell, one of Frederick Douglass, plaques of Booker T. Washington, and George Washington Carver and masks of numerous Negro artists. D. Freeman was represented by several landscapes and portraits that revealed discerning brushwork. Strikingly beautiful photographic studies by Marshall Stokes lined two walls and covered every imaginable subject.

19s 1946

Historical Data

Daughter Signs Charter to Memorial

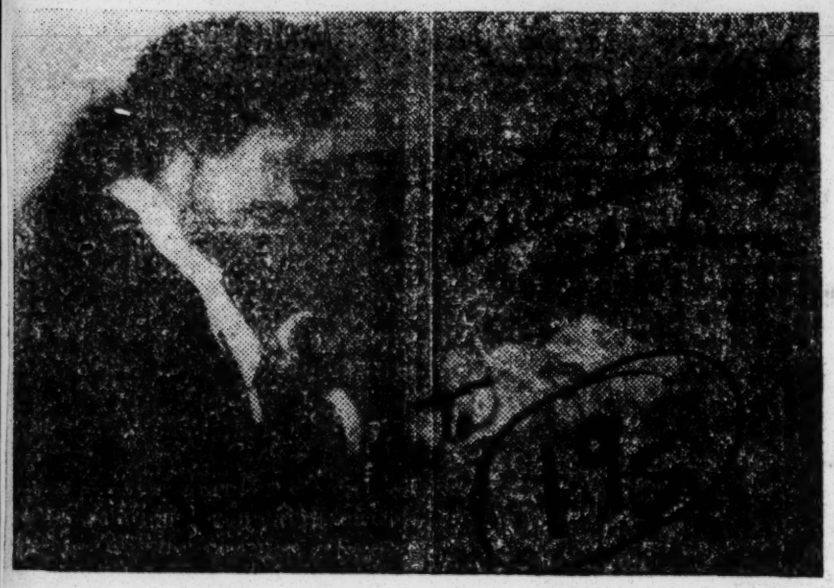


Photo shows Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, only living child of Booker T. Washington, signing the charter for the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial in Franklin County, Virginia.

This program is wide in scope and includes the restoration of the log cabin in which Booker T. Washington was born, the establishment of a type of "living, breathing" memorial that will make Booker T. Washington more real to the Negro children of America; the establishment of a demonstration farm; securing organizational cooperation throughout the country; a good-will building program; a consolidated elementary school; a regional vocational school, a radio station, an official organ, "The Booker T. Washington Birthplace Voice"; the organizing of Better Workers' institutes in areas thruout the country where Negroes are located in large numbers, and a museum showing the Negro's African background and his present achievements in the arts and sciences. Sat 2-23-46

S. J. Phillips, outstanding graduate of Tuskegee institute, who is president of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, states that this will be a $2,000,000 project—one million to be used in establishing the memorial, and one million for endowment. A national campaign is being planned and will be launched soon to raise these funds. Since Booker T. Washington was born in Virginia, this state has taken the lead. There will be a $25,000 Appropriation Bill before the present session of the Virginia General Assembly.

Sat. 4-6-46

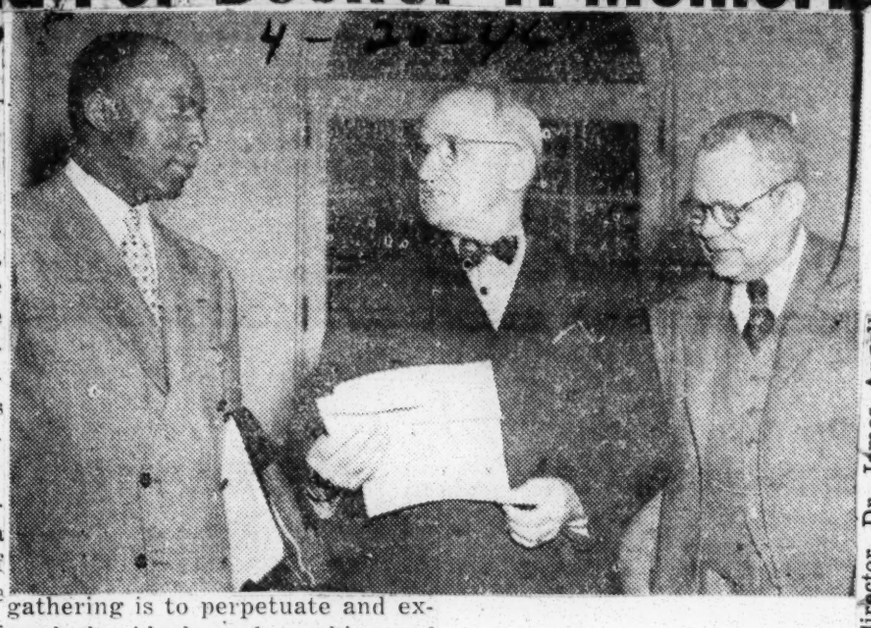


ROCKY MOUNT, Va. — Booker T Washington, III, grandson of the immortal Booker T. Washington will cast the first spade of soil in the ground breaking ceremonies which will be held on the old Burrough's Plantation in Franklin County, Virginia on April 5th to mark the beginning of the establishment of the $2,000,000 memorial which is planned to commemorate the life of Booker T. Washinvton and to perpetuate his ideals and teachings. Young Mr. Washington who is an architect, will also assist in the planning of the memorial. Houston Texas

S. J. Phillips, President of the Booker T. Washington Memorial, states that the program of the memorial will characterize the theme of Booker T. Washington's life, "Helpfulness Towards Others." The country's response to the appeal for contributions is highly encouraging.

Break Ground For Booker T. Memorial

Louisiana Weekly



4-20-46

Rockymount, Va., April 15—On the day previous to the "ground-breaking" ceremonies of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial located in Franklin County, Va., President Truman held a conference with Mr. S. J. Phillips and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, President and Secretary of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, pictured above, to discuss plans for the $2,000,000 development. The conference was held at the White House in Washington, D. C. New Orleans

The Governor of the State, various members of the Virginia House of Delegates, the Judge of the District, the Mayor of the City, the Superintendent of Education, County and City Officials, Ministers and their congregations, Telephone and Telegraph operators, Schools, leaders and individuals in every walk of life cooperated in leaving no stone unturned to make these "ground-breaking" ceremonies a never-to-be-forgotten event. 4-20-46

Mr. S. D. Ferguson, outstanding citizen of Roanoke, presented to Booker T. Washington III the shovel with which the ground was broken. The "ground-breaking" exercises took place on which was once the "Burroughs' Plantation" near Hale's Ford within fifty feet of the spot where Booker Washington was born. To make the occasion more significant, the actual ground-breaking was assigned to his grandson, Booker T. III. The Sears, Roebuck and Company in Roanoke asked for the privilege of donating the shovel as a tribute from the Company of which Mr. Julius Rosenwald was President at the time of his association with Dr. Washington in the building of the famed Rosenwald's School Program.

Dr. G. Lake Imes of Baltimore, Maryland, Field Representative for the Presbyterian Church, spoke eloquently on the life and achievements of Booker T. Washington. In part, he said:

"We are not gathered today to add lustre to the name of Booker Washington, for by his own labors he has given a lustre to his name far beyond our poor power to add or detract. The purpose of our gathering is to perpetuate and extend the ideals and teachings of this great American. To his own people he said: 'We shall prosper in proportion as we put brains and skill into the ordinary occupations of life.' When he uttered this phrase, work was generally looked upon as a disgrace, as a sign of inferiority, as a thing fit only for slaves. But he lived to see a great change in the matter among all classes of people. And in the world upon which we are entering, more and more is it being looked upon as a disgrace NOT to work with hands and brain to make this world a better place for all of us to live in. . . "I want in closing to add a word about Mr. S. J. Phillips, the leader in this movement of which this exercise is only the first step. I know of no man anywhere who has more of the vision, more of the spirit, and more of the constructive ability that characterized Booker T. Washington than has Mr. Phillips. It is true also that he has the full confidence of his people in his integrity, his unselfishness and his ability to accomplish successfully this movement which he has started to perpetuate and spread the teachings and ideals of Booker T. Washington through this Birthplace Memorial for which we break the ground today." 4-20-46

S. J. Phillips, President of the Memorial, stated that more than 2,000 people attended the "ground-breaking" ceremonies.

Fame director, Dr. James Angell, pictured Dr. Washington as "an inspiration to every American who forges ahead, despite the obstacles placed in his way."

Impressive ceremonies preceded the unveiling of the bronze bust in the Gould Memorial library on the New York University campus. The bust prior to the unveiling, cited Washington's rise from slavery to sculptured likeness, executed by the Hall of Fame.

Break Ground For $2,000,000 Booker Washington Memorial

Chicago Defender Sat 4-13-46

B. T. Washington Bust Unveiled In Hall Of Fame

(Defender Network Bureau)

NEW YORK—The doors of the Hall of Fame for Great Americans opened for the first time in history last Thursday to admit the bronze bust of a Negro—Dr. Booker T. Washington.

Calling it a privilege to pay tribute to the noted educator-founder of Alabama's Tuskegee Institute, President Harry S. Truman, in a letter to the

ROCKYMOUNT, Va.— Ground-children were given a holiday to breaking ceremonies for the proposed $2,000,000 Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, focused the attention of state and nation this week on the log cabin 16 miles from here in which great educator was born.

A motorcade carried practically the entire population of this town, as well as a score of distinguished visitors to what formerly was the Burroughs Plantation, where Booker T. Washington III lifted the spadeful of earth that symbolized the beginning of the erection of the physical tribute to the man who rose to the Hall of Fame from a slave's cabin.

A message from Gov. William Tuck, who expressed regret at not being present, was high point of the ceremonies. All Rockymount school

Sat 4-13-46

on the day before the ceremonies for the pro-attend. Booker T. Washington, president, and Emmett J. Scott, secretary, of the Memorial, conferred in Washington with President Truman.

In addition to Booker T. Washington III, grandson of the Tuskegee founder, four other relatives were present: John Washington, nephew; Mrs. Netting Douglas, granddaughter; little Nettie Washington Douglas, great-granddaughter, and Mrs. Washington, daughter-in-law. Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, only living child, was unable to appear.

Collection of funds for the memorial was given a boost recently with the appropriation by the Virginia Legislature of $15,000. Largely instrumental in securing the grant

"That rise is in the great American tradition of advancement by industry, patience and perseverance. We are proud to have an America that counts this man among its heroes."

Miss Gloria Davidson Washington, a granddaughter of the famed educator, unveiled the bust.

Dr. Washington became eligible for election 25 years after his death in 1915 and narrowly missed being chosen in the ninth quinquiennial election to the Hall of Fame in 1940. He was one of four elected in 1945, the others being Sidney Lanier, Walter Reed and Thomas Paine. 6-1-41

Huntsville Speech Quoted

A bronze tablet below the bust bears a quotation from an address which Washington delivered before the Southern Industrial Convention in Huntsville, Ala., on Columbus Day, 1899: "The highest test of the civilization of a race is its willingness to extend a helping hand to the less fortunate."

Booker T. Washington was born a slave in Virginia in 1858. He worked his way through Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute as a janitor. He later taught in Hampton and in 1881 was chosen to organize a school at Tuskegee, Ala.

As head of Tuskegee he emphasized the importance of industrial and agricultural training to produce real efficiency and independence for the Negro. He traveled widely and was honored with degrees from Dartmouth and Harvard.

Booker T. Washington Coin For Memorial Is Approved

Jacksonville, Fla

WASHINGTON, July 23. (AP)—A bill authorizing the minting of 5,000,000 half dollars "to perpetuate the ideals and teachings of Booker T. Washington," the late negro educator, was approved today by the Senate Banking Committee.

The measure previously passed the House unanimously. Ved 7244

The coins will be sold at face value to the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial Association, which plans to sell them for $1 each. The profit will be used to establish an industrial training school for negroes at Rocky Mount, Va., where Washington was born a slave.

Charleston S. C. News-Courier

December 15, 1946

Booker T. Washington Coins Are Distributed

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 16, (INS): The first set of coins honoring Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee institute, was presented to Governor Chauncey Sparks today at Montgomery.

The presentation, one of similar ceremonies throughout the county, was made in Alabama by John H. Washington, Jr., nephew of the famed negro educator whom the new 50-cent coins honor.

COIN ISSUE HONORS TUSKEGEE FOUNDER

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22—(AP)—On the eve of the release from the Philadelphia Mint of a limited number of Booker T. Washington commemorative half-dollars, one of the first of the coins struck off was presented today to the Rev. William L. Bentley, pastor of Emmanuel Institutional Baptist Church.

The presentation was made by Dr. Horace C. Scott, deputy state secretary of health. The first coin struck off went to Gov. Edward Martin.

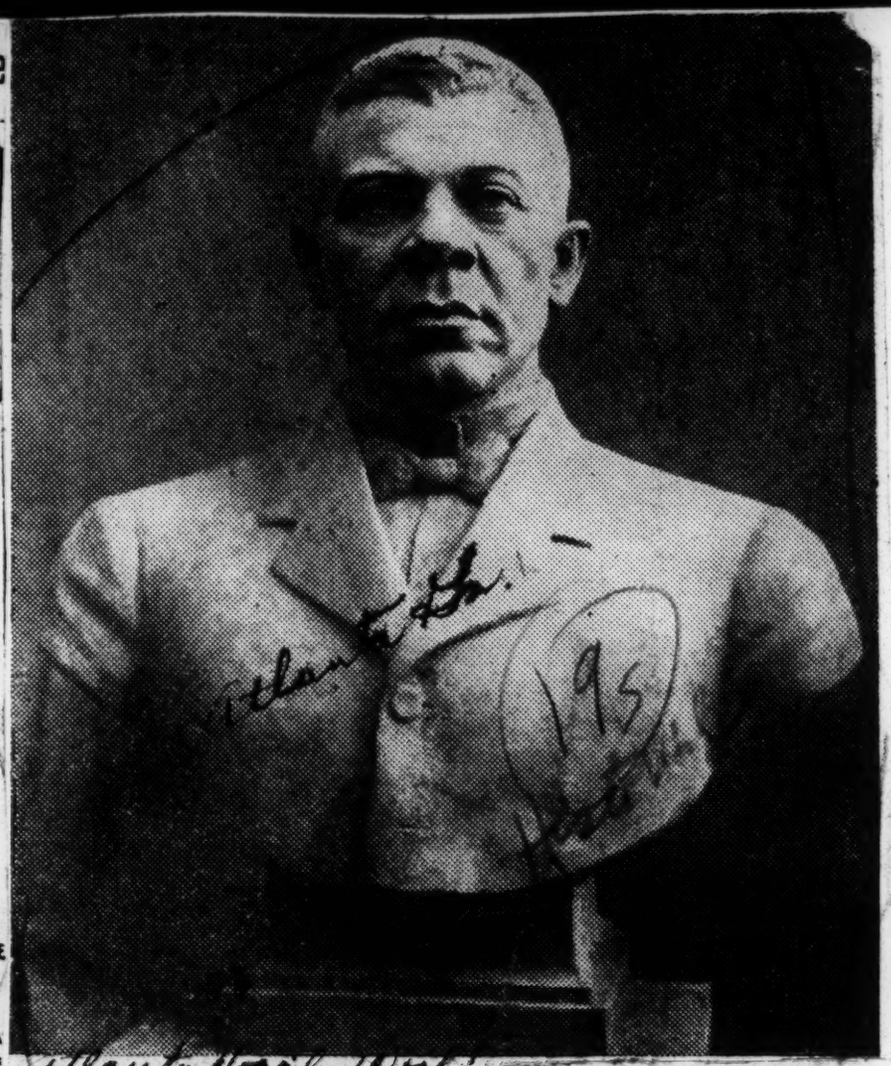
The coin, first issued by the United States honoring a Negro, bears on its face the likeness of the noted educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute, Ala. On its obverse side are representations of the log cabin in which Washington was born a slave and the Hall of Fame to which he was elected last May.

Isaac Hathaway, Negro sculpture instructor at Tuskegee, designed the coins, which will be placed in circulation here tomorrow.

Interesting People --By Geo. S. Lee

Norfolk Va. Journal & Guide 5-17-41





Atlanta Daily World

TO BE UNVEILED MAY 23—Bust of the late Booker T. Washington, noted Negro educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, which will be unveiled in the Hall of Fame of New York University during ceremonies on May 23. His granddaughter, Portie Davidson Washington, Howard University student, will unveil the bust which is the work of Richmond Barthe, first Negro sculptor ever to have a bust admitted to the Hall of Fame. Pitts. 5-31-41



The Informer, Houston Sat. 9-21-46

TUSKEGEE POLIO PAT EXHIBIT HANDICRAFT — . .

Frank Howard, Fort Deposit, Ala., (right) and Eli Robinson, Baltimore, (left) discuss a hand-woven rug and other articles made by the patients at the infantile paralysis center at Tuskegee Institute.

In a recent exhibit more than 75 articles from whisk brooms to luncheon sets and from pot holders to jewelry boxes were shown. Instructors in handicrafts at the polio-center are Mrs. Lizelle P. Allen and Miss Carrie B. Kinner.

"This exhibit," said Dr. John W. Chenault, head of the center, "represents only the beginning of a larger rehabilitation program to train our patients for useful occupations." Sat. 9-21-46 (ANP).

The Call Fri. 12-13-46

19



Kansas City, Mo.

PLANS MARCH OF DIMES DRIVE.—The Steering committee of Zeta Sigma chapter of Delta Sigma Theta sorority meets in the office of Dr. John W. Chenault, director of infantile paralysis unit, Tuskegee institute, Ala., to discuss plans for the March of Dimes drive for the Tuskegee chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc. Shown in the above picture, seated left to right, Mrs. Elaine Freeman Thomas, Carolyn Walcott Ford, and Otoria Williams Drye. Standing, left to right, Lettie Younge Waddell, Barbara Bond Tolliver, and Dorothy Sultan Chenault. Fri. 12-13-46

March Of Dimes Drive, Jan. 14-31

Journals inside "A"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Active participation of Negroes is already indicated as the 1946 March of Dimes, nation-wide appeal of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, gets under way. The campaign will open officially on Monday, Jan. 14, by Foundation President Basil O'Connor.

Dedicated to the memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, great war president who founded the national foundation, the eighteen-day March of Dimes will continue through Jan. 31. Spearheaded by foundation chapters in nearly all of the 3,070 counties of the nation, the annual fund-raising appeal is supported by men, women and children of all races and faiths.

13th APPEAL Sat. 1-5-46

This will be the thirteenth yearly appeal for funds in the war against infantile paralysis. Negroes in major cities are volunteering their services in this intensive and necessary campaign for funds to aid poliomylitis victims, regardless of age, race, creed or color.

Organizations with which they are actively affiliated have endorsed the national foundation and its determination that polio shall be conquered. They will address their contributions to their home town chapters.

HARLEM MILE O'DIMES

The first Mile O'Dimes stand in this city's Harlem will be officially inaugurated at a noon-day rally on Tuesday, Jan. 15, in front of the Apollo Theatre on West 125th street, it was announced by Charles H. Bynum, director of interracial activities for the national foundation. The project will be directed by an interracial committee of which Edward J. Bernath, public school principal, and Mrs. Gertrude A. Robinson, national president of Phi Delta Kappa Sorority, are co-chairmen. Norfolk Va.

This year, concert hall will replace the traditional ballroom in observance of Jan. 30 as hundreds of cities and towns. That night President Truman will be one of the speaker on the full hour four-network show to be broadcast from Washington and ollywood.

POLIO RECORD

More than 13,000 men, women and children in the United States were victims of infantile paralysis in 1945, making it the fourth highest year on record. In 1943 and 1944, the nation had 12,429 and 19,053 cases, respectively. The three-year total, 1943-45 inclusive, is greater than has ever been reported previously for any five year period. The peak reported for any one year in this county was in 1916, when more than 27,000 persons were stricken by the Great Crippler.

19s 1946

Infantile Paralysis Center



Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
2-16-46

PROMOTED—Miss Warrena A. Turpin of Clanton, Ala., registered nurse and 1938 Tuskegee Institute graduate of the School of Nursing, was promoted recently to supervisor of orthopedics at the Infantile Paralysis Center located at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Miss Turpin had previously been employed as head nurse of the Center.—ANP.



DR. DEBORAH CANNAN PARTRIDGE

Leads County Infantile Paralysis Drive

DR. DEBORAH CANNON PARTRIDGE, associate professor of education. Tuskegee Institute, Ala., was director of the March of Dimes campaign for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in Macon county.

Dr. Partridge worked through the Alpha Xi Zeta chapter of Zeta Phi Beta sorority which sponsored the drive for the Tuskegee Institute chapter of the national foundation. The campaign included a benefit movie, dances, letters of appeal to distant as well as local friends.

All of the public schools in the

Rehabilitated Polio Victim To Open Studio

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.
1-5-46



Albert Carter, polio patient who has been rehabilitated at the Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis unit, will open a photographic studio in his home town, Augusta, Ga. Carter, now 23, contracted polio at the age of nine months and is a good example of a patient who has passed from the ranks of the helpless to the status of a self supporting citizen.

county, churches, the Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee Army Air field, Tuskegee, and the Institute community participated. (ANP PHOTO)

More Than $850,000 Spent At Tuskegee On Infantile Paralysis

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.
1-26-46

NEW YORK, N. Y. — More than $850,000 has been spent at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama for treatment of Negro victims of infantile paralysis during the past five years, Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, said this week.

The Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center is the main hospital for treatment of Negro poliomyelitis patients and training of Negro physicians and nurses in the care of polio patients.

1-26-46

Since 1941, the National Foundation has granted $742,503.69 to the Tuskegee Center from funds collected in the annual March of Dimes. Local chapters of the National Foundation have presented a total of **$120,000 to the center, in addition to paying for treatment of patients in their own communities.**

More than 200 polio patients from communities in 14 states have received treatment at the Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis Center. Four of these states lack proper facilities for the local care of their infantile patients victims.

1-26-46

The age range of these patients has been from one year to thirty-six years. They have come from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Over $850,000 spent for polio victims at Tuskegee

Los Angeles Tribune

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Negro polio victims have received more than $850,000 worth of treatment during the past five years at Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis center here, the main hospital for treatment of Negro polio patients and training of Negro physicians and nurses in the care of polio patients, it was revealed today by Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

The National Foundation has granted $724,503.69 of this total from funds collected in the annual March of Dimes, Jan. 14-31, and local chapters of the Foundation have given $120,000, besides paying for treatment of patients in their own communities.

More than 200 patients, from one to 36 years in age, have come from communities in 14 states, as far north as New York and as far west as Illinois, to the center here, where facilities for after-care of victims have been enlarged to 56 beds, through grants from the Foundation and the Federal Works Agency.

2-2-46

Physicians and nurses training in polio care is made under a five-year grant of $280,735 to the institution. A new nurses' home is under construction here to house 100 nurses and provide proper classroom facilities for them.

Vocational rehabilitation of patients and education of child victims is provided with the cooperation of the Alabama State Department of Education, Tuskegee Institute's vocational rehabilitation departments, and state commissions for crippled children in the patients' home states.

The polio center is housed in a modern, three-story fireproof building linked to Tuskegee's John A. Andrew Memorial hospital by a corridor. The basement contains a 20,000 gallon, temperature-controlled pool; a gymnasium equipped with whirlpool and leg baths; electrotherapy machines, and other physical therapy equipment. On the top floor is a sun deck. Dr. John W. Chenault, Tuskegee medical director and a former Rockefeller Fellow in orthopedic surgery at both the Universities of Chicago and Iowa, is head of the center.

Segregation Must Go



AUBREY WILLIAMS,
former NYA administrator and now editor of a CIO Farmers' union publication in Montgomery, Ala., who told an interracial ministers' conference at Tuskegee Institute, last week, that "we shall not get rid of some of our problems in America until we get rid of segregation, and all that goes along with it." He said Southern white youth are more reasonable than their elders and called upon ministers, farmers and labor to unite to preserve the gains made during the New Deal.

Zetas Get $4,880 In Polio Drive

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.
2-2-46

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Alpha Zeta numerous chapters of the Zeta Phi chapter of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority Beta Sorority and other Greek let- at Tuskegee Institute raised $4,880 ter organizations and from frater- in a recent infantile paralysis drive. nal organizations.

The campaign attracted donors Outstanding among the activities from all sections of the country. to raise funds was the March of The funds were collected from Dimes ball sponsored by the local

the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, the thirteenth annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament, held in Logan Hall, the Institute, personnel and employees from the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala.; the Tuskegee Army Air Field, Tuskegee, Ala., and by a group of civic and business leaders both colored and white from all sections of Macon county, Ala., contributed generously. Music for this affair was furnished free by the Tuskegee Army Air Field, Fort Benning, Ga., and orchestras from the Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Other Balls were sponsored by the Washington Public School, Tuskegee, Ala., and by a Maggie Young Forte, Doris Boddeck, Sara Locklair, Annie Gunn, Lillian Drew, Florence Sorrell, Bettye Steele Turner, Fragelia Thompson Jackson and Eunice Dent.

Sat. 4-20-46

Madams Lucille Womack Brown, Marie B. Williamson, Lucille Maddux, Alice Donaldson, Mary Moore, Bennie Ware Rankin, Lillian Inge, Minnie Hartsfield, Zenobia Smith Bias, Mildred Bunton.

local chapter of Sorority are: Dr. chairman of the

W. E. B. DuBois

The Winds Of Time

Chicago Defender

Tuskegee Battles Polio

ONE OF THE GREAT services that Tuskegee Institute is giving the world is its care for Negro children suffering from infantile paralysis. During the year 1944 there were nineteen thousand new cases of this terrible disease in the United States. How many of these victims were Negroes we do not know but it is safe to assume that nearly two thousand must have been. Some of these found beds in regular hospitals but most of those in the South had no hospitalization except at Tuskegee. Tuskegee treated thirty of these children in 1941, fifty-seven in 1942, forty-eight in 1943 and thirty-six in 1944 or one hundred and seventy-one in all.



Tuskegee Center is on a smaller scale the same kind of institution as the Georgia Spring Foundation ninety miles away. The two are the only ones in the country devoted to the one disease of poliomyelitis. The National Foundation founded by Franklin Delano Roosevelt made its first grant to Tuskegee only a year after its incorporation. Tuskegee was chosen because of its average low humidity, its mild winters and temperate climate. There is no other complete hospital for the care of Negro crippled children in the area from Nashville to New Orleans and from Atlanta to Jacksonville.

Dedicated In 1941

THE CENTER was dedicated January 15, 1941 and the first patient, a nine-year-old boy from Thomasville, Ga., was admitted February 19. Dr. John W. Chenault is at the head of the center assisted by seven nurses and a physical therapist. Dr. Patterson of Tuskegee has said, "The unit was not built with the idea of reaching all Negro patients, but to be a center for training doctors, nurses and physical therapists and for studying unusual cases. It is taking some patients, and will take more. But the greatest good will come through the kind of cases successfully treated and the enriching experience afforded Negro doctors, among whom there are a present dangerously few orthopedic surgeons."

The center is housed near the graveyard where Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver are buried and is a part of the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital. Patients have come to this center not only from Alabama but as far north as New York and as far west as Oklahoma. More than half are from Alabama and Georgia. A two weeks institute on the care of infantile paralysis was held in June in which the teaching staff of Georgia Warm Springs Foundation participated and there were in attendance six doctors, sixteen public health nurses and six institutional nurses and ten private nurses. A part of the training of student nurses in the regular Institute nursing school is spent in this center.

Plans For Enlarging Center

ALREADY plans for enlarging the center have been made. The present building is three stories, fire proof brick, with a sound proof lobby. Entering are the doctor's office to the right and the secretary's to the left, and beyond six rooms, three on each side, dedicated to three purposes: first the plaster room where the casts are made; then the head nurse's office, then a recreation room which is a school room with books, pictures and curtains donated by the Phi Delta Kappa Sorority. On the other side are the laboratory, nurses' lounge and the brace shop where appliances are fitted. In the basement reached by electric elevator are the gymnasium, baths and machines for massage. At one end is the green tile treatment pool with a capacity of twenty thousand gallons maintained at a temperature of 92 degrees. On the top floor are six rooms with hospital beds. Each day while under treatment the children go to school and each day at meals they chant the old grace which Fisk University has used for seventy-five years:

"God is Grace and God is good
And we thank Thee for this food
We bow our heads, we must be fed
Give us, Lord, our daily bread."



NEW HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICA VISIT TUSKEGEE POLIO CENTER.—A group of student delegates to the annual meeting of the Alabama Association of the New Homemakers of America which met at Tuskegee institute viewing an "iron lung" valuable in the treatment of some forms of infantile paralysis. A nurse explains how it operates to their curious eyes. The iron lung is a gift from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The New Homemakers are raising funds to equip a class room for teaching polio children at the Tuskegee hospital.—ANP photo.

Tuskegee March Of Dimes Nets Fund Of $4,880

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— In a recent March of Dimes drive Alpha Xi Zeta Chapter of Phi Beta Sorority raised $4,880 to fight infantile paralysis.

Funds collected represent special gifts and contributions from the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, the Thirteenth Annual Southern Conference Basketball Tournament, personnel and employes of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, the Tuskegee Army Air Field, and a number of fraternal organizations.

Activities sponsored to aid the funds included the March of Dimes ball of the local Zeta Phi Beta chapter, and balls sponsored by Tuskegee'e Washington Public School and by a group of civil leaders in Mobile, Ala.

Members of the local chapter of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority are: Dr. Deborah Partride, chairman of the drive, and Mmes. Lucille Womack Brown, Marie B. Williamson, Lucille Maddux, Alice Donaldson, Mary Moore, Bennie Ware Rankin, Lillian Inge, Minnie Hartsfield, Zenobia Smith Bias, Mildred Bunton, Maggie Young Forte, Doris



Dr. John W. Chenault, left, re the director. More than 35 persons ceiving congratulations from Dr connected with the hospital attend Colbert C. Davis of Rock Island ed the banquet in tributes to Dr. Ill., Resident in Orthopedic Sur Chenault's 16 years' connection gery at the Infantile Paralysis unit with the hospital. after a banquet given in honor of

John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital

Manages Laboratory



Maxine L. Shane of Indianapolis and 1945 Indiana university graduate will manage the new laboratory recently completed in the new wing of the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital of Tuskegee Institute. Miss Shane obtained a B.S. degree in medical technology and was employed in her present position in October. (ANP)

Clinical Society to Hold Meeting at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (ANP).—The John A. Andrew Clinical Society will hold its 34th annual clinic and meeting at Tuskegee Institute on Apr. 7-12, a spokesman for the society disclosed last week.

Since the clinic was not held last year, the local committee on arrangements, in co-operation with physicians and dentists in all parts of the country, is mapping a program of post-war significance, he said.



PLANNING FOR 1946 TUSKEGEE CLINIC— The Thirty-fourth Annual Clinic and meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be resumed at Tuskegee Institute from April 7 through April 12 of this year. Since the clinic was not held in 1945, the local committee on arrangements, in cooperation with physicians and dentists in all parts of the country, is endeavoring to prepare a program of post war significance.

The local committee members left to right are: (front) Lt. Col. George C. Branche, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, Veteran Hospital Miss Eunice Rivers, R N., Special Assistant, U. S. Public Health Service; Dr. John W Chenault, Medical Director of John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital; Miss Lillian Holland, Superintendent of Nurses, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital; Dr. B. L. Jackson, Institute Dentist; (standing) Albon L. Holsey Director of Public Relations, Tuskegee Institute; Lewis A. Jackson, Puplic Relations, Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis Center, Dr. E. E. Alexander, Pharmacist, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital; Dr. Frank E. Steele; Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn; Major John R. Welch, Commandant, Tuskegee Institute.

Committee members not shown in picture are Colonel E. H. Dibble, Jr., Manager, U. S. Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama; Luther H. Foster, Jr., Treasurer, Tuskegee Institute; Louis A. Rabb, Business Officer, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Captain LeRoy Weeks and Captain T. H. Pinkney, U .S. Army Medical Corps, Tuskegee Army Air Field.

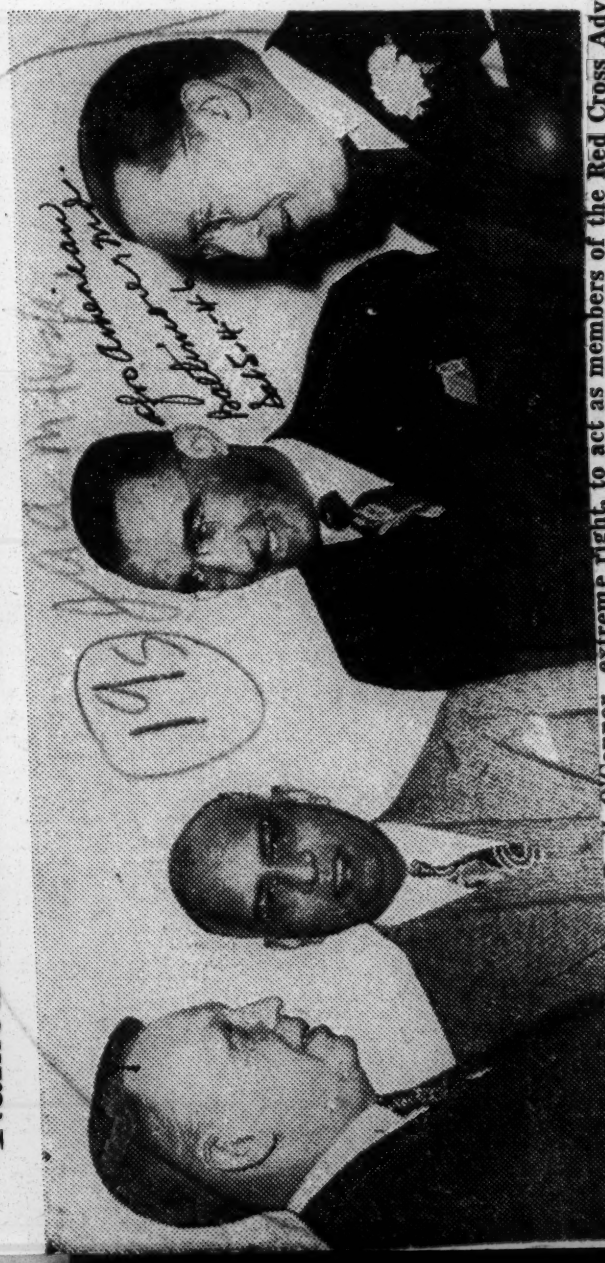


Study Infantile Paralysis Nursing Problems in South—The First Orthopedric Nursing Institute, organized and conducted by John A. Andrew Memorial hospital and school of nursing and sponsored by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis was held at Tuskegee institute January 21-31. Problems of nursing care in the south were studied. Many community physicians and nurses assisted with lectures and class and group discussions.

Among the participants were front row, left to right: Miss Claudia Durham, director, school of nurse-midwifery, Tuskegee Institute; Miss Lois Olmsted, consultant, Joint Orthopedic Advisory service, New York, N. Y.; Miss Warrena Turpin, orthepedic supervisor, Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis center.

Standing left to right: Mrs. Viola T. White, educational director, Tuskegee Institute School of nursing; Miss Bertha McElderry, director, Alabama State League of Nursing education and Miss Lillian M. Holland, director, nursing service, John A. Andrew Memorial hospital School of nursing.

Named to Red Cross Medical Advisory Board



Three physicians chosen by Basil O'Connor, extreme right, to act as members of the Red Cross Advisory Board on Health Services, met in Washington last week. Left to right, Dr. L. H. Weed, Baltimore, chairman; Dr W. R. Brown Jr., Pittsburgh and Dr. J. W. Chenault, Tuskegee.

19s 1946

Negro Year Book

Togo Priest Asks Afro-American for U.S. Yearbook

By OLLIE STEWART

ROME — Father Jean Gbikpi (pronounced bick-pie) of Togo, French Africa, who receives his doctorate in Canon law at the end of the year, is one of many churchmen taking part in the observatory by entertaining visiting dignitaries in addition to his usual duties and studies.

Father Gbikpi hopes to return to his native Togoland soon as a bishop.

A student at the Pontifical Urbano College on the hill facing Vatican City, Father Gbikpi speaks fluent French, Italian and English in addition to his native tongue and is highly spoken of by priest students as one of the most brilliant men to study in Rome.

He arrived here in 1939 and is very enthusiastic about his work. Taking me on a tour of the college that lasted two hours Father Gbikpi stated flatly, "no racial discrimination exists" in this international college which prepares men for the priesthood.

No Segregation

"Grouped according to our studies," he said, " we share common eating and sleeping places under the most advanced student. Oftimes this head student is colored and he gets only the highest of respect and admiration."

Speaking French throughout the interview, Father Gbikpi pointed out pictures of various classes of graduates which invariably included colored students.

I saw where Father Wilson of Jamaica was a leader in 1934 and later a college assistant. Wilson has now returned to Jamaica.

In March, two men from Kenya, Africa, will be ordained priests. They are Cesare Gatimo (pronounced Gat-i-mo) and Joseph Gecoche (pronounced Ge-coach-ee).

Four Eligible for Cardinalate

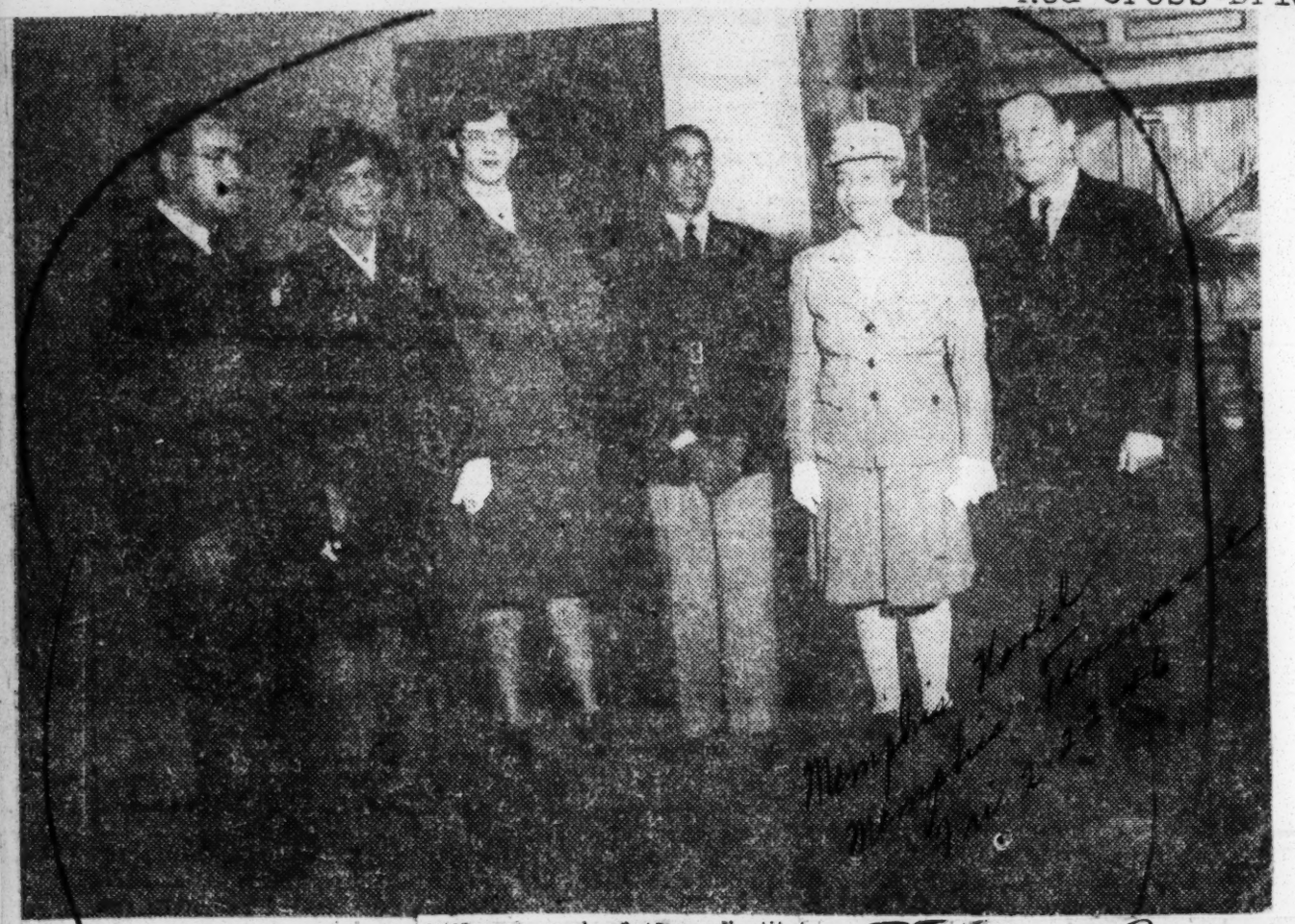
Father Gbikpi said four colored bishops are now eligible for the cardinalate. They are Bishops Faye, Senegal; Kiwanuka (pronounced Kee-we-new-ka), Uganda; Romassandraana (pronounced Roma-sandra-ana), Madagascar, and one from Ethiopia whose name was not known.

The priests have recreation halls with a billiard and ping pong tables. Each man's room has a table, closet and soft bed. The lights are turned out at ten o'clock.

Their breakfast includes coffee, bread and marmalade, and for lunch and dinner, some kind of meat.

Standing on the roof looking directly across at the windows of the Pope, I asked Father Gbikpi what he wanted especially from America.

He replied, "the latest edition of the Negro Yearbook" and after that a closer union and understanding between colored Americans and Africans. Only about 25 years old, Father Gbikpi is typical of Africa's hope for the future.



TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE PLANS 1946 RED CROSS DRIVE—Plans and preliminary steps for opening the 1946 Red Cross Drive at Tuskegee Institute were initiated in two recent meetings. Miss Myrtle Bowers, Red Cross worker just returned from overseas service addressed an Institute chapel Sunday evening service which was followed the next day by the Organization Dinner in Dorothy Hall at which Miss M. Estelle Trent who is also an overseas Red Cross worker was the featured speaker.

The Tuskegee Institute chapter is the only all-Negro chapter in the country.

Left to right: President F. D. Patterson, Chapter Chairman; Miss Myrtle Bowers, Red Cross Worker at Tuskegee Army Air Field; Miss M. Estelle Trent, Red Cross Worker at Tuskegee U. S. Veterans Facility; Alfred Jackson, Red Cross Field Worker, Tuskegee Army Air Field; Mrs. B. B. Walcott, Executive Secretary Tuskegee Institute Red Cross Chapter; and Dean I. a Derbigny, 1944 Red Cross Drive director. (Polk Photo)

WAC Opens Drive For Red Cross

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — The American Red Cross drive for 1946 was opened officially here last Sunday when Miss Myrtle Bowers, an organization worker who served overseas, spoke at an institute chapel service urging support. Miss Bowers, who was stationed at a leave club in Marseilles, France, said Red Cross services were given enlisted men overseas "without regard to race, color or creed."

Speaking on behalf of the Tuskegee Institute Chapter, only all-Negro chapter in the country, Miss Bowers told her audience that postwar reconstruction would need the Red Cross as much as the war effort needed it, and described the far-reaching program planned. She recalled that 6,000 men a day were served by the Marseilles Club, 2,000 of them Negroes.

Sat 3-2-46

Officers for the Institute Chapter are President Frederick D. Patterson, chairman; Col. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., vice chairman; C. G. Campfield, treasurer, and Mrs. B. B. Walcott, executive secretary. Dr. I. A. Derbigny, administrative dean of Tuskegee, is the local 1946 campaign director.

Fourteen Gray Ladies "Capped" At Tuskegee

The Informer Houston, Texas
Sat 9-7-46

TUSKEGEE.—(ANP)—Asserting the Veterans administration "appreciates the fact that the problem of rehabilitation is a problem of all the peoples of our country," Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager of the Tuskegee Veterans administration hospital, formally accepted the services of 14 new members of the Gray Lady corps of the American Red Cross at "capping" exercises in the Tuskegee Institute chapel.

"The good citizens of the country must give their services just as you are now pledged to do if the disabled veteran is to get anything like what he deserved," Dr. Tildon told the Gray Ladies.

"You are entering upon a task for which you will not receive monetary compensation," the VA manager continued. "The only reward you are to receive for your services will be the reward that comes to the mind from the awareness of a worthwhile job well done."

New members of the Gray Ladies Corps who were "capped" at the exercises are Mrs. I. K. Campfield, Mrs. Olivia W. Clark, Miss Dolly Davis, Mrs. Lyman B. Jeffries, Miss Matilda Syretts, Mesdames Edith Washington, L. C Carter, Laura R. Daly, Elizabeth D Flake, K. R. Freeman, G. P. Smith, Emma C. Walker, and Evadine Woods

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
POST
Circ. D. 67,367
JAN 21 1946

Vets Denied Education By Campus Housing Shortage

By Scripps-Howard Alliance.

A campus housing shortage has denied thousands of ex-servicemen an education in the schools of their first choice, a survey of 43 universities by Scripps-Howard newspapers reveals.

The situation is critical today. It will be worse by February. And by September, all predictions are that university enrollment will have reached an all-time high.

Residential housing is the major problem. The average university can crowd students and teachers together in the classroom. They are willing to work overtime to compensate for the teacher shortage. But they can't find a place for students to live.

A few frankly despair. Dr. Pat Neff, president of Baylor University at Waco, Texas, said:

"Baylor has lost hundreds of veterans due to the critical housing shortage."

Many Are Grimly Determined

Others are grimly determined. Dr. Hugh M. Milton, president of New Mexico A. and M. College, insists:

"No veteran has been turned away from my school, and won't as long as I am here."

Everywhere, colleges call for more housing.

CARNEGIE TECH (Pittsburgh)—Has already turned away veterans. Officials don't know how many. Carnegie never accepted all who applied, even in prewar days.

PITTSBURGH U.—Insists on a personal interview wit hall students. Dean Theodore Biddle says he and his assistants have discouraged "about half" of 5000 from enrolling. Majority were veterans "who did not have the proper qualifications."

DUQUESNE U.—Is taking all veterans "who can meet entrance requirements."

PENN STATE—Accepts only veterans returning to school from military service. Every available room on the campus and in town has been taken.

STANFORD U.—Reports 1400 veterans enrolled for the Winter quarter and "housing next to impossible to find." Veterans Coordinator Robert S. Raven says "we would be shirking our duty not to acquaint veterans with this situation."

SAN JOSE TEACHERS COLLEGE—Reports veterans sleeping on cots in dormitories. Dr. Paul Pittman, dean of men, says San Jose "is making out."

CALIFORNIA U.—Reports a "handful of cases" where veterans have withdrawn because of housing troubles, but has arranged for students to occupy units at two nearby Federal housing projects. May obtain two more. "We have to sound discouraging" to married students, an official declared.

ST. MARY'S U.—Has turned away veterans because the Navy still occupies part of the campus.

Situation In Alabama Colleges

ALABAMA U.—Housing major problem. "There is absolutely no more housing of any kind available and I have no idea how many students have been turned away," Dean Ralph Adams reports. Officials hope to obtain additional housing when Northington Hospital is abandoned by the Army.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC (Auburn)—Veterans enrollment up to 300 per cent "and would have gone much higher had we been able to accept the qualified men and women who applied to us," President L. N. Duncan reports.

BIRMINGHAM-SOUTHERN COLLEGE—Is still able to accept all qualified veterans who apply, but is desperately seeking available rooms and housing to meet future demands. Dr. George Stuart, president, said churches and individuals had been co-operating to find living quarters for the veterans.

HOWARD COLLEGE—While school housing facilities are all taken up, some rooms are still available in nearby private homes, President Harwell Davis said. Qualified veterans are still being enrolled at the school, he added.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Negro veterans "swamping" the school. Tuskegee utilized facilities left by the Air Corps, but has no more room.

EVANSVILLE U.—Record enrollment anticipated. Gymnasium to be converted into classrooms.

RICE U.—Will accept 400 more students before closing.

COLUMBIA U.—Has closed College of Fine Arts for February term, but still taking applications for September. All dormitory space gone. University operates a placement bureau, but veterans are told "it is a waste of time" to put their names on the list.

NEW YORK U.—Guarantees to take all ex-NYU veterans. Others told to go back where they came from. Maintains a housing bureau but admits it is "pretty hopeless."

TEXAS CHRISTIAN U.—Reports two men's dormitories filled to capacity. None rejected yet, but students must find their own living quarters, which is virtually impossible. Hopes to build own dormitories.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE—Has refused all civilian enrollments for past month. No housing available.

BUTLER U. (Indianapolis)—Housing still available for single veterans, but married men "find it increasingly difficult" to find lodging.

DEPAUW U. (Greencastle, Ind.)—Is converting Quonset huts, dormitories and fraternity houses into dwellings for married veterans.

PURDUE U.—Housing critical. Lodging not guaranteed. Married veterans finding it impossible to obtain homes.

TEXAS U.—Has not yet reached the saturation point, and officials complain of Government red-tape in relieving the housing shortage. Officials say veterans "can find a seat in the classroom if he has a place to live." Release of dormitories by the Navy has helped some.

TEXAS A. and M.—Reports record enrollment. Two dormitories converted into two-room apartments, and 15 old houses into two and three-room apartments, for married veterans. His twice as many applicants as rooms.

HOUSTON U.—Has installed 300 trailer houses. The school wants to lease the idle Hughes Tool Aircraft Strut Division from the Government, to use as a dormitory, but claims the Government's price "is way out of our class."

CINCINNATI U.—Has leased a private mansion as a veterans dormitory, and is looking for others.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE FOR NEGROES reported 241 veterans enrolled and none turned away so far, but stated there is no specific housing for married veterans so far.

A. N. Cothen, registrar, said the college can probably accommodate 50 more veterans by the Spring quarter.

Tuskegee Receives 75 Housing Units

TUSKEGEE, Ala., — (SNS) — Of the many Negro Colleges throughout the country, Tuskegee received 75 of the 409 temporary housing units allotted to Negro colleges last week announced the Federal Public Housing Administration in a recent release from Washington. Florida A and M College followed second with an allotment of 40 units.

The exact date of receiving the units has not been made known, nevertheless arrangements are being made for proper placement of the new units on the campus.

Enrollment at Tuskegee for the regular term in September is expected to exceed all previous enrollments of pre-war days. This, of course, would make the housing shortage more acute had it not been for the allotment of the new units. A large number of the returning veterans will be new students from Liberal Arts Colleges to become tradesmen and technicians in new fields. Negro Veterans are returning from war with a more technical point of view, and under the new GI bill a change of school is possible.

More than 500 veterans are already enrolled and at work in classes and shops, and "applications are pouring in so rapidly that space in the new housing units has already been exhausted," said President F. D. Patterson.

The veterans counseling service was established on the campus early in January. M. P. Sikes, VCS director, reports that of the 131 veterans who have been referred to this office, 125 have received guidance under Public Laws Number 16 and 346, and 112 have been approved for training.

'Skegee Service To Vets Expanded

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) Work on temporary housing facilities for veterans is being rapidly pushed in order to accommodate the hundreds now applying for enrollment in September.

In transferring and installing the several units adjoining the Emery buildings and those for married veterans located in J. H. Washington Homes' arear, the government is spending more than $355,000. When completed, there will be accommodations for 342 single veterans and 57 for married veterans.

Minor Incidents

When questioned Albert Holsey, secretary to the board, said that recently a series of minor incidents had occurred on the campus of the institution involving GIs. Examinations later revealed them to be psychopathic cases. These, he asserted, probably influenced the suggestion made by Welch, who is now in Korea, near Japan.

After 30 years of service as chairman of the trustee board, William J. Schieffelin was replaced by Basil O'Conner, American Red Cross official. Schieffelin was voted a resolution of appreciation for his unstinted and unselfish service and was made chairman emeritus.

In his report, the president disclosed that the George W. Carver Foundation fund has grown to $100,000 and Dr. Lloyd Hall, a Chicago research chemist, has been engaged as a consultant to it. It was also announced that Tuskegee will assist Dodd, Mead and company, publishers in compiling an encyclopedia on the Negro in America.

Sanity Tests Set For Vets At Tuskegee

By MAJOR ROBINSON
(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—Officials of Tuskegee Institute are studying a suggestion made by one of the faculty members that ex-GIs enrolling there be given a "sanity test," it was learned exclusively by the Defender, this week.

Unprecedented and sure to be interpreted by many veterans of World War II as an open indictment of their mentality, the suggestion was incorporated in the annual report of the Alabama college made by President Frederick Patterson to the board of trustees meeting last week at the Chase National bank here.

The proposal was made by Maj. John A. Welch, who formerly headed the commandant's office and was responsible for the maintenance of military units, such as the ROTC, there.

In making a report on the activities of his department, Major Welch, who since has been replaced by Lt. Col. H. A. Barrows, said that "the need for a sanity test for veterans who are enrolled exists, inasmuch as many of them coming to us have mental handicaps which are an outgrowth of their war experiences."

At present more than 1400 former soldiers are studying at Tuskegee under the GI Bill of Rights.

Accident Victim Makes Mechanical Arm From Scrap

Chicago Defender

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — Henry Hatter, who lost an arm in an accident in Oklahoma, has completed a mechanical arm at Tuskegee Institute here which can pick up coins, lift suit cases, manipulate intricate tools and perform many other normal functions.

Hatter, without formal training, made a mechanical limb for himself immediately after he recovered from the accident, from tin cans and other discarded material on his farm. A welfare agency in his state was so impressed they wrote school officials here requesting admission for Hatter to come here to work in Tuskegee's shops and with experienced teachers. 2-9-46

cadet of Tuskegee Institute was awarded this year to 2nd Lieutenant Samuel Mays who is a freshman in the school of Mechanical industries. His home is in New York City. In selecting the most outstanding cadet for the academic year, 1945-46, consideration was given to leadership ability, scholarship attainment, military achievement and to character.

The presentation of the medal to Lt. Mayes was made by Cleve L. Abbott, commander of the Britton G. McKenzie Post, who gave an inspiring address to the cadets and commended them for their military proficiency.

The News Birmingham, Ala.

Moses Ledlum Davis, native of Liberia, West Africa, has been granted a government scholarship to study animal husbandry and agronomy in the United States. He will take up studies at Tuskegee.

Davis was born of heathen parents in Venjama, Western Province, Liberian hinterland. He was one of the first boys to enroll at Booker T. Washington Institute at Kakata, and graduated from there in 1936.

Sun. 9-15-46



81 Tuskegee Students Make Honor Society

5-25-46

Afro-American

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Recognition was given 81 students who achieved high scholarship honors at the 20th annual scholarship exercises in the Tuskegee Institute chapel last week, with Dr. Charlotte E. Crawford, of Morgan State College, Baltimore, delivering the address.

Baltimore, Md.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, presented the certificates; Dr. I. A. Derbigny, dean of administration, presented the honor society; Dr. T. Ruth Brett, personnel department, read the honor roll, while the Rev. Raymond F. Harvey conducted devotions and Miss Julia M. Martin gave the history of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society.

Among students elected to membership in the honor society were:

Thaddeus H. Brown, Cincinnati; Sara Jean Duncan, Monessen, Pa.; Elizabeth Griffin, Detroit, and Margaret R. Holliday, Birmingham.

Other students who received recognition for high scholarship achievement included:

Emma L. Arnold, Detroit; Consuelo E. Bolden, Cincinnati; Virginia B. Boyd, Detroit; Lindorf Blakely, Asheville, N.C.; Arile L. Griffin, Washington; George Hunter Jr. and Mary Ike, Birmingham; Willard V. Jenkins, Columbus, O.; Dorothy Jett, Providence, R.I.

5-31-46

Alice E. Johnson, Princeton, N.J.; Harlequinn B. Jones, Birmingham; Johnnie E. Jordan, Birmingham; Charlie M. Kendrick, Birmingham; Viola N. McMillan, Norfolk, Va.; Curtis I. Moutry, Birmingham; Cornelius N. Stantian, Birmingham; Hattie M. Turner, Glendale, O.;

Clarice R. Walcott, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Agnes O. Woodard, Portsmouth Va.



The Informer Houston, Texas Sat. 9-7-46

REUNION AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — During his recent African tour, T. M. Campbell, agricultural extension field agent, visited Lagos, Nigeria, where he met Alfred O. Ogedengbe, senior history master at the grammar school. Ogedengbe is now enrolled as a special student at Tuskegee Institute where he is taking special courses in agriculture to "better prepare himself for service to his people."

His major interest is in dairying because his people have not learned the health values in milk. "Because of this ignorance cows roam about freely and are not milked," says Mr. Ogedengbe. Of color prejudice in America he says he knew it existed here but was greatly disappointed to find it so pronounced.

Tuskegee Names Outstanding Cadet

Journal Guide

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of American Legion medal, given annually to the most outstanding ROTC

Daily World

FOREIGN STUDENTS ENROLLED AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE— Twenty-two students form foreign countries are enrolled at Tuskegee institute. They have recntly organiled themselves into the Tuskegee Institute Foreign Students association.

Left to right (setting) Kenneth A. Urquhart, agricultural, Jamaica; Miss Murial Dailey, commercial dietetics, Jamaica; Max Gorvie, faculty lecturer and president of the association, Sierra Leon, Africa; L. A. Potts, director Tuskegee school of agriculture in whose department most of the foreign students are enrolled; Alfred Ogedingbe, agriculture, Nigeria.

Atlanta, Ga.

Standing are: Montague M. Oliver, pre-veterinary medicine, Trinidad; Lloyd B. Robinson, graduate student, agriculture, Jamaica; D. D. Haynes, agriculture, Britist Honduras; Moses A. Davis, agriculture, Liberia; Wilbur G. Morgan, pre-veterinary medicine, Jamaica; Leonard V. Butcher, pre-veterinary medicine, St. Lucia; Sanuel K Plange, agriculture, Gold Coast, Africa; Rushn A. Karnaga, agricultu Liberia; Winston LaChapello, electricity, Trinidad.

Sat 10-26-46

Other members not shown in the picture are Herbrt H. Roch, agriculture, Jamacia; Leopold McClain, wood, agriculture, Jamaica; Frank agriculture, Jamacia; Ipan Red-Pottinger, electricity, Jamaica; Winton Williams, agriculture, Bermuda. — (ANP)

Prexy Greets 2,550 Students at Tuskegee

The Afro-American

TUSKEGEE (ANP)—"College graduates fail because they are unable effectively to adjust themselves in relation to their fellowmen," Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said in his welcome address to the 2,551 students enrolled here this year.

Baltimore Md.

He rated sympathetic understanding of the problems and attitudes of our fellowmen, and better use of leisure time as fundamental in a sound educational program, which would hasten the day when "America will remove all barriers for the free and highest development of the individual."

Sat. 10-19-46

Dr. Patterson also reminded the new students, that at Tuskegee, work with the hands has equal status with intellectual labors, and that the institute "stands for the highest ideals of democracy."

Miss Tuskegee



ALTHEIA STRIPLING

Queen of Tuskegee Institute, where she is a home economics senior, who ruled as queen of the Tuskegee-Wilberforce classic along with "Miss Wilberforce" at Comiskey Park Friday night. A resident of Savannah, Ga., Miss Stripling was guest here of Una Van Zandt.



The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-15-46

LEADS DISCUSSION—Mrs. F. D. Patterson, wife of the president of Tuskegee Institute, led a discussion on culture and charm at an affair given at the school by the junior young ladies of Phelps Hall last week. At the completion of the evening, Mrs. Patterson was given a lovely bouquet from the young ladies, presented by Miss Persiphone Walker, chairman of the Program Committee.



Courier 12-1-46

ASSOCIATED WOMEN STUDENTS. Officers of Associated Women Students of Tuskegee institute are shown here, left to right: Ada Harris, freshman, physical education, Covington, Ky.; president, Whitehall; Dorothy Jett, senior, institutional management, Providence, R. I., president, Rockefeller hall; Frances Williams, sophomore, education, Chicago, treasurer of A. W. S.; Mattie Robinson, senior, commercial dietetics, Birmingham, president, A. W. S.; Agnita Turner, junior, home economics, Laundersboro, Ala., secretary of A. W. S.; Laura McDonald, sophomore, institutional management, Chattanoga, Tenn., president of Douglas hall; Essie Bush, junior, education, New York City, chairman of the senate.

Miss Tuskegee



Sat. 10-19-46

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Graduation Speaker Lauds Negro Citizens

News
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 13—(AP)—Negroes in the South are emerging as fully competent citizens "while Bilbo, Talmadge and the Ku Klux Klan . . . are staging the anti-climactic battles of the Civil War," says President Lawrence A. Davis, of the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College at Pine Bluff, Ark.

And, he told the Summer graduating class at Tuskegee Institute, the Negroes are "casting intelligently their ballot for intellectually and morally qualified statesmen who have the vision and courage to build our Southland into the glorious modern paradise which potentially it is."

"Throughout the world," he said, "diametric forces are fighting bitterly and sometimes violently over respect for human are fighting bitterly and sometimes violently over respect for human personality; over recognition of the dignity of the individual, overjustice and equality for minorities and disadvantaged people in employment, in education and in government."

America will not become the champion of free people until "the curtain has fallen on the last tactical maneuver of the diabolical melee and the forces of right have marched into our capitols and county seats and cities," Davis said.

"Concurrently in our own South," he declared, "while Bilbo, Talmadge and the Ku Klux Klan and their like are staging the anti-climactic battles of the Civil War; while Negro World War veterans are blinded in South Carolina, beaten and intimidated in Mississippi, and lynched in Georgia with savage brutality, Negroes are emerging as fully competent citizens. . . ." Issue 8-13-46

He continued:

"A wind is rising throughout the world of free men everywhere, and they will not be kept in bondage. True democracy, if it is to survive at all, shall triumph in Arkansas, in Georgia, in Alabama, in Mississippi—for they are a part of this pulsating world and the winds have risen in them, too."

Vigorous Education Is Needed', Davis Tells Graduates of Tuskegee

The Whip
Miami, Florida
Sat. 8-24-46

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—"A vigorous Education for a Dynamic Society" was the theme of the commencement address delivered here Friday night to the members of the Tuskegee Institute Summer School graduating class by President Lawrence A. Davis of the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The exercises were held in the Institute Chapel. Seated on the rostrum in addition to Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, who presided, were the directors of the various schools and departments. Music was furnished by the Summer School Choir, which was directed by Floydelh Anderson, of Fort Worth, Texas, a former serviceman and a member of the graduating class. Mrs. Alberta Lillian Simms, director of music for the Summer Session, was at the organ. Jesse L. Mathis, also a former serviceman, of Buffalo, New York, was the class president.

"Throughout the world," said President Davis, "diametric forces are fighting bitterly and sometimes violently over respect for human personality; over recognition of the dignity of the individual, over justice and equality for minorities and disadvantaged people in employment, in education, and in government.

"Concurrently, in our own South, while Bilbo, Talmadge, and the Ku Klux Klan and their ilk are staging the anti-climatic battles of the Civil War; while Negro World War veterans are blinded in South Carolina, beaten and intimidated in Mississippi; and lynched in Georgia with savage brutality, Negroes are emerging as fully competent citizens and casting intelligently their ballot, for intellectually and morally qualified statesmen who have the vision and courage to build our Southland into that glorious modern paradise which potentially it is."

"I believe," said the speaker, "when the curtain has fallen on the last tactical maneuver of the diabolical melee and the forces of right march victoriously into our capitols and county seats and cities, America will become the champion of free peoples everywhere; the modern mecca of the downtrodden minorities of the world will set the guardian angels of right rejoicing in the heavens above."

"Surely that time is coming soon. **For a wind is rising throughout the world of free men everywhere, and they will not be kept in bondage. True democracy, if it is to survive at all, shall triumph in Arkansas, in Georgia, in Alabama, in Mississippi—for they are a part of this pulsating world and the winds have risen in them too."**

The commencement exercises opened Sunday morning with a baccalaureate address delivered in the Institute Chapel at 11:00 o'clock by the Reverend J. Neal Hughley, professor of Economics at North Carolina State College, Durham. Sat. 8-24-46

"Only an attitude of indestructible idealism will enable us to live victoriously in these times," he declared. "In days of wide-spread trouble and suffering, one can develop an easy attitude of bitter cynicism, or of detached stoicism, or of easy optimism. None of these, however, are equal to present day spiritual needs. For spiritual strength today we need a determined idealism, based on a clear understanding of facts as they are. Such idealism must rest on faith in man, faith in human progress, and faith in God."

Approximately one hundred young men and young women were recipients of trade certificates, trade diplomas, diplomas in Nurse Training, the Bachelor of Science and the Master of Science degree.

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Dean of Administration, presented the candidates for graduation. The certificates and diplomas were presented and the degrees were awarded by Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute. He was assisted by Mrs. A. N. Cohen, Registrar. The degrees were conferred upon the following graduates:

School of Home Economics: Master of Science in Home Economics, Juanita Evelyn Apperwhite, of Laurel, Mississippi.

School of Agriculture: Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, Lorenzo Durso Gillespie, East St. Louis, Illinois.

Bachelor of Science—Commercial Dietics: Annie Belle Frazier, Jacksonville, Florida; Julius E. Fenn, Clayton, Alabama; Idessa Hogue, Marion, Alabama; and Willie Mae Spann, Gainesville, Florida.

Bachelor of Science—Institution Management: Susie E. Alexander, Dunnellon, Florida; Lelie M. Freeman, Rome, Georgia; Christine L. Smith, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Jennye Lee Washington, Jacksonville, Florida.

School of Education—Bachelor of Science in Education: Susie E. Alexander, Donnella, Florida; Floydelh Anderson, Fort Worth, Texas; Beatrice E. Daniel Anthony, Little Rock, Arkansas; Rebecca A. Baker, Cuthbert, Georgia; Edythe L. Bradshaw, Orlando, Florida; Rosa Wyche Brown and Hazel C. Bryant, Quitman, Georgia; Mary Friend Carroll, Selma, Alabama; Martha Tisdale Cunningham, Mobile, Alabama; Preston F. Flowers, Wesson, Mississippi; Lewana Foster, Birmingham, Alabama; Lennie Morse Jackson, Greensboro, Alabama; Elizabeth K. Johnson, Detroit, Michigan; Mabel Johnson, Memphis, Tennessee; Jessie Adams Key, Florence, Alabama; Artie B. Loew, Tuskegee, Alabama; Theresa A. Marie, Cove Springs, Alabama; Lottie V. McPherson, Gainesville, Florida; Vertie Mae Mitchell, Portia M. Mullen, Novella B. Neal, Moses Prince, Jr., Ethel T. Reed, Mildred L. Stewart, Catherine M. Taylor, Floreita B. Thomas, Marie J. Thomas, Annie Mae Thompson, Ursula L. Tunson, and Cora Lee Williams, Birmingham, Alabama.

School of Home Economics—Bachelor of Science in Home Economics: Ivey Lee Aaron, Evergreen, Alabama; Ophelia Albergottie, Seabrook, South Carolina; Barbara E. Battle, Americus, Georgia; Vivian E. Cummings, Decatur, Alabama; Yvonne E. Jackson, Boston, Massachusetts; Willie V. Means, Boligee, Alabama; Helen Youngblood Miller, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Gladys J. Morris, Pensacola, Florida; Ernestine Herman Nailor, Cleveland, Mississippi; Imogene E. Nix, Gainesville, Alabama; Sara Mae Patton, Perry, Alabama; Altaire R. Raines, Blytheville, Arkansas; Blondell Sharp, East St. Louis, Illinois; Mable Henderson Smith, Kendleton, Texas.

50 Years in Fight for Negro Education...

PM 4-17-46-Wash.

After 50 years of working, campaigning, and fighting for better educational opportunities for Negroes, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin looks "forward to the time when there will be real equality of opportunity in training and employment" for Negroes.

Now 80 years old, Dr. Schieffelin, political reformer, philanthropist, soldier, author, and chemist, just has retired as chairman of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute after 23 years service on the Board. In an interview at his home, 620 Park Ave., he said: N.Y.

"My experience of 50 years work in race relations and for Negro education has been one of unbroken encouragement—each year I have been heartened not only by what was accomplished in opening training opportunities for Negroes, but by the growth of good will."

One or two of the reporters from Negro papers who took part in the interview were a bit impatient at his optimism. Dr. Schieffelin leaned forward in his chair, smiled, as one who has learned patience. 4-17-46

"I sympathize," he continued, "with every word of indignant protest uttered by the Negro clergy, Negro press, and Negro political leaders. I rejoice that the majority of white citizens sympathize with them. I think that it well may come in the near future that there will be much more co-operation among the people of all races in this country." 4-17-46-Wash. New York, N.Y.

He pointed out the growth in size and influence of Tuskegee as an example of what has been accomplished by Negroes toward establishing sound educational opportunities for themselves. PM.

"Tuskegee was a bleak place in '95," he recalled. "But I have seen it evolve from a primary school—because many early pupils were illiterate—to a high school to a junior college to a college and now it is nearly a university with a sound post-graduate program of work and study."

While insisting that Negroes should be admitted to all schools without any discrimination, he said that meanwhile, Negro schools and colleges must be continued and urged support for the campaign of the United Negro College Fund drive, to raise $1,300,000 for 33 Negro schools and colleges. The campaign opens officially today.

SCHIEFFELIN HAILS WORK OF NEGROES

'Patience and Self-Respect' on Jobs and in Civil Life in Wartime Are Cited

William Jay Schieffelin, a pioneer in inter-racial work and an active supporter of education for Negroes in the South, declared yesterday that the nation had "reasons to be proud of our Negro population who have shown during the war patience and self-respect in industrial and civil life."

Dr. Schieffelin celebrated his eightieth anniversary on Sunday. At the same time he retired as chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, a position held by him for twenty-three years. 4-16-46-Trus.

In an interview at his home, 620 Park Avenue, Dr. Schieffelin spoke of the last fifty years as marked by "unbroken encouragement." He said younger persons, white and Negro, were growing up in the South "with better education" and were realizing that "we can make no dogmatic story" about race relations and especially about peoples who have mixed blood. He suggested a study of Brazil as an answer to the theories of racism that he found "repugnant" in America. Times

Trend in Public Opinion

"I observe," he said, "a trend in public opinion both in the South and in the North to deprecate the so-called evils of race mixture, especially when there are so many admirable characters, both men and women, who are of mixed blood and who have excelled in scholarship and athletics.

"I sympathize with every word of indignation and protest voiced by the Negro press, political leaders and the clergy. I rejoice in the realization that the majority of white citizens sympathize with them."

Dr. Schieffelin said Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, made his greatest contribution to Negro education when three years ago he brought together thirty Negro colleges and schools to solicit funds under the same program. The speaker declared that "to many costly campaigns" had been losing friends for the support of the schools. He added that until a joint appeal was perfected, "Tuskegee had seen her annual campaign, which once netted $100,000, dwindle to less than $40,000."

"Everybody now knows that colored people have more money than formerly," he declared, citing increased tuition at all Negro schools. "It is no longer a good argument to try to sell the idea that all Negroes are still poverty-stricken. Most of the school money must continue to come from large donors with the aid of State funds, but I am pointing out the change that has taken place in my lifetime."

Will Retain Posts

Dr. Schieffelin said he would continue on the board of Hampton Institute in Virginia, as chairman emeritus of the Citizens Union of New York, as president of the American Mission to Lepers and as treasurer of the organization for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Col. Schieffelin Resigns Position

Tuskegee News, Ala. Thurs 4-11-46

Founder's Day at Tuskegee Institute last Sunday saw the retirement of Col. William Jay Schieffelin, of New York, as chairman of the board of trustees and the naming of Basil O'Connor also of New York in his tead.

Col. Schieffelin is the oldest member of the board of trustees and is rounding out 39 years of service as a member of the board of which 22 have been spent as chairman. The members unanimously elected Col. Schieffelin as president emeritus at its Saturday meeting in Dorothy Hall.

Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace was Founder's Day speaker, delivering an address before a large crowd of school officials, patrons and friends of the school and students.

"It is your duty, and the duty of all of us," Wallace told his audience, "to work diligently for full production, full employment, full use of all our resources, and a more abundant life in America. When full employment is achieved, when the fear of insecurity is gone, all of the races which make up this great country can dwell together in peace." 4-11-46

"When by education, you at Tuskegee and at other schools throughout the land have prepared the Negroes of America to do useful, skillful, and remunerative work, they will be capable of and ready to go foward happily and prosperously in a prosperous America."

Former Tuskegee Trustee Lauds Work of Non-Whites

Baltimore, Md. Afro-American

NEW YORK.—Lauding the patience and self-respect displayed by colored people during the war in industrial and civil life, Dr. William J. Schieffelin, an ardent interracial worker, said the nation should be proud of them.

Dr. Schieffelin, of 620 Park Ave., who served as chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute for 23 years, retired from the post last week when he celebrated his 80th birthday and was elected chairman emeritus.

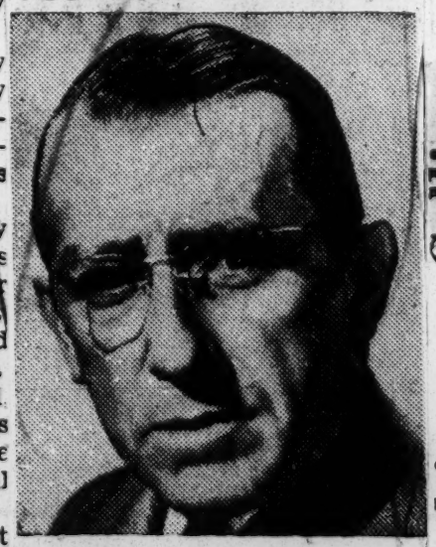
A strong support of education for all in the South, he said that marked improvement had been made in the past 50 years and that young people with better educations realize that there can be no dogmatic theory about race relations. 4-27-46

Public Opinion Trend

He expressed the view that public opinion in the North and South was to deprecate the so-called evils of race mixture in face of the fact so many mixed blooded persons had excelled in scholarship and athletics. 4-27-46

Current interest in colored people by organized labor was cited by Dr. Schieffelin as another sign of improved race relations. He said the influence of labor on public opinion is increasing yearly.

TUSKEGEE CHAIRMAN



Basil O'Connor newly elected chairman of Tuskegee Institute's trustee board is also chairman, The American Red Cross and president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Law partner of late President F. D. Roosevelt, he is expected to be an asset in furthering Negro education.

A. A. Alexander to advise on Tuskegee building program

Tribune Los Angeles Daily

TUSKEGEE—A. A. Alexander, best known Negro engineer and bridge contractor, trustee-consultant on engineering matters for Tuskegee Institute, was here last week for consultations on the veterinary medicine building soon to be erected on the campus. Sat. 12-7-46

Washington Calling

Sun 4-21-46

Able Congressmen Get Little Publicity

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON.—The members of the 79th Congress are back home. For a change, they are listening instead of talking — trying to find out what people are thinking before they begin to campaign.

Like every other Congress, the 79th was a pretty fair cross-section of the country; probably better than we deserve, in the light of our political apathy, and indifference. One thing most people tend to forget—and that goes for those of us who spend a lot of time observing Congress—is the proportion of serious-minded, earnest men and women who work hard at the job of being a representative or a senator.

The demagogues and the special-interest servers make so much noise that we forget they are not a majority but a rather small minority. We hear a lot about John Rankin, of Mississippi, but very little, to take one example, about Mrs. Frances P. Bolton.

The Lady From Ohio

The Congresswoman from Ohio works hard at her job. But as she has often said, if she were not in Congress, she could find a number of other ways to occupy herself in the public good.

Or, being a woman of wealth, she could do nothing. Mrs. Bolton is well aware, however, that wealth entails responsibility. She knows that a conservative is not someone who merely says no in a loud, angry voice. A conservative must know how to conserve, which does not mean standing in the way of change.

A Republican, Mrs. Bolton has often fought for measures which most of her fellow Republicans in the House felt were dangerously radical and contrary to "States' rights." The latest example was her effort to get an appropriation to continue Federal aid in the ganized vice and juvenile delinquency.

For many years, Mrs. Bolton has been a leader in the fight on Social Hygiene, to sacrifice an issue to a wisecrack, out of expert knowledge, the devastating impact of war on morals and manners. Yet Congressman Frank Boothe Luce, who can rarely resist the temptation to get something done about the notoriously bad hospitals in the District of Columbia. Here again, Mrs. Bolton has expert knowledge, having had probably more experience in hospital administration than most non-professionals.

Went All The Way

Unlike her Republican colleague, Clare Boothe Luce, who can rarely resist the temptation to get something done about the notoriously bad hospitals in the District of Columbia. Here again, Mrs. Bolton has expert knowledge, having had probably more experience in hospital administration than most non-professionals.

Mrs. Bolton is in earnest in her objectives. One goal has been to get something done about the notoriously bad hospitals in the District of Columbia. Here again, Mrs. Bolton has expert knowledge, having had probably more experience in hospital administration than most non-professionals.

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As a member of a foreign affairs subcommittee, Mrs. Bolton went on a tour last year that took her to Russia, Poland, all the Balkan countries, and every country in the Near East. Only the Lady from Ohio and one other colleague went the whole route. Visiting Saudi Arabia, she became the only woman ever to sit in conference with King Ibn Saud. She was also the only outsider ever to visit the king's harem.

Elected to fill the unexpired term of her husband when he died, Mrs. Bolton has been re-elected three times. Renominated in this year's Republican primary without opposition, she does not anticipate too stiff a fight this Fall. Yet, after a vacation, she is going home to campaign with the vigor and forthrightness of a veteran.

Hard Working Voorhis

On the other side of the aisle, in the Congress that is now history sat Representative Jerry Voorhis, of California. Voorhis is a progressive. He and Mrs. Bolton do not speak the same political language. But they have in common a great sense of the responsibility of the office they hold.

Voorhis has been called the hardest working member of Congress. The number of hours of work he averages a day would make a good trade-unionist turn cold with horror. Like Mrs. Bolton, he has a wide range of interests and also a specialized knowledge—in education — which makes him particularly useful. Sun. 8-11-46

Unhappily, the system under which Congress works put a premium on demagoguery. It is partly, too, the fault of the press. The windy voice, mouthing nothing, gets the headlines. The earnest day-to-day work is too often overlooked.

Reduction of the number of committees in House and Senate under the La Follette-Monroney bill is a definite advance. That measure represents a real victory in the struggle to bring Congress up to date. But the committee system still gives the demagogues and the time servers an edge over men and women who take their obligation seriously.

(C), 1946, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

Bolton Pleads For Racial Understanding

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 11-9-46

CLEVELAND—(ANP)—Speaking at a Cuyahoga County Republican dinner held at the Hotel Statler here Friday night, Congressman Frances P. Bolton, who represents one of the Cleveland districts in Washington and is a potent influence in the national Republican party scene, made a plea for unity among the people of the country.

"We must face reality even though we keep our eyes upon the stars," Mrs. Bolton said as she pointed out that "the Republican party is again becoming the symbol of freedom."

"That reality contains many problems, many situations far removed from the dream that brought the Pilgrims to our shores, that fired Washington, that sustained Lincoln. It is not enough that there is more opportunity here than in any other land in all the world.

Must Face Facts

"We must face the fact that there are still minority groups who find themselves restricted on every hand. Certain it is that we must accept the challenge of their need and find the way that will untie the ropes of prejudice, intolerance and ignorance that bind them, remembering that no man is free when another man is bound.

"The old days are finished, a new world is being born, a new era comes into being. Things can be better only through a new interpretation. Only as we speak tomorrow's language, only as we envision tomorrow's needs shall we, who are Republicans, build strength into this nation."

Many colored political leaders and workers were at the Statler dinner. Mrs. Bolton represents a district in which there are many voters of colored origin as well as of foreign descent. She is famed for her work among the underprivileged especially in the field of nursing and health. In Congress she serves on the foreign relations committee and last year toured Russia and much of Europe and North Africa to see at first hand what the problems of the people were.

600 Hear Basil O'Connor At Interracial Banquet

Chicago Bee

By LESTER E. BROWN

Sun. 12-1-46

More than 600 persons attended the LaSalle street dinner in the mural room of the Morrison Hotel last Thursday under the auspices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Dr. James M. Yard is midwest director of the organization. Chicago, Ill.

Principal speaker for the occasion was Basil O'Connor, national chairman of the American Red Cross, whose address was aired by radio station WCFL. The speaker pointed out that although the brotherhood of man has yet to be realized, "we can report progress —advancement along the road of its realization." P. 7

"If we believe that inequality applies only to individual men, and not to groups and races, we have an objective that can be reached on every level of human relations," O'Connor declared. He asserted that this belief runs through all true religion and all true philosophy and is "a jewel embedded in the race wisdom of the people, neglected perhaps, but indestructible."

Other speakers included Rabbi Louis L. Mann, Clem Lane, city editor of the Chicago Daily News, and Corporation Counsel Barnet Hodes, who read greetings from Governor Green and Mayor Kelly.

In addition to the speakers a glittering array of talent currently appearing in Chicago theaters was on hand to entertain. They were introduced by Judge John P. McGoorty.

Included were Bobby Breen, young singer appearing at the Chez Paree, who sang "The House I Live In"; Joe E. Brown, popular comedian now starring in the stage success, "Harvey"; anr Judith Evelyn, star of the Pulitzer Prize winning play, "State of the Union," now playing at the Blackstone theater.

Among the prominent persons seated at the speakers' table were the Hon. Wendell E. Greene, judge of the Municipal Court; Dr. Midian O. Bousefield, vice president and medical director of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company; Dr. Yard, William H. King, president of the Chicago Bar Assonia-

tion, and John F. Bolton, chief justice of the Superior Court of Cook County.



DAR LIFTS BAN ON TUSKEGEE CHOIR—The Daughters of the American Revolution, waiving a long-standing ban against Negro artists, this week invited the Tuskegee Institute Choir (above) of Alabama to sing in the DAR-owned Constitution Hall, June 3. Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge of Athens, Ga., DAR president general, said the DAR's executive committee agreed unanimously to permit the singers to appear in the hall. She said the invitation was "without strings," indicating that Negro and white members of the audience would not be segregated.

GREENVILLE, S. C.
PIEDMONT
Cir. D. 20,500
APR 25 1946

DAR Will Allow Negroes To Sing

WASHINGTON, Apr. 25—(AP)—The Daughters of the American Revolution relaxed a long-standing policy against the appearance of negro artists in its Constitution hall here, and placed it today at the disposal of the Tuskegee Institute choir for a benefit June 3.

COLUMBIA, TENN.
HERALD
Cir. D. 7,918
APR

Negroes To Sing At Constitution Hall

Washington, April 25—(U.P.)—The Daughters of the American Revolution, waiving a long-standing ban against Negro artists, today invited the Tuskegee Institute choir to sing in the DAR-owned Constitution Hall June 3.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Athens, Ga., DAR president general, announced that the DAR's executive committee agreed unanimously to permit the Negro singers to appear in the hall. The invitation to the Alabama school, she said, was "without strings," indicating that Negro and white members of the audience would not be segregated.

The DAR's previous refusals to permit Negro artists to perform at Constitution Hall—the largest auditorium in Washington—had embroiled it in numerous controversies since the rule was established in 1932.

Marian Anderson, famed Negro contralto, did sing there in January, 1943, after two previous runins with the DAR. When refused use of Constitution Hall in 1939, she sang outside the Lincoln Memorial to 75,000 persons on Easter Day. In 1942, the DAR invited Marian Anderson to appear in the hall, but negotiations collapsed when she insisted there be no segregation in the audience.

The DAR refused to let Hazel Scott. Negro pianist, play in the hall last winter.

The Tuskegee group will get free use of the hall, with receipts above expenses going to the United Negro College Fund.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
GAZETTE
Cir. D. 67,331—S. 71,333
APR 25 1946

Tuskegee Choir To Give Concert In DAR Building

WASHINGTON, April 24.—(AP)—The Daugters of the American Revolution today let down the bars which had kept Negro artists from appearing in its Constitution hall here in the past and announced that the Tuskegee Institute choir would sing there June 3.

The use of the hall was granted without charge for the concert. The proceeds will go to the United Negro college fund. The choir will appear in the course of a tour of several cities starting in New York on May 23.

Whether the DAR action in this case represents a reversal of previous policy was not disclosed. A statement by Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general, said, "this is a most worthy undertaking and we will help in every way to make it a splendid financial success."

Rep. Luce (R.-Conn.) recently called upon the DAR to make the hall available for the benefit. Mrs. Talmadge replied that the Tuskegee request was being considered and that Mrs. Luce's letter would not affect the decision.

The DAR announcement today said Mrs. Talmadge placed the matter before the executive committee members by wire, urging that the invitation be authorized, and all the members agreed. The invitation then was issued and accepted.

Constitution hall, owned by the DAR, is the only large auditorium in the capital suitable for concerts. The DAR's refusal to permit Negroes to appear there has aroused a number of controversies in the past. One of the most notable occurred some years ago in the case of Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, who subsequently sang from the steps of the Lincoln memorial.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ALABAMA JOURNAL
Cir. D. 15,779
APR 25 1946

Tuskegee's Choir To Present Concert In Constitution Hall

WASHINGTON, April 25—(AP)—The Tuskegee Institute choir will present a concert June 3 in Constitution Hall, from which the Daughters of the American Revolution long have barred Negro artists.

Permission for the choir to use the hall, which is owned by the DAR and is the only large auditorium here suitable for concerts, was granted through unanimous action by members of the executive committee whose decisions were polled by telegraph.

Gratitude to the DAR officials "for their considered and generous action" was expressed by President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala.

He explained that the concert would honor the late Booker T. Washington, who founded the institute.

The refusal of the DAR to allow Negro artists to appear in the hall in the past has aroused several controversies, the most notable of which occurred several years ago when the Negro contralto Marian Anderson was denied the use of the hall. She subsequently sang from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial.

The Tuskegee choir will sing in Washington in the course of a tour beginning May 23 in New York.

DAR officials did not indicate whether the action signified complete abandonment of the old policy, or was just an exception.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general, said the use of the hall was being granted without charge for the Tuskegee group's concert which will be for the benefit of the United Negro College Fund.

"This is a most worthy undertaking," she said, "and we will help in every way to make it a splendid financial success."

BELLINGHAM, WASH.
HERALD
Cir. D. 14,233 — S. 14,503
APR 26 1946

Tuskegee Choir Invited by D. A. R. To Sing in Hall

WASHINGTON, April 26.—(U.P.)—The Daughters of the American Revolution, waiving a long-standing ban against Negro artists, today invited the Tuskegee Institute choir to sing in the D. A. R.-owned Constitution hall June 3.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Athens, Ga., D. A. R. president general, announced the D. A. R.'s executive committee agreed unanimously to permit the Negro singers to appear in the hall. The invitation to the Alabama school, she said, was "without strings," indicating that Negro and white members of the audience would not be segregated.

The D. A. R.'s previous refusals to permit Negro artists to perform at Constitution hall—the largest auditorium in Washington—had embroiled it in numerous controversies since the rule was established in 1932.

CHICAGO, ILL.
SUN
Circ. D. 291,564 - S. 407,050
APR 25 1946

D.A.R. Grants Use Of Constitution Hall To Tuskegee Choir

WASHINGTON, April 24.—(AP)—The Daughters of the American Revolution today let down the bars which had kept Negro artists from appearing in its Constitution Hall here in the past and announced that the Tuskegee Institute choir would sing there June 3.

The use of the hall was granted without charge for the concert. The proceeds will go to the United Negro College Fund. The choir will appear in the course of a tour of several cities starting in New York on May 23.

Whether the D.A.R. action in this case represents a reversal of previous policy was not disclosed. A statement by Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general, said, "This is a most worthy undertaking and we will help in every way to make it a splendid financial success."

Representative Clare Boothe Luce (Rep., Conn.) recently called upon the D.A.R. to make the hall available for the benefit. Mrs. Talmadge replied that the Tuskegee request was being considered and that Mrs. Luce's letter would not affect the decision.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
HERALD-TRIBUNE
Circ. D. 396,197 - S. 648,250
APR 25 1946

D. A. R. Offers Its Hall Free to Tuskegee Choir

Will Donate All Services for Concert June 3 to Help United Negro Colleges

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The national executive committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution has voted unanimously to permit the Tuskegee Institute Choir to sing in Constitution Hall on Monday night, June 3, with the proceeds to go to the United Negro College Fund, it was announced today.

Last Thursday, Representative Clare Booth Luce, Republican, of Connecticut, in a telegram to Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, D. A. R. president general, asked for a "prompt and favorable reply" to a demand that the Tuskegee choir be permitted to use Constitution Hall. At that time, Mrs. Talmadge accused Mrs. Luce of trying to incite a "revolt" against herself and the national board.

Details of the concert, which will be in honor of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee, will be planned on Friday by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the institute, and Fred Hand, managing director of the hall. The D. A. R. has agreed to donate the hall and the services of all employees without charge, so that the entire proceeds will go to the United Negro College Fund.

The choir will appear at the Hall of Fame of New York University on May 23 at the unveiling of a bust of Booker T. Washington. Dr. Patterson wrote Mrs. Talmadge that the choir would appear in a few cities en route to Tuskegee, Ala., and asked for a date at Constitution Hall. Mrs. Talmadge placed the question before members of the executive committee by telegraph.

The D. A. R. regulations for Constitution Hall specify white artists only, but it was explained that this applies only to commercial performances. Miss Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, was permitted to sing at the hall during the war, with the proceeds going to United China relief.

Mrs. Talmadge, expressing satisfaction over the committee's decision, said:

"This is a most worthy undertaking, and we will help in every way to make it a splendid financial success. Tuskegee Institute is a great school with a proud record. Its noted choir has been an inspiration to millions who have been privileged to attend its concerts or hear it on the radio.

"The benefit concert for the United Negro College Fund will pack Constitution Hall to the doors and will be another artistic triumph for this group of gifted singers."

Dr. Patterson said he was "delighted" to be advised of the "generous invitation" from the D. A. R.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
WORLD-TELEGRAM
Circ. D. 389,257 - S. 304,015
APR 25 1946

DAR Opens Hall To Negro Choir

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Daughters of the American Revolution relaxed a long-standing policy against the appearance of Negro artists in its Constitution Hall today, and placed it at the disposal of the Tuskegee Institute choir for a benefit June 3.

DAR officials did not indicate whether the action signified complete abandonment of the old policy, or was just an exception.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
TIMES
Circ. D. 419,447 - S. 805,967
APR 25 1946

Tuskegee Wins D. A. R. Hall Date After Group's Tiff With Mrs. Luce

Organization Lets Down Bars Against Negro Artists—Proceeds of Concert on June 3 Will Go to United College Fund

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 24—The choir of Tuskegee Institute will sing in Constitution Hall Monday night, June 3, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said today.

Mrs. Talmadge stated that use of the hall and the services of all employes would be free for the concert, which will be in honor of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee. The proceeds will go to the United Negro College Fund.

The invitation for the choir to appear was unanimously voted by the D. A. R. national executive committee after Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, asked for a date, Mrs. Talmadge said.

About a week ago, Mrs. Talmadge made public a telegram accusing Representative Clare Boothe Luce and her "so-called D. A. R. committee against racial discrimination in Constitution Hall" with hindering, instead of helping, the choir to appear.

Mrs. Talmadge was motivated, she stated, because Mrs. Luce had wired her asking that the Tuskegee request be granted "lest once more D. A. R.'s all over the country are forced to apologize." This phrasing was a reference to the refusal to permit Hazel Scott, Negro pianist, to play in the auditorium.

Mrs. Talmadge did not say how the concert would be handled. She said that would be the task of Fred Hand, managing director of the hall, and Dr. G. Lake Imes of Baltimore, representing Tuskegee.

The Tuskegee choir will sing at the unveiling of a bust of Booker T. Washington in the Hall of Fame at New York University on May 23. Mrs. Talmadge explained that recently Dr. Patterson said the choir would appear in a few cities en route home to aid the Negro college fund. He asked for a date here.

Mrs. Talmadge said she had wired members of the executive committee urging that the invitation be authorized immediately. All of the replies "were favorable" and said the hall should be given free of all charges. Mrs. Talmadge added:

"This is a most worthy undertaking and we will help in every way to make it a splendid financial success," Mrs. Talmadge said.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
POST
Circ. D. 182,292
APR 25 1946

DAR Reverses Stand; Negroes to Sing in Hall

Washington, Apr. 25 (AP)—The Daughters of the American Revolution relaxed a long-standing policy against the appearance of Negro artists in its Constitution Hall here, and placed it today at the disposal of the Tuskegee Institute choir for a benefit June 3.

DAR officias did not indicate whether the action signified complete abandonment of the old policy, or was just an exception.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general of the DAR, said the use of the hall was being granted without charge for the Tuskegee group's concert, which will be for the benefit of the United Negro College Fund.

"This is a most worthy undertaking," she said, "and we will help in every way to make it a splendid financial success."

DAR regulations prohibit use of the hall by other than white artists, it was explained, but the restriction applies only to commercial performances.

It Seems DAR Never Learns

By Charles A. Michie
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Apr. 19.—The race-prejudice wing of the Daughters of the American Revolution is industriously twisting the neck of the dove of peace, as is its annual custom.

The be-bustled bigots are fighting about something that has already been debated twice—their abhorrence of Negro artists gracing the antiseptic stage of Constitution Hall. This time it is whether the Tuskegee Institute Choir, a nationally famous Negro ensemble, shall be allowed the use of the hall to honor Booker T. Washington on June 1.

Three years ago, the ancestor-worshipping DAR lost out to public opinion when it tried to bar Marian Anderson, Negro contralto. Last year, it won a Pyrrhic victory and kept Hazel Scott, Negro pianist, outside the pseudo-sacred portals.

Bolted

The Scott episode caused Rep. Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) to bolt the Putnam Hill Chapter of the DAR and hook up with the Fairfield, Conn., chapter. Mrs. Luce also organized the Committee Against Racial Discrimination in Constitution Hall. Her new committee is fighting tooth and telegram for the right of the Tuskegee choir to perform in the Washington hall.

The internecine battle was touched off when Mrs. Luce wired Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general of the DAR, expressing the hope that the Tuskegee group would be allowed the hall "lest once more DAR's all over the country are forced to apologize."

Mrs. Talmadge wired that Mrs. Luce's gratuitous message was more a hindrance than a help to the Tuskegee choir. And besides, Mrs. Luce's "little band of nine DAR members with a secretary who is not even a member" is "illegal."

300 Members

Mrs. Talmadge is way off base. The Luce committee has 16 names on its letterhead and more than 300 members all over the country, and the secretary, Mrs. Maeanna Chesterton-Mangle, was chosen because she was *not* a member.

Today, Mrs. Talmadge is reading the third entry in the telegram sweep. Purrs Mrs. Luce:

"... We are very sorry to learn that our telegram had such a disturbing effect upon you, but what we do want to hear from you is that you have accepted our urgent request and have granted the application of Tuskegee Institute . . . We hope for your prompt and favorable reply in order that there may be no further incidents in Constitution Hall damaging to your reputation and ours."

Chalk Up New Polio Victory For Tuskegee

The Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis unit has just added one more rehabilitation to its credit, Albert Carter. Now 23 years old, Carter contracted the dread polio when he was nine months old. Due to the lack of professional knowledge of the treatment of the disease, he was not able to get around even with the aid of crutches for many years.

Carter's schooling was seriously impaired and was not regular until recently. Any chance to better his physical condition was almost impossible until he became acquainted with Dr. John W. Chenault at Tuskegee, who performed two operations during Carter's two-year stay at the hospital.

Enabled to walk with the use of one cane, Carter made arrangements to study photography under P. H. Polk and after four years of training, he became his instructor's assistant.

Tuskegee Choir To Use DAR Constitution Hall

WASHINGTON, April 25—(AP)—The Daughters of the American Revolution relaxed a long-standing policy against the appearance of Negro artists in its constitution hall here, and placed it today at the disposal of the Tuskegee Institute choir for a benefit June 3.

D. A. R. officials did not indicate whether the action signified complete abandonment of the old policy, or was just an exception.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general, said the use of the hall was being granted without charge for the Tuskegee group's concert which will be for the benefit of the united Negro college fund.

The hall, which the D. A. R. owns, is the only large auditorium in the city suitable for concerts.

15 Tuskegee Co-Eds Defend A. A. U. Crown

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 26—(AP)—Fifteen Tuskegee Institute feminine athletes will leave today for Cleveland, Ohio, to participate in the A. A. U. women's indoor track and field championships March 30.

Tuskegee will be the defending champion in the meet, having won first place at Buffalo, N. Y., last year.

$850,000 Granted Tuskegee Polio Center In 5 Years

NEW YORK. — More than $850,000 has been spent at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., for treatment of Negro victims of infantile paralysis during the past five years, Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, announced this week.

The Tuskegee Institute Infantile Paralysis Center is the main hospital for treatment of Negro poliomyelitis patients and training of Negro physicians and nurses in the care of polio patients.

Since 1941, the National Foundation has granted $742,503.69 to the Tuskegee Center from funds collected in the annual March of Dimes.

More than 200 polio patients from communities in 14 states have received treatment at the Tuskegee Infantile Paralysis Center. Four of these states lack proper facilities for the local care of their infantile paralysis victims.

The age range of these patients has been from one year to 36 years. They have come from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Tuskegee Meets Prairie View Foe

Two Elevens Will Clash At Houston Today

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Dec. 31—Tuskegee's Golden Tigers created considerable excitement when they rolled into Houston this morning after a stopover of several days at State College in Grambling. The Tigers will meet the Panthers of Prairie View University at Buffalo Stadium, New Year's Day in Prairie View's 18th annual bowl football game.

On hand to meet the team and coaching staff was Benjamen Stevenson, Tuskegee's all time halfback, and one of the nation's most publicized football players a few years ago.

Stevenson is athletic director and head coach at the Booker Washington High School, in Houston and is known as one of the most successful young mentors in the State.

Abbott has invited Stevenson to sit on the bench with him on Tuesday.

Coach Nicks, a recent member of the Southern Conference and having met Abbott's teams on numerous occasions is well acquainted with the Tuskegee tutor's style of attack and has well coached the Prairie View Panthers on the defensive methods which they should employ to meet Tuskegee's offensive thrusts.

Old timers who gathered at Buffalo stadium today to watch the Tigers limber up, recalled that it was James Stamps of Prairie View and R. S. Darnaby of Tuskegee who brought the teams together in their first football game which was played in Houston in 1921. Tuskegee defeated the Panthers 7 to 6.

It is estimated that 10,000 will witness the contest this year. Tuskegee men and women from every section of the State will be on hand for the battle and many from Louisiana and other nearby sections will be in attendance. In addition to Coach Abbott, Coaches Edward Adams, Ross Owens and Arthur Sawyer accompanied the team.

The Houston-Tuskegee club will entertain the players and coaching staff after the game.

DAR Reverses Stand, Invites Negro Choir

Concert Honoring Tuskegee Founder Set For Constitution Hall

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Apr. 25.—The Daughters of the American Revolution has reversed its position on the appearance of Negro artists in Constitution Hall by inviting the Tuskegee, Ala., Institute choir to sing there on June 3.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Athens, Ga., DAR president general, announced that the invitation was extended by unanimous vote of the executive committee. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, "promptly accepted," she said.

The concert, in honor of Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee founder, will mark a departure from earlier DAR practice of barring Negro artists, including singer Marian Anderson and pianist Hazel Scott from the hall.

Earlier this month Rep. Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) sent a telegram to Mrs. Talmadge requesting that the hall be opened to the Tuskegee group which had asked to use it. Whether Mrs. Luce's message prompted the about-face in DAR policy could not be learned immediately.

Last February, Constitution Hall, owned by the DAR, turned down a proposed concert by Eddie Condon's Jazz Band, composed of white musicians, on the ground that "the type of audience which attends may be very destructive."

Tuskegee Choir To Sing At City Center In Gotham

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first of a series of concerts by the Tuskegee Choir will be presented at City Center on May 27 while the famous group is in New York to attend the unveiling of a bust of Booker T. Washington at New York University's Hall of Fame, it was announced by Basil O'Connor, chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

The choir was widely publicized recently when it was granted permission by the Daughters of the American Revolution to perform on June 3 at Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C. It will mark the first time that Negro artists have appeared at the auditorium and is a departure from previous DAR rules.

Many leading stage, screen and concert stars will make personal appearances during the City Center performance. Tickets are priced at one to two dollars. Net proceeds will go to the United Negro College Fund.

William L. Dawson, head of the Tuskegee school music, will direct the choir. He is the composer of the first symphony ever written that is based entirely upon Negro themes. It was introduced by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

DAR Feuds Over Tuskegee's Choir

WASHINGTON.

Tuskegee Institute's request for use of the DAR's Constitution Hall on June 1 for a concert by its renowned choir may be denied, it was implied recently.

Nation-wide controversy over the DAR's ban against use of the hall by colored artists, dramatized by universal protests against denying it to Marian Anderson and Hazel Scott, flared again last Tuesday when Rep. Clare Boothe Luce urged acceptance of the choir's application by telegram.

Pressure Rapped

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, DAR president general, said "pressure by Mrs. Luce, spokesman for the DAR Committee Against Racial Discrimination in Constitution Hall, "was hindering proper consideration of the choir's request."

Mrs. Talmadge's telegraphic reply to Mrs. Luce said:

"I have your telegram of Apr. 15 in which you inject yourself into the request of the renowned Tuskegee Choir to appear in Constitution Hall on June 1 for a concert in tribute to Booker T. Washington.

Mrs. Luce urged acceptance of Monday night despite withdrawal of local sponsorship by the Washington Committee of United Negro College Fund, Inc., F. D. Patterson, institute president, said today.

In a statement, sharply critical of the stand of the Daughters of the American Revolution on "a white artist only" clause governing the hall, the committee withdrew its local sponsorship. "As the individual solely re-

TUSKEGEE SPONSOR IS OUT

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP)—Institute's touring choir Tuskegee Institute Hall will appear in Constitution

Praises School, Founder

"Tuskegee Institute and its founder stand high in the esteem of every American;

"And since the request was received last week we have been endeavoring to work out ways and means to have the choir appear in Constitution Hall so that as many of the citizens of the nation's capital as possible could enjoy such a distinct privilege.

"Your antagonistic message,

however, with its threats and unAmerican insinuations, has seriously complicated the matter."

Luce's Group Illegal

Mrs. Talmadge declared further that the anti-DAR committee of which Mrs. Luce is chairman is illegally constituted, and warned that its action in injecting itself into the Tuskegee Choir matter may cause the DAR to refuse its use of the hall.

But Institute's Choir Will Appear at D. A. R. Hall

Mrs. Luce urged acceptance of the choir's application "lest once more DAR's all over the country are forced to apologize," said Mr. Patterson, "I, therefore, refuse to cancel an engagement made at my request."

NETTLED BY THE SHRILL JUSTIFIED YELPS

The Nation, New York, N.Y.

Clare Boothe Luce, the angel who presides over the destinies of the D. A. R. has effected one of those changes that, once or twice in a century, disturb the monolithic immobility of her charges. The President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, after several telegrams damning the "revolt" of a little band of Lucites, has decided to allow the Tuskegee choir to sing in Washington, since (unlike Marion Anderson, presumably) it "is famous throughout the land, and the request to appear in Constitution Hall cannot be classed as a publicity scheme." This is a partial, belated, and rather graceless change in the D. A. R.'s notorious policy of permitting "white artists only" to perform at the one Washington auditorium available; and, the world being what it is, we may as well greet this mitigated blessing with unmitigated delight. The disenchanted historian may guess that Mrs. Luce's Boston Tea Party was no more than the immediate cause of the new D. A. R. policy; upsetting rumors of the Emancipation Proclamation must have reached the President General, who may at this moment be bringing the bad news to Senator McKellar, a grudging recipient. Sat. 5-4-46

Tuskegee Wins D.A.R. Hall Date After Group's Tiff With Mrs. Luce

Thurs 4-25-46

Organization Lets Down Bars Against Negro Artists—Proceeds of Concert on June 3 Will Go to United College Fund

New York Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 24—The choir of Tuskegee Institute will sing in Constitution Hall Monday night, June 3, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said today. Thurs 4-25-46

Mrs. Talmadge stated that use of the hall and the services of all employes would be free for the concert, which will be in honor of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee. The proceeds will go to the United Negro College Fund.

The invitation for the choir to appear was unanimously voted by the D. A. R. national executive committee after Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, asked for a date, Mrs. Talmadge said.

About a week ago Mrs. Talmadge made public a telegram accusing Representative Clare Boothe Luce and her "so-called D. A. R. committee against racial discrimination in Constitution Hall" with hindering, instead of helping, the choir to appear.

Mrs. Talmadge was motivated, she stated, because Mrs. Luce had wired her asking that the Tuskegee request be granted "lest once more D. A. R.'s all over the country are forced to apologize."

Mrs. Talmadge did not say how the concert would be handled. She said that would be the task of Fred Hand, managing director of the hall, and Dr. G. Lake Imes of Baltimore, representing Tuskegee.

The Tuskegee choir will sing at the unveiling of a bust of Booker T. Washington in the Hall of Fame at New York University on May 23. Mrs. Talmadge explained that recently Dr. Patterson said the choir would appear in a few cities en route home to aid the Negro college fund. He asked for a date here. Thurs to 25-46

Mrs. Talmadge said she had wired members of the executive committee urging that the invitation be authorized immediately. All of the replies "were favorable" and said the hall should be given free of all charges. Mrs. Talmadge added:

"This is a most worthy undertaking and we will help in every way to make it a splendid financial success," Mrs. Talmadge said.

Luce Attack Keeps Constitutional Hall Bias In Spotlight

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Illinois

Sat 4-27-46

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — The Daughters of the American Revolution are battling their yearly seige of Negrophobia —aggravated this time by a request from the Tuskegee Institute choir that they be granted the use of Constitution Hall for a concert on June 1, honoring Booker T. Washington.

The choir is to sing at the unveiling of a bust of the founder of Tuskegee at New York University, and have made a request to appear at the hall on their return trip.

Bandying about for a likely excuse, Mrs. Julius Talmadge, DAR president general, is charging that the DAR Committee Against Racial Discrimination in Constitution Hall, sponsored by Rep. Clare Booth Luce, (R., Conn.) is hindering the choir's request for use of the hall, held traditionally to be the special province of "white artists only."

Mrs. Luce wired the DAR president expressing the hope that the Tuskegee group be allowed to use the hall, "lest once more DAR's all over the country are forced to apologize."

Mrs. Luce battled her way into the isolation zone of the DAR last year horrifying the ancestor-worshipping bigots by demanding a show-down on their policy governing the use of Constitution Hall. She moved her DAR membership from the Putnam Hill DAR Chapter to the Fairfield, Conn. chapter following the refusal of the Putnam Hill group to protest the un-American policy of the organization which three years ago banned the famed contralto, Marian Anderson, from the hall, and more recently, Hazel Scott, pianist, and wife of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, (D., N.Y.)

Following this initial skirmish, Mrs. Luce challenged the DAR to make available to her a roster of their membership, charging that on an actual poll, an overwhelming number of DAR members would register themselves to opposition to the policy. The poll was never conducted, because the president refused Mrs. Luce use of the list.

Mrs. Talmadge said of the choir: "Tuskegee Institute, one of the foremost schools of America, needs no pressure group to plead its case. The Tuskegee choir is famous throughout the land and the request to appear in Constitution Hall cannot be classed as a publicity scheme." Sat 4-27-46

The DAR head said if the request of Tuskegee to use Constitution Hall is granted, it will be despite the interference of Mrs. Luce and her nine followers.

Mrs. Luce's Committee claims a membership of 16, and more than 300 members all over the country all except the secretary Mrs. Maeanna Chesterton-Mangel are DAR members.

Mrs. Talmadge sought to discredit the committee, declaring they violate the DAR by-laws, is illegal, and is masquerading under false pretense.

Coming back at the DAR president, Mrs. Luce's latest reply stated: "We are very sorry to learn that our telegram had such a disturbing effect upon you, but what we do want to hear from you is that you have accepted our urgent request and have granted the application of Tuskegee. We hope for your prompt and favorable reply in order that there may be no further incidents in Constitution Hall damaging your reputation and ours."

Breaking Of 15-Yr. Record Is Significant

Memphis Nonel, Tenn

Fri 5-3-46

By CONRAD CLARK

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — With the announcement that the Tuskegee choir will be permitted to use Constitution Hall for a concert on June 3, thereby breaking the 15-year record of the Daughters of the American Revolution for racial discrimination, the entire capital has been in a flurry of comment.

The invitation from Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general, "with no strings attached," was accepted by President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee on behalf of the school. Mrs. Talmadge also said both white and Negro patrons would be seated in the hall, with no segregation in the audience.

This reverses the stand even as late at 1942 when Marian Anderson declined to accept the DAR's invitation to sing at the hall because they refused her conditions that there be no segregation in the audience. This incident took place three years after "the greatest voice in a century" as decribed by Arturo Toscanini, had been refused the use of the hall and sang in the open air in the shadow of the Lincoln memorial.

Hazel Scott, wife of Congressman A. Clayton Powell, also was refused use of the hall recently.

PROMPTS COMMENTS

Sen. LaFolette, commenting on the change in policy, said: "I hope this means that the ban on artists and others, based on racial issues, has been permanently lifted." Fri 5-3-46

Wilbur LaRoe, former chairman of the civic committee of the Washington Federation of Churches, and one of the DAR's bitterest critics in 1939, said:

"The DAR is to be congratulated for living in the 20th century instead of the 18th. We can't have universal peace if we are going to discriminate against people because of the color of their skins."

Skegee Prez Bows to DAR

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—Despite withdrawal of support by the Washington committee of the United Negro College fund, the Tuskegee choir appeared here at the DAR's Constitution hall for the Monday night concert, given to benefit the fund. It was the first Negro choral group to appear at this hall.

The concert, sung under direc- was learned that the DAR had tion of William L. Dawson, went made only a temporary anti-dison as scheduled after Dr. Frederick crimination arrangement with TusD Patterson, president of Tuske- kegee and at their convention went gee, announced that it would be on record to retain the "white only ethical for the choral group artists only" clause in the organito keep its part of the valid con- zation's constotution. tract with the DAR. Sat

Outdoor Stadium Available

The Washington committee of the The committee suggested that fund withdrew local sponsorship the concert be changed to Waterand participation in the concert, gate, an outdoor stadium on the and notified its national headquar- edge of the Potomax river, and ters that no money gained from the scught to develop a mass protest concert would be accepted, when it movement similar to the Marian

Tuskegee Made Plan

Tuskegee initiated arrangements with the management for use of the hall for a concert by the school choir as a memorial tribute to Booker T. Washington. The hall had been granted without restrictions of any kind early in April. Asked for a statement on the issue, before the concert took place, Dr. Patterson said: "My position is that this purely is not affected by any subsequent statement of opinion by Mrs. Talmadge, president of the DAR, no matter how unfortunate we consider that opinion to be, nor do I regard said statements as modifying in any way whatever, the plans and purposes of the United Negro College fund. The difference has developed, for I hold in high regard members of the Washington position that while the United Negro College fund existed on the tax exemption hall without restrictions of cost, with the understanding that the organization to be made, either by the United Negro College fund or Tuskegee Institute, in adopting the course of action which they propose. Sat 6-6-46

"As the individual solely responsible for the arrangements made for the use of Constitution hall, I therefore refuse to cancel an engagement made at my request and which had been granted without qualification." Sat 5-4-46

19s 1946

Victory for the DAR Committee Against Racial Discrimination

5-3-46

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

Congressional Record

HON. CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 3, 1946

Washington, D. C.

Mrs. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, on April 25, by unanimous vote of the executive committee, the DAR agreed to invite the Tuskegee Institute Choir to sing in Constitution Hall on June 3, thereby completely reversing their stand against Negro artists. This was, in fact, a victory for the DAR Committee Against Racial Discrimination in Constitution Hall and the thousands of members of the DAR in chapters throughout the country who have not in the past agreed with the Washington leadership.

It is with confidence that Daughters of the American Revolution look forward to eradicating from the books the "white artists only" clause at the convention in Atlantic City on May 20th.

To keep the record straight, the background of the exchange of telegrams between the DAR Committee Against Racial Discrimination in Constitution Hall and Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, is as follows:

April 15, 1946: Telegram to Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general of NSDAR, Washington, D. C.: 5-3-46

"It has been brought to the attention of our committee that the Tuskegee Choir has made an application to appear in Constitution Hall on June 1 in the concert in tribute to Booker T. Washington. The eyes of every thoughtful American are focused on the Daughters of the American Revolution today, wondering what action will be taken by the national board in this matter. Will the white artists only clause once again bar artists of international fame from appearing in that auditorium over whose entrance there is engraved the motto: 'Let us set standards to which the wise and honest may repair; the event is in the hands of God'? The loyal Daughters who are members of this committee, and others who have expressed their accord with our stand, feel that truly we have in these words of General Washington an ideal of doing justly even if opposed to the pattern of intolerance and bigotry set by forces in a community.

"Lest once more DAR's all over the country are forced to apologize for the action of the national board, we would urge you to grant this request of the Tuskegee Choir to appear in the Nation's Capital in the auditorium which is owned by an organization pledged to 'cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country; to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.'

"It is significant that this appearance should be made in Washington while these singers are en route from their engagement to sing at the unveiling of the Booker T. Washington bust in the Hall of Fame in New York University. To meet a refusal on their trip would be incongruous with the treatment due these fine young Americans on so noteworthy a mission."

This telegram was signed by CLARE BOOTHE LUCE, for the Committee Against Racial Discrimination in Constitution Hall.

April 16, 1946: The following telegram came in reply, addressed to Mrs. LUCE:

"I have your telegram of April 15 in which you inject yourself into the request of the renowned Tuskegee choir to appear in Constitution Hall on June 1 for a concert in tribute to Booker T. Washington. Tuskegee Institute and its founder stand high in the esteem of every American, and since the request was received last week we have been endeavoring to work out ways and means to have the choir appear in Constitution Hall so that as many of the citizens of the Nation's Capital as possible could enjoy such a distinct privilege. Your antagonistic message, however, with its threats and un-American insinuations, has seriously complicated the matter. You are the leader of a few misguided and misinformed DAR members who at your instigation have set themselves up as members of the self-constituted 'DAR Committee Against Racial Discrimination in Constitution Hall.' You have taken no part in DAR work during your 4 years as a member except to stir up discord. But if you will read article VIII of our by-laws you will find that your committee is illegal and is masquerading under false pretenses. No group of DAR members has the right to constitute itself as a 'DAR committee' and conduct its activities under such misrepresentation. Your little band of nine DAR members, with a secretary who is not even a DAR member according to our records, is attempting to incite our members to revolt against my administration and the national board of management over the carefully considered operation of Constitution Hall. You now attempt to use such a fine institution as Tuskegee to attain your political ends and cause strife. I doubt if Tuskegee Institute wants your support or has asked for it. If its request for the use of Constitution Hall is finally denied, it can charge that refusal to your interference. The DAR is trying to operate Constitution Hall for the best good of all the people and in line with prevailing customs. Because the DAR is vulnerable to such attacks it has been made a political football by publicity seekers and disturbers who desire to destroy this great patriotic organization or use it for their private advantage. You quote the motto over the entrance to Constitution Hall, 'Let us set standard to which the honest may repair.' I commend that motto to you and your committee for earnest study. Your group, parading as a 'DAR committee,' has greatly harmed the present request. We hope that Tuskegee Institute will publicly disavow any connection with your pressure group. We also hope that the president of that institution will deny that Tuskegee Institute requested such a telegram or had any part in its composition. If this request can be granted, it will be, not because of your interference, your intimidating phrases, but in spite of them. A copy of this telegram is being sent to the president of Tuskegee for his information." 5-3-46

Signed by Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president general NSDAR.

April 18, 1946: A telegram addressed to Mrs. Talmadge read as follows:

"Your telegram of April 16 received in which you say that because of the insistence of our committee of loyal DAR's that Constitution Hall be opened to the Tuskegee singers you are contemplating denying their request. We are very sorry to learn that our telegram had such a disturbing effect upon you, but what we do want to hear from you is that you have accepted our urgent request and have granted the application of the Tuskegee Institute for the Booker T. Washington memorial concert on June 1. To do so will be in the best interest of the DAR. We hope for your prompt and favorable reply in order that there may be no further incidents in Constitution Hall damaging to your reputation and ours."

The Tuskegee Choir

Signed by CLARE BOOTHE LUCE for the Committee Against Racial Discrimination in Constitution Hall.

April 19, 1946: Mrs. Talmadge, addressing Mrs. LUCE by wire, said:

"Tuskegee negotiations will be handled direct with President Patterson. No request from any pressure group acting without authority will be given consideration."

Signed by Mrs. Julius T. Talmadge, President General; NSDAR.

April 25, 1946: Newspapers heralded the news that Tuskegee Choir was to be permitted to sing in Constitution Hall on June 3, free of charge.

April 25, 1946: Wire to Mrs. Talmadge from CBL as from committee:

"There is joy in camp today over the decision to allow the Tuskegee Choir to appear in Constitution Hall. This is a good beginning in the right direction. May it indicate an evolving enlightenment which speedily will lead to the deletion of the 'white artists only' clause unhampered by personal prejudice." 5-3-46

ASSOCIATED CHURCH RESOLUTION

I would also like to include at this point the resolution passed by the Associated Church Press in Washington on April 26, 1946:

Whereas this organization has several times in the past condemned the DAR for its policy of racial discrimination; and

Whereas an exception in that policy has been made in the case of the Tuskegee Institute Choir: Be it

Resolved, That we congratulate and applaud the DAR on its action and urge that this presage a permanent action to delete the "white artists only" clause from the Constitution Hall lease at the forthcoming Continental Congress. This action would represent the accepted traditions of our democracy.

The following article appeared in the Washington Times-Herald on April 27, 1946:

CHURCH EDITORS PRAISE DAR FOR LIFTING COLOR BAN

The Associated Church Press, an organization of Protestant journal editors, last night congratulated the Daughters of the American Revolution for admitting Negro artists to Constitution Hall, at the close of their 3-day convention here.

T. Otto Nall, president, said that while the organization several times had condemned the DAR for racial discrimination it now lauded the organization for its decision to permit the Tuskegee Institute Choir to appear in the Hall.

The congratulatory resolution read in part: "*Resolved*, We congratulate and applaud the DAR on its action, and urge that this presages permanent action to delete the 'white artists only' clause from the Constitution Hall lease."

SECRETARY OF THE DAR COMMITTEE AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Dr. Maenna Cheserton-Mangle, the secretary of the Committee Against Racial Discrimination in Constitution Hall, who was referred to by Mrs. Talmadge with thinly veiled contempt as "not even a member" of the DAR, is a distinguished editor and writer of church and religious magazines and articles. She has also for many years specialized in racial and religious problems. In a talk before the Associated Church Press in Washington, on April 26, she gave her reasons for accepting this position and some remarks about the work of the committee to date and in prospect:

Every bush and tree in Boston Common sheltered a man. The British had decreed that their soldiers be billeted in Boston homes. The Americans would have none of it. The air was tense. A shot rang out. A man fell—an American—a Negro. It was Crispus Attucks, the first American to lay down his life during the American Revolution, in the cause of freedom.

The scene flashed across my mind as I heard Marian Anderson's voice clear and mellow, floating across the airways, thrilling her audience with America the Beautiful. This young woman once had been denied the right to sing in Constitution Hall because of the color of her skin; denied by the Daughters of the American Revolution—that same Revolution in which one of her own race was the first to die. My blood boiled. I wanted to cry out, "She, too, is a daughter of the American Revolution." But I had no right to do that. I wished that day, as never before, that I were eligible to be a member of the DAR; for the wrong, I knew, must be righted at its source. 5-3-46

Many months later my chance came, not to be a DAR but to fight with some of the more enlightened members to cleanse the blight which had tarnished their good name. As in that fateful day in the eighteenth century, many hearts had been beating in bitter resentment against a decree they knew to be un-American. The air again was tense. It needed only a spark to cause the flame. It came when Congresswoman CLARE BOOTHE LUCE made an address over the radio, on the DAR and racial discrimination in Constitution Hall. Inside a week hundreds of DARS all over the country wrote to Mrs. LUCE asking what they could do to get the "white artists only" clause out of the Constitution Hall lease. Without exception, these letters were from loyal Daughters who held staunchly to the principle on which the organization had been founded. To them, as to the rest of the world, it seemed incongruous that such situation should exist despite their pledge "to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country; to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

It was at this point that I was approached. By common consent the committee felt that its secretary should be nonpartisan and yet personally concerned with the problem. I welcomed the opportunity and started with high hopes. But at the very first move we were stumped. Although the files of letters that had come in were voluminous, naturally they were incomplete if the entire Nation's interest was to be solicited. In my naive way I thought all we had to do was to get a list of the regents of all the chapters in the country and write to them. But even to the members and to Mrs. LUCE, as a Member of Congress, they were not available. Another ruling of the national board. However, due to the indefatigable energy and enthusiastic work on the part of Mrs. LUCE and other members of the committee, a sizable list was compiled and letters were sent out. These letters merely asked the members to give voice to their own convictions in the matter and to make public their resolutions concerning the offending clause in the Constitution Hall lease.

When the work of the committee came to the attention of the national board, the fireworks began. The members were denounced in no uncertain terms and threatening actions were taken regarding the legality of such a committee although it had been clearly stated that it was composed of a voluntary group of members of the DAR. Still everything ran merely as an undercurrent. The real bombshell came when the Tuskegee Institute wrote to the manager of Constitution Hall requesting its use for the performance of the Tuskegee Choir, en route from an appearance at the unveiling of the Booker T. Washington bust in the hall of fame of New York University. This came to

5-3-46

Overture

Washington D.C. Post

Public opinion can be a potent force in the affairs of community practices that discriminate against individuals on racial grounds. The truth of that contention has again been demonstrated by the action of the DAR in offering the free use of Constitution Hall to the Tuskegee Institute Choir for a benefit performance. To be sure, the DAR has not gone so far as to reverse its policy of denying the use of its hall to Negro artists for commercial performances. Moreover, a few precedents can be cited to show that the DAR has not broken with past practices by permitting Negro benefit concerts to be given. Nevertheless, the circumstances surrounding the extension of the invitation indicate that the organization has been

chastened by the avalanche of criticism unloosed by its exclusionist policies. There is good reason, therefore, to hope that the prospective lowering of the racial barrier for a good cause will be followed by its complete abolition in the not distant future. FH.

Many DARs heartily disapprove of the ban on Negro artists that brought public rebukes from the President and Mrs. Truman and caused Mrs. Roosevelt to resign her membership. The efforts of dissenting members to engineer reforms from within, stimulated by adverse criticism, have already borne fruit in the cordial response made to the application of the Tuskegee Choir. And the lines are forming for a finish fight against all exclusionist policies. 4-26-46

We hope that fight will be won, and that the DAR will emerge as an organization practicing as well as giving lip service to the principles of democracy. It could add immeasurably to its influence here and throughout the Nation by setting an example of liberalism for other organizations to follow. For, as we have said on previous occasions, the DAR ban on Negro artists is only typical of the kind of exclusionist policies that are practiced by numerous organized groups in all parts of the country.

Tuskegee Choir Director

WILLIAM L. DAWSON, who will conduct the concert appearance of the Tuskegee Institute Choir and Male Chorus at the Mosque Theater Tuesday, June 4, at 8:30 P. M., has worked and studied his way into recognition today as one of America's leading composers and conductors. The apex of his recognition as a composer was reached in 1934 when the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, introduced his "Negro Folk Symphony" on their Carnegie Hall concert program and presented Mr. Dawson in person to the audience at the completion of the work. Times-Dispatch

Quoting from the Carnegie Hall program for that occasion: "William L. Dawson, composer of the Negro Folk Symphony, will be recognized by music lovers as the director of the famous Tuskegee Choir of 100 voices which made its appearance in the North in the Winter of 1931-32 at the opening of the International Music Hall of Radio City, New York. They were immediately booked for a two months' stay at Radio City. At the close of that engagement, Mr. Dawson directed a program in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, at a special concert for the Philadelphia Forum. Richmond, Va.

"The composer was born in Anniston, Ala. At the age of 13 he enrolled at Tuskegee Institute. He was admitted to the institute band and orchestra, which was under the direction of Frank L. Drye, and learned to play most of the band and orchestral instruments. He also found time to begin his musical studies in piano and harmony under Alice Carter Simmons, a niece of the founder. He joined the institute choir, and during the same period it was his good fortune to travel extensively with the Tuskegee singers in various parts of the North in the interests of the school, appearing as trombone soloist on the Redpath Chautauqua Circuit, and, on occasion, with the institute band and orchestra in the neighboring cities of the South, an experience which was to stand him in good stead later in his career. 5-26-46-Sun.

"Graduating from Tuskegee Institute in 1921, he took up the study of composition and orchestration with Henry V. Stearns at Washburn College, Topeka, Kans. Four more years were spent in the study of theory and counterpoint with Reginald G. Hall and Dr. Carl Busch at the Horner Institute of Fine Arts, in Kansas City, Mo., from which the composer received the bachelor of music degree in 1925. In 1927, he received a master's degree in composition from the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago, where he studied under Adolph Weidig. After graduating, he continued his studies in composition under the guidance of Thorvald Otterstrom, distinguished composer and theorist of Chicago. Times-Dispatch

"In 1921, Dawson became director of music at the Kansas Vocational College, in Topeka. The next year he became director of music of the colored schools of that city for four years. 5-26-46

"He went in 1926 to Chicago. He continued his study of composition, at the same time becoming first trombonist of the Chicago Civic Orchestra under Frederick Stock and Eric DeLamarter. That position he won by competitive examination. During the same period in Chicago, Mr. Dawson became the director of one of the principal church choirs of that city. Richmond

"In the Fall of 1930, he was invited to return to his alma mater to organize and conduct its school of music, with special emphasis on the work of the institute choir, in preparation for exercises celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the institution. Va.

"Dawson had long cherished the ambition of writing a symphony in the strictly Negro idiom, the themes to be derived from the Negro folk music. To this work he devoted his spare time during his years of study in Chicago, where he completed his symphony in its original form and prepared his manuscript for its first rehearsal. While in New York, at Radio City with the Tuskegee Choir, his manuscript, through the good offices of a friend, was placed in the hands of Leopold Stokowski, who, recognizing its merit, suggested its revision to a length suitable for public performance. Mr. Dawson was introduced to the music world by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra on its regular concert program, Nov. 20, 1934.

The quality of technical perfection attained by Mr. Dawson in his symphony has been carried over into his choral compositions.

Niel Scott of Niel Scott Associates, a N.Y.C. Public Relations firm, gave the Tuskegee Choir DAR Constitution Hall concert hell. But only AFTER Choir Director Dawson had refused to change his program so as to let Scott's wife, Carol Brice (concert soprano) sing as guest soloist. (Go wash your mouth out with soap, John Henry.)

Tuskegee Choir On Air

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Tuskegee Institute Choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson, will broadcast a series of four concerts over the Columbia Broadcasting System during the month of February.

These broadcasts will originate each Sunday in the Institute Chapel at 9:30 a.m., Central Standard Time. The first concert of the series will be heard Sunday, Feb. 3.

Tuskegee Choir To Use Hall In Washington Despite DAR

WASHINGTON, May 30.—(AP)—Tuskegee Institute's touring choir of Negro singers will appear in Constitution Hall Monday night despite withdrawal of local sponsorship by the Washington Committee of United Negro College Fund, Inc., F. D. Patterson, institute president, said today.

In a statement, sharply critical of the Daughters of the American Revolution stand on a "white artist only" clause governing the hall, the Washington committee withdrew its local sponsorship; notified its national headquarters that it would not accept any of the concert proceeds, and urged that body to do likewise.

"As the individual solely responsible for the arrangements made for the use of Constitution Hall," said Patterson, "I therefore refuse to cancel an engagement made at my request and which had been granted without any qualifications."

The committee, which was to benefit from proceeds of the concert, said in a statement:

"Since arrangements for the concert were made, the DAR has held a national convention in Atlantic City where the reaffirmation of the 'white artist only' clause by that convention has caused the Washington committee to feel that it can not participate in any benefit from the concert and still keep faith with its Washington supporters and the young people of the Negro colleges."

The DAR, which in the past had banned appearances of Negroes Marion Anderson, singer, and Hazel Scott, pianist, last month approved the Alabama institution's choir to appear in its Constitutional Hall. Approval was granted after an exchange of telegrams between Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, of Athens, Ga., DAR president, and Representative Luce (R), Connecticut. Mrs. Luce has been at odds with the DAR over its policies regarding appearances of Negroes in the hall.

Members of the DAR executive committee explained that the "exclusion" policy applied only to commercial performances and that each application was considered on its merits. Marion Anderson appeared in the hall in a charity performance in 1943.

Regarding the Tuskegee choir appearance, Patterson said in a statement that it had been "agreed that any net income resulting from the several concerts planned, of which this was one, would go to the current campaign of the United Negro College Fund."

"My position is that this purely business arrangement is not affected by any subsequent statement of opinion by Mrs. Talmadge...no matter how unfortunate we consider that opinion to be..." Patterson said, adding: "I am unable to see any real gain to be had, either by the United Negro College Fund or Tuskegee Institute, in adopting the course of action which they (the committee) propose."

Signatures to the committee statement included those of Mrs. Felix Frankfurter, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard University president, and Rt. Rev. Angus Dun, Episcopal bishop of Washington.

The WORLD TODAY

By George S. Schuyler

Although its sponsors withdrew, the Tuskegee Choir went right ahead and sang in Constitution Hall, the DAR auditorium in Washington, D. C. The sponsors could not swallow the recent decision of the DAR to continue the color bar against Negro artists, but evidently the Tuskegee Choir management had no such compunction. Well, there are all kinds of Negroes.

Tuskegee Choir Sings At Mosque In Richmond

By C. A. CROCKER

RICHMOND, Va.—The Tuskegee Institute Choir which has won world fame was presented in Richmond at the Mosque Theatre last Tuesday night by the Negro Forum Council for the benefit of the United Negro College Fund and the Baker-Elba Nursery Schools.

The choir had been to New York to participate in the unveiling of the bust of Booker T. Washington in New York University's Hall of Fame. From New York it headed South giving performances in Neward, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., and to Richmond. From here the choir had engagements in Greensboro, N. C., Winston-Salem, N. C., enroute to Tuskegee.

THE PROGRAM

The choir was under the direction of William L. Dawson who has developed a fine singing group out of the 60 mixed voices. The program consisted entirely of Negro folk songs and spirituals. Perhaps the only disappointing feature of the evening was the crowd or the lack of a crowd to witness the affair.

It is not very often that as many people as are in the Tuskegee choir come as far as they came to sing to as few people as were in the Mosque auditorium that night. There could not be a better cause than the United Negro College Fund or the much needed Baker-Elba nursery school yet the people simply were not there. On more than one occasion we have seen a couple of "barber shop" quartets pack the Mosque (which holds 5,000) and yet a well trained world

Pickets March As Tuskegee Choir Sings In Capital

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—White and Negro pickets marched back and forth in front of Constitution Hall where the Tuskegee choir gave a concert Monday night.

According to police only three or four persons turned back when they saw the picket line. The Washington committee of the National Negro College Fund sponsored the line because of the fact that Mrs. Julius Talmadge, national president of the D. A. R. said that the policy of segregation of the organization had not changed.

National headquarters of the college fund announced that it would accept the funds, although the Washington committee refused to have anything to do with it.

Tuskegee Choir To Give Concert At City Center, N.Y.

NEW YORK — The Tuskegee Choir will present the first of a series of concerts at City Center, May 27, while here to attend the unveiling of a bust of Booker T. Washington at New York University's Hall of Fame.

The announcement was made this week by Basil O'Connor, chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

The concert will mark the first time a Negro group has cracked the DAR color-bar when it was granted permission by the Daughters of the American Revolution to appear at Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C., June 3.

Concert hall are scheduled to make personal appearances during the City Center performance. Proceeds introduced by Leopold Stokowski entirely on Negro themes. It was and the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

Crack DAR Ban

Stars of stage, screen and con-the choir. He is the composer of the

19s 1946

Tuskegee Choir

3000 Hear 'Kegee Choir as Picketers March Before Hall

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

Washington Tribune

Some slipped through the back door, some skirted the sides, others deliberately burst through the Citizens' Committee Against Racial Discrimination's picket line, still others walked aro-und the line, casually climbed the steps and sauntered through the door, but regardless to how they got in, there was a mixed audience of over 3,000, about 75 per cent of which was colored, listening to the Tuskegee Choir in the DAR's Constitution Hall Monday night.

As the hour of 8:30 p.m. arrived for the start of the much talked about appearance of the famous Tuskegee Choir there was much excitement in front of Constitution Hall as a double picket line walked and pranced carrying banners emphatically urging the patrons to stay out of Constitution Hall. 6-4-46 Sun.

Banners

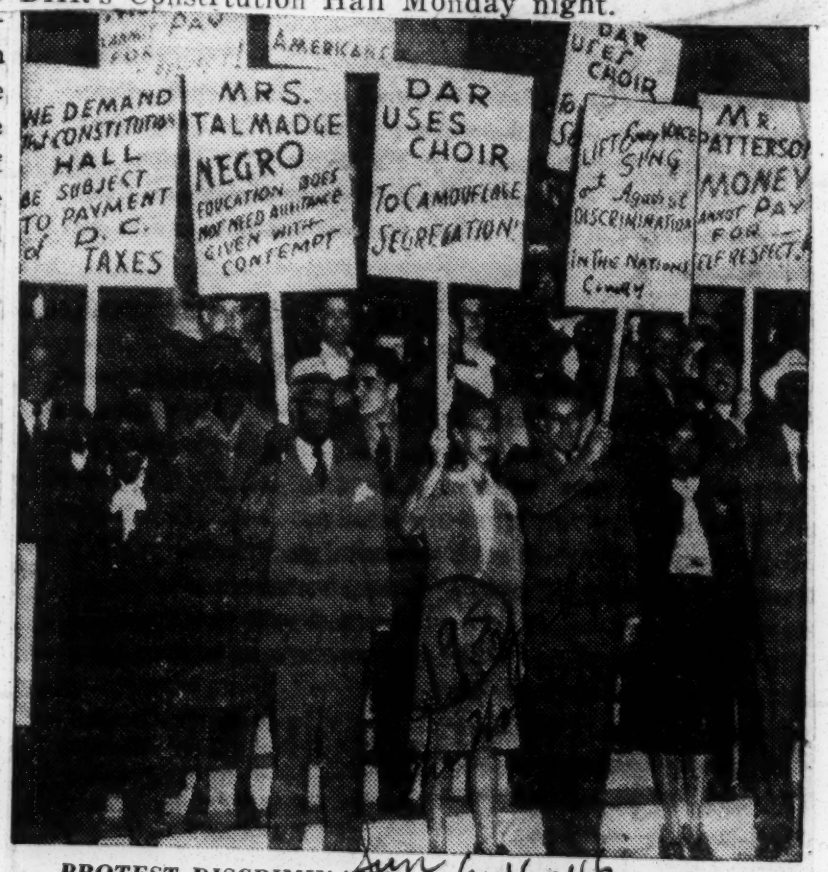
Emblazoned on the banners were such words as: "Mr. Patterson, Money Cannot Pay for Self Respect." "Tonite is One Nite Standing for DAR." "DAR Uses Choir to Camouflage Policy of Segregation." "We Demand That Constitution Hall be subject to D.C. Taxes."

The picketing had its effect on many would-be patrons. One white couple, Mr. and Mrs. J. Blumler of Washington, refused to go and tore up their tickets. William L. Roulac, a government employee, stuck his tickets in his hat and joined the picket line. A large crowd of picket sympathizers stood on the steps long after the program had started and after the picket vanished.

Inside, all but about 200 of the 3,854 seats in the hall were filled. The Tuskegee Choir was magnificent. The group gave an interpretation of spirituals as only the Tuskegee Choir can give. The audience listened attentively and applauded long and loud. Washington Tribune

Boxes were secured by the Chinese Embassy, Polish Embassy, Russian, French, and Canadian Embassies. They, however, were purchased it was learned, before the Washington Committee withdrew its support.

When asked his opinion, Dr. F. D. Patterson, told reporters that he "thought the picketing helped to swell the crowd."



***PROTEST DISCRIMINATION**—Negroes and whites picket Constitution Hall, Washington meeting place of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Although the DAR permitted Tuskegee Choir, a Negro chorus, to give a concert, pickets maintained that the basic "white artists only" policy has not changed.*

Jun 6-16-46

Program

The choir under the direction of William L. Dawson, sang the program in five parts. Part I: Never Turn Back No More; and O, Rise An' Shine; O Holy Lord, and He Is King of Kings. Part II. Ain'-A That Good News; Deep River; Gently, Lord. O Gently Lead Us; and Rockin' Jerusalem. Part III: Hail Mary; Oh, Po' Little Jesus; and Behold the Star.

Part IV: Mah God Is So High; Summer Evening; Soon-Ah Will Be Done. Part V: There is a Balm in Gilead; I'll Ev'ry Time I Feel the Spirit.

The Washington Committee of the United Negro College Fund reiterated its stand that it will not accept the proceeds but the National body of the fund said it would accept them. That, so far is as known, is the purpose for which the proceeds will be used.

NEGRO FUND AIDE EXPLAINS ITS AIMS

Jones

When the Tuskegee Choir appeared at Constitution Hall in Washington last week the United Negro College Fund was laid open to "misinterpretation," William J. Trent, executive director of the fund, said yesterday. Sunday

"Confusion was not limited to the Daughters of the American Revolution, but extended to the supporters of the fund in Washington," he said. 6-9-46

"The fund is not a propaganda organization," Mr. Trent continued. "It is an effort to raise funds for thirty-three member institutions, most of them in the South. Tuskegee Institute sponsored a series of concerts by its choir. The two original purposes of these concerts was to bring the choir to New York to take part in the ceremonies associated with unveiling the bust of Booker T. Washington and to raise money for the college fund. The concert at Constitution Hall was one of these performances." New York

More than 3,000 persons attended the concert at Constitution Hall despite "mounting sentiment" reported in Washington against holding the concert at all. Following the refusal of the D. A. R. to accept rental fees for use of the hall, the Washington branch of the fund wanted the concert moved to the Water Gate Open Air Auditorium, but this was "an affair of the member college," Mr. Trent said.

Tuskegee Choir At City Center

Ruth Vance
New York N.Y.

It was announced this week that in addition to the Tuskegee Choir's participation at the Booker T. Washington Memorial Concert at City Center on May 27, Katherine Dunham, Bill Robinson, Canada Lee, Noble Sissle, W. C. Handy, Kenneth Spencer and Gordon Heath will appear on the program. Each artist will be presented by an outstanding artist from some other race. Despite the increase in program, it was announced that seat prices will not advance. 5-25-46

The Tuskegee choir will also participate in the unveiling of a bust of Booker T. Washington at NYU's Hall of Fame on May 23.

TUSKEGEE CHOIR PAYS HONOR TO FOUNDER

New York, N.Y. Times

The Tuskegee Choir of sixty young men and women, William L. Dawson conducting, gave a Booker T. Washington Memorial Concert last night at City Center. The net proceeds were to go to the United Negro College Fund. The concert was given in connection with the unveiling last Thursday of a bust of the late Negro educator in the Hall of Fame at New York University.

The program began with the traditional "Oh, Rise an' Shine," and continued with numbers by Dett, Dawson, Burleigh, Work and Palmgren, with many encores throughout. Several soloists were heard, and some numbers were given by the male chorus of the choir. 5-29-46

Bill Robinson, famous tap dancer, headed a long list of prominent stage and other artists who had volunteered to appear and were introduced from the stage. He danced to the delight of the large audience, Duke Ellington played the piano, the Mills Brothers sang, George Jason played his own piano compositions, Noble Sissle sang his own songs, Canada Lee gave a scene from "The Tempest," Taylor Holmes, noted old-time actor, gave a "monologue," Sam Jaffee did a speech out of the film "The Lost Arrival," and Fannie Hurst spoke.

At the close of the concert, Basil O'Connor, who is chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, which was founded by Booker T. Washington, spoke briefly. All were introduced by S. Jay Kaufman, who organized and directed the concert. Mail.

TUSKEGEE CHOIR TO SING

New York Times

To Present Negro Folk Music at Theatre in Newark

New York N.Y.

The Tuskegee Institute Choir and Male Chorus will give a program of Negro folk music at the Mosque Theatre, 1020 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., at 8:40 P. M. next Sunday. The concert will be sponsored by the North Jersey Tuskegee Alumni Association. Jan. 5-19

The main purpose of the organization's Northern trip is to sing at the unveiling of the bust of Booker T. Washington in the Hall of Fame, New York University, on Thursday. William L. Dawson conducts the choir and chorus. 5-1946

Constitution Hall Policy

The DAR may think it deserves some credit for allowing the Tuskegee Choir to sing in its sacrosanct Constitution Hall. As a matter of fact, the DAR is way behind even the deep South in this. I know of no auditorium in the South which wouldn't welcome this great musical organization. 5-29-46 Washington D.C.

CHARLES ALLDREDGE.
Washington.

Picketers Protest Tuskegee Choir Concert



Among those who picketed Constitution Hall Monday night as Tuskegee Choir sang were Belford Lawson, Washington attorney, second from right. In front is Frankie Bourne. This is one section of picket line which surrounded the hall.

Tuskegee Choir Sings At DAR Hall Despite Protests

Atlanta Daily World

WASHINGTON — (ANP)— Despite withdrawal of support by the Washington committee of the United Negro College fund, the Tuskegee choir appeared here at the DAR's Constitution hall for te Monday night concert, given to benefit the fund. It was the first Negro choral group to appear at this hall.

The concert, sung under direction of William L. Dawson, went on as scheduled after Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, announced that it would be only ethical for the choral group to keep its part of the valid contract with the DAR.

The Washington committee of the fund withdrew local sponsorship and participation in the concert, and notified its national headquarters that no money gained from the concert would be accepted, when it was learned that the DAR had made only a temporary

D. C. Committee Suggests Changes After Announcement

anti - discrimination arrangement with Tuskegee and at their convention went on record to retain the "white artists only" clause in the organization's constitution.

CONCERT CHANGE

The committee suggested that the concert be changed to Watergate, an outdoor stadium on the edge of the Potomac river, and sought to develop a mass protest movement similar to the Marian Anderson appearance after she had been refused the use of Constitution hall.

Prominent in the Washington committee were Phileo Nash, a White House attache, Boris Shiskin, AFL executive, Atty. Charles Houston and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university. The latter, though an executive of one of the colleges in the fund aggregation, was especially active in efforts to halt the event. The committee took the position that any use of Constitution hall while the racial ban still existed on the tax free institution was a compromise.

The DAR had granted use of the hall to Tuskegee without restrictions, giving it free of cost, with the statement tha the organization wished the money involved to be regarded as a gift to the United Negro College fund.

ARRANGEMENTS

Tuskegee initiated and consummated arrangements with the management for use of the auditorium of the hall for a concert by the school choir as a memorial tribute to Booker T. Washington The hall was granted without restrictions of any kind early in April. Asked for a statement on the issue, before the concert took place, Dr. Patterson said:

"My position is that this purely business arrangement is not affected by any subsequent statement of opinion by Mrs. Talmadge, president of the DAR, no matter how unfortunate, we consider that opinion to be, nor do I regard said statements as modifying in any way whatever, the plans and purposes of the United Negro College fund. I regret that this difference has developed, for I hold in high regard members of the Washington committee of the fund.

"I am unable to see any real gain to be made either by the United Negro College fund or Tuskegee Institute, in adopting the course of action which they propose.

"As the individual solely responsible for the arrangements made for the use of Constitution hall, I therefore refuse to cancel an engagement made at my request and which had been granted without qualification."

The choir of 66 members came to Washington after making a successful appearance at New York university's Hall of Fame when Booker T. Washington was honored recently, and at City center in New York.

Spirituals Accent Tuskegee Program

Post-Washington D.C.

Tuskegee Choir will accent spirituals during its first appearance in Washington tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. in Constitution Hall, William L. Dawson, conductor, will include several of his own arrangements. One, for the full choir of 100 voices, is "Ain' That Good News." In another mood is his arrangement of "Hail Mary."

Soloists will be Dan Andrews, Floydel Anderson, Ella W. Norwood, Elinor Foster Charles R. Fox and Otis D. Wright.

DAR Parley To Get Anti-Bias Resolution

NEW YORK—Fear of public opinion is the only reason the Daughters of the American Revolution will permit the Tuskegee Choir to use Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C., in June, it was charged this week.

The statement was made by Dr. Maenne Chesterton-Mangle, secretary of the insurgent Committee Against Racial Discrimination in Constitution Hall, who announced that the DAR Convention at Atlantic City, N. J., Monday would be presented with an anti-bias resolution.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, president-general of the DAR, predicted that the resolution calling for the deletion of the "white artists only" clause from the lease of Constitution Hall would never reach the floor of the convention.

Calls Committeee "Illegal"

"We're not anticipating any trouble," said Mrs. Talmadge, who is already in Atlantic City setting the stage for the 55th annual DAR meet.

However, members of the racial discrimination committee said: "There are a majority of women who will be in favor of the resolution. Hundreds of chapters have sent in resolutions urging the deletion."

The resolution was submitted by Mrs. E. C. Denny Vann of the Polly Wyckoff Chapter, N. J., a member of the racial discrimination committee. Rep. Clare Booth Luce is also a member of the committee.

Mrs. Talmadge admitted the resolution had been sent, but referred to the committee as "an unconstitutional, illegal committee."

DAR Claim Refuted

A statement released by the committee declared that "the claim that discrimination in Constitution Hall is required by the laws of the District of Columbia is utterly false. Discrimination is a custom but not a law of the District."

The statement was approved by the 16 DAR members of the committee. It also charged that Mrs. Talmadge had dropped "an iron curtain" between the DAR and public opinion as a result of a letter she sent to the regents of the 3,000 chapters throughout the country last October asking them not to discuss the matter in public.

Ripping this "hush-hush" policy, the committee stated, "This undemocratic procedure has prevented the rank and file from finding out not only how the public felt about their leadership's attitudes, but also has had the effect of preventing those who disagreed with the leadership from getting in touch with one another to resist it."

Dr. Chester-Mangle is a writ-
er on interracial questions and
editor of religious and education
material for the National Council
of Christians and Jews. She is
not a member of the DAR.

"We deliberately chose as sec-
retary someone who was not a
member so that she would be ob-
jective and not biased," explained
Mrs. Robert P. Boynton of the
John Jay Chapter in New York.
The headquarters of the commit-
tee are at 535 Fifth ave.

Constitution Hall, Mon. Eve. at 8:30
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE CHOIR
A Program in Honor of Booker T. Washington
Benefit United Negro College Fund
Tickets on Sale Starting at 9:30 A.M.
Monday, May 13 at
CAPPEL CONCERT BUREAU
BALLARD'S, 1300 G St., NE. 3503
Washington, D.C.
Mail Orders Accepted

Tuskegee Institute Choir Performs Despite Pickets



WASHINGTON, D. C.—Inside Constitution Hall, the D. A. R. meeting place in Washington, the famed Tuskegee institute choir, from Tuskegee, Ala., held their scheduled concert, while outside pickets tried in vain to persuade music lovers from attending the concert. The confusing part is that the pickets are in favor of Negroes performing in the hall, but are protesting that the D. A. R.'s permission to let the choir use the hall has not changed the "ban" policy of "White Artists Only." The D. A. R. granted permission for this concert on the grounds that the funds would go for the maintenance of segregated institutions. Photo shows pickets with their signs in front of the D. A. R.'s Constitution Hall.—INP Newsphoto.

THE BIG PAR·ADE

by Ralph Matthews

My criticism of the recent concert staged at Constitution Hall by Tuskegee Institute is aimed at Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, who promoted the affair.

He displayed cowardice and missed a golden opportunity to strike a blow for decency when he failed to take a club and drive the pickets off the premises.

They were obviously a bunch of undisciplined hoodlums, up to no good, intent upon persuading would-be patrons to boycott the concert.

Cloaking their criminal purposes in a false idealism, based on the fact that the DAR had failed to rescind its "white artists only" ruling, they deliberately and maliciously tried to turn the promotion into a financial flop, leaving Dr. Patterson and his associates with bills and headaches.

Borders on Banditry

This was rank dishonesty bordering on banditry. They had no right to use a picket line in the form of a revolver to stick in Dr. Patterson's ribs and rob him, matters not how lofty their alleged purpose.

Why he did not put the law on them and bring them to a well-deserved justice is beyond my comprehension.

I fail to see where any appreciable contribution could have been made to the ultimate solution to the race problem by compelling Dr. Patterson either to welch on his contract or to go so deep in the red that his singers would have to hitch-hike back to Alabama.

The tragedy of the whole thing is that from the photographs in the papers, these wicked saboteurs actually assumed the role of heroes, therefore encouraging other feeble-minded people to duplicate their cheap dramatics at some future date.

Pride is a laudable possession, but I have no hosannas for chiselers who enjoy this luxury at the expense of others. The only investments the picketers had were a few sheets of cardboard, some shoe leather and a little time.

If there had been any honesty of purpose, the sponsors of the picket march should have subscribed enough money among themselves, turned it over to Dr. Patterson and invited him to take his crowd home.

This would have given them some equity in promotion and, by the very nature of the sacrifice entailed, would have made it impossible for him to have gone through with the concert without losing face.

Mob of Trespassers

Failing to do this, the picketers were nothing more than a mob of trespassers and should have been thrown in jail.

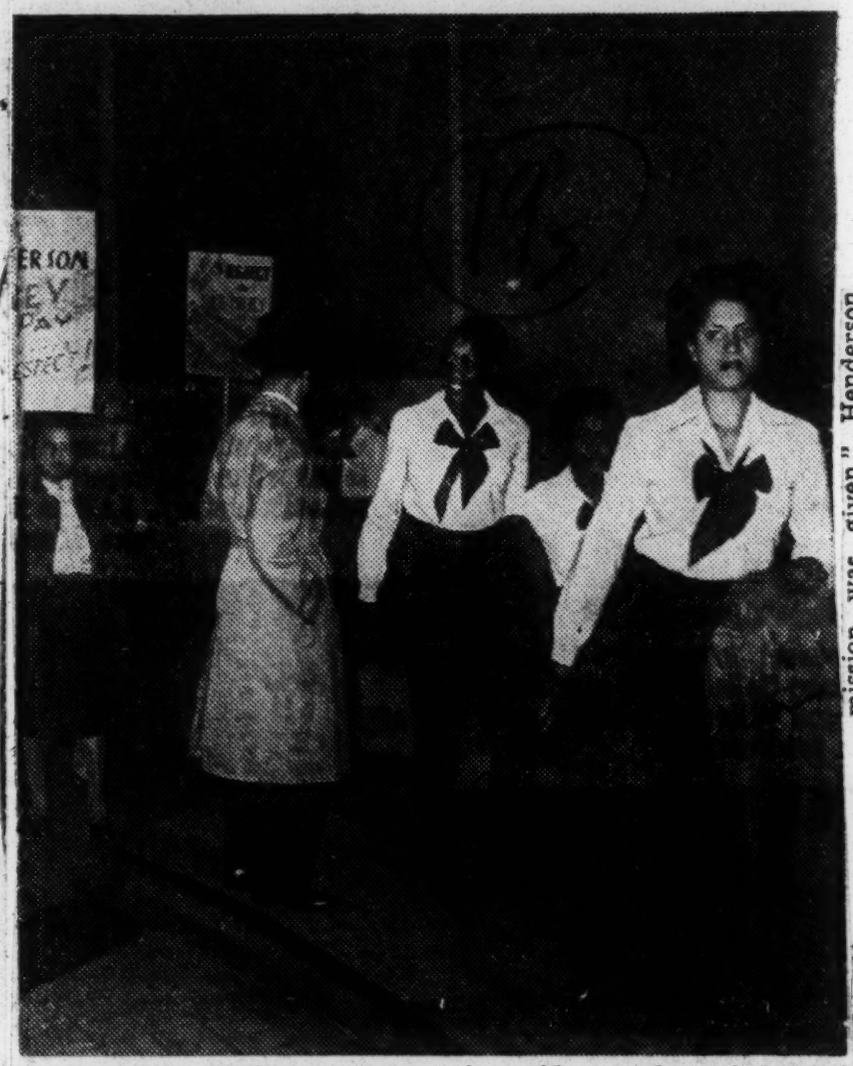
Irresponsible people have no more right to use the picket line than they have to use a gun. Some kind of punishment should be devised to fit the crime.

I am urging my congressman to introduce a bill making it mandatory for people to pass a mental test, take out a license and be bonded before they set up in the race-problem solving business.

Just being black is not sufficient qualification because too much damage can be done before the sane people of both races get wind of what the zealots are up to.

Maybe Dr. Patterson's restraint in not losing his temper had some virtue—jail would have been too good for them.

Choir Crosses Picket Line



An unidentified Tuskegee representative guides members of the choir into a side entrance of the hall. They had to cross picket line to enter building. Note the varied expressions on their faces.

Tuskegee Choir Coming Here June 4

Richmond Times Dispatch

The Tuskegee nIstitute Choir of 100 voices will be heard at the Mosque in concert at 8:30 P. M. on Tuesday, June 4 under the auspices of the United Negro College Fund and the Baker-Elba Nursery Schools, it was announced yesterday.

The choir made its debut in 1932 at the opening of Radio City in New York, and they were re-Radio City Music Hall. This engagement was followed by a series of national and international radio broadcasts.

The choir's current tour began in New York City last week, when they sang at the New York University Hall of Fame, during the unveiling of a bust of Booker T. Washington. They will tour the East Coast and will make an ap-

mission was given," Henderson said in a statement. "It does not modify their standing policy on this matter."

"This committee," said Henderson's telegram to Dr. Patterson, "voices the sentiment of an aroused Negro community and liberal members of all groups who plan picket lines if the concert is held."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, to call off the concert.

Henderson said the exception to its policy of prohibiting the performance of Negro artists in Constitution Hall are under which the Daughters of American Revolution made the "highly unacceptable."

"The DAR was very explicit in pointing out that it is only because the affair is for the benefit of segregated schools that permission was given," Henderson said in a statement. "It does not modify their standing policy on this matter."

"This committee," said Henderson's telegram to Dr. Patterson, "voices the sentiment of an aroused Negro community and liberal members of all groups who plan picket lines if the concert is held."

Pickets Theaten If Tuskegee Choir Sings

WASHINGTON, June 2.—(AP)—A picket line was threatened today unless the scheduled Monday night concert of the Tuskegee Institute choir at Constitution Hall is cancelled.

E. B. Henderson, representing the committee for racial democracy in the nation's capital, asked

William L. Dawson, conductor of the choir and a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, is a director of the department of music at his college.

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

Defender — Houston Texas

Tuskegee At Constitution Hall

Sat. 6-22-46

The appearance of the Tuskegee Choir at Constitution Hall has been reported fully in the papers. Frederick Douglas Patterson directed a spectacle so disgraceful that all of the musical genius of William Dawson and his choir was drowned in the crescendo of denunciation and repugnance.

Defender

Dr. Patterson followed a pattern of acceptance of insult that not longer can be justified. True enough, he had precedent for the stand he took, but it was precedent established by little cringing men. One college president's wife was riding in a pullman car in the south some years ago and was ejected. When friends wished to protest her husband's position was expressed by him in these terms: "She didn't have any business on the car anyhow." The old type of college president who led his students down alleys and up freight elevators to sing for white folk does not belong to this era of aggressive action for social and political advancement. Patterson had nothing to gain by making concession to the Daughters of the American Revolution who stand by the side of the Ku Klux Klan embattled against the democratic ideal and the people and organizations who are working and struggling to bring the realization of that ideal. Sat 6-22-46

Further, Dr. Patterson is not in the tradition of Booker T. Washington. Mr. Washington was a genius who has been maligned and misinterpreted more than any man except Jesus Christ. Booker T Washington was never exploited and used for other men's ends. He exploited the prejudices of the south and the economic ambitions of the north. The story of Mr. Washington's great political influence has yet to be fully told. The idea of industrial and technical training popularized by Mr. Washington was sound as its significance in todays educational scheme for white youth (more than for Negro) attests to. But he did not put the construction of subservience on it that nit-wit followers of his have put on it. His own children he sent to study in the best New England colleges and in Europe. When his colossal stature is considered and his shrewdness understood, nothing but contempt can be held for those false prophets who commit crimes against his memory, in his name.

Houston Texas

The democratic and progressive people in the country should not let Dr. Patterson quickly forget his faux pas in Washington. Too often men gamble an indiscretion on short memories.

Negro Choir Wins Praise

Times Dispatch

WILLIAM L. DAWSON and his Tuskegee Choir of 100 voices have received critical acclaim wherever they have presented their concert of Negro folk music and traditional hymns. They will appear at the Mosque Tuesday at 8:30 P. M.

From the South, where Negro music is particularly understood, comes the statement of the Macon (Ga.) News: "The Tuskegee Choic brought its message of music to a receptive audience in the Macon Auditorium and ecquitted itself in a manner that brought rounds of applause from listeners and highest credit to the singers." Richmond, Va.

Northern reception to the singers is demonstrated by the comment of the music critic of the New York Times, who stated, "The Tuskegee Institute Choir in Carnegie Hall last night showed good technical drilling in the precision of its attack, its tonal unity, its excellent balance and the beauty of its solo voices. Its fine body of tone is blessed with unique quality that the Negro timber contributes to choruses. Music rises irresistably out of pain of longing, intensely alive in its emotions, spontaneons and vivid in its projection; a contribution to the folk-literature of the world for which Americans, both colored and white, may be justly proud."

The choir is now on tour along the eastern coats and will come to Richmond after a concert in



William L. Dawson

Sunday 6-2-46

Washington's Constitution Hall.

The concert is under the auspices of the United Negro College Fund and the Baker-Elba Nursery Schools. Tickets are on sale at the Virginia Record Shop.

D. C. Committee Suggests Changes After Announcement

Memphis World

WASHINGTON — (ANP)— Despite withdrawal of support by the Washington committee of the United Negro College fund, the Tuskegee choir appeared here at the DAR's Constitution hall for the Monday night concert, given to benefit the fund. It was the first Negro choral group to appear at this hall. 6-1-46-Jour

The concert, sung under direction of William L. Dawson, went on as scheduled after Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, announced that it would be only ethical for the choral group to keep its part of the valid contract with the DAR.

Memphis Tenn.

The Washington committee of the fund withdrew local sponsorship and participation in the concert, and notified its national headquarters that no money gained from the concert would be accepted, when it was learned that the DAR had made only a temporary anti - discrimination arrangement with Tuskegee and at their convention went on record to retain the "white artists only" clause in the organization's constitution.

CONCERT CHANGE

The committee suggested that the concert be changed to Watergate, an outdoor stadium on the edge of the Potomac river, and sought to develop a mass protest movement similar to the Marian Anderson appearance after she had been refused the use of Constitution hall. 6-7-46-Sat

Prominent in the Washington committee were Phileo Nash, a White House attache, Boris Shiskin, AFL executive, Atty. Charles Houston and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university. The latter, though an executive of one of the colleges in the fund aggregation, was especially active in efforts to halt the event. The committee took the position that any use of Constition hall while the racial ban still existed on the tax free institution was a compromise.

The DAR had granted use of the hall to Tuskegee without restrictions, giving it free of cost, with the statement that the organization wished the money involved to be regarded as a gift to the United Negro College fund.

ARRANGEMENTS Memphis

Tuskegee initiated and consummated arrangements with the management for use of the auditorium of the hall for a concert by the school choir as a memorial tribute to Booker T. Washington The hall was granted without restrictions of any kind early in April. Asked for a statement on the issue, before the concert took place, Dr. Patterson said: Tenn.

"My position is that this purely business arrangement is not affected by any subsequent statement of opinion by Mrs. Talmadge, president of the DAR, no matter how unfortunate, we consider that opinion to be, nor do I regard said statements as modifying in any way whatever, the plans and purposes of the United Negro College fund. I regret that this difference has developed, for I hold in high regard members of the Washington committee of the fund. 6-7-46-Sat.

"I am unable to see any real gain to be made either by the United Negro College fund or Tuskegee Institute, in adopting the course of action which they propose.

Memphis, Tenn.

"As the individual solely responsible for the arrangements made for the use of Constitution hall, I therefore refuse to cancel an engagement made at my request and which had been granted without qualification."

The choir of 66 members came to Washington after making a successful appearance at New York university's Hall of Fame, when Booker T. Washington was honored recently, and at City center in New York.

Tuskegee Singers Due Here Tuesday

Richmond Times-Dispatch

Traditional spirituals and more modern treatment of favorite hyms will be featured by the Tuskegee Choir and Male Chorus for its program of Negro folk music to be given at the Mosque on Tuesday, June 4 at 8:30 P. M.

Of the well-known and long sung traditionals, some whoch will be included are "O Rise an' Shine," "Oh, Freedom," "My Good Lord," and "Ev're Time I hear the Spirit." 5-29-46-Nat

William L. Dawson, conductor of the Tuskegee Choir, has given symphonic arrangement to many other familiar spirituals and he will conduct the chorus through "King Jesus is A-Listenin,," "Ain'-a That Good News," "Jesus Walked This Lonesome Valley," "Soon Ah Will be Done," and "Oh, What a Beautiful City," each of which has been arranged by Dawson. Richmond, Va.

Soloists for the concert will include Daniel W. Andrews, Jr., Vivian Jones, Dorothy Jackson, Elinor Hastings Foster, and Margaret Lipscomb.

The concert is being sponsored by the United Negro College Fund and the Baker-Elba Nursery Schools. Tickets are on sale at the Virginia Record Shop.

Locale The Defender Chicago, Ill.

TUSKEGEE CHOIR concert in "verboten" lily-white DAR Constitution Hall in Washington was shot through with the sadder aspects of race and interrace relations. A white taxi driver noting the interracial picket line and shouts of the picketers: "Jim Crow Must Go!" inquired of two Defender reporters who hailed his cab, "What goes on?" Sat. 6-15-46

Upon being told, he stated emphatically, "Well Negroes didn't gain nothing by this sort of stuff. They ought to get together and build a hall of their own." The Defender reporters were too tired and too busy with their own matters to get into one of the fruitless arguments into which this line of reasoning always leads. Much to their surprise a photographer, white from a Washington daily, who was also a passenger in the cab silenced the cabbie. Said he: "That wouldn't gain anything, you can't just change location, you have to change attitudes!"

And you know, the more you think on it the more you see that DAR Talmadges or Tuskegee Pattersons take the South with them when they travel northward. Believe me, it's no laughing matter.

Tuskegee Choir

Dr. Patterson Scored

Tuskegee Choir Sings Amid Furor

By JOHN H. YOUNG III.
(Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and the United Negro College Fund, fought a one-man battle here last week on the side of segregation and reaction when he implied that he would carry his school's choir across a picket line of outraged citizens to sing in the door auditorium with a non-discriminatory policy. Dr. Patterson DAR's Constitution Hall, despite a feels unable and is unwilling to alwarning late Saturday by the Com- ter his arrangement with the mittee for Racial Democracy in agement of Constitution Hall. The the Nation's Capital. committee is therefore taking the following steps:

The committee's telegram came at the pitch of community feeling against the appearance of the choir and read in part:

"Adamant adherence of DAR to segregation policy and its brazenly derogatory comment for accepting concert, affront to Tuskegee, Negroes, and all people of democratic mind.

"This committee voices sentiment of aroused Negro community and liberal members of all groups who plan picket line if concert held. Opportunity in your hands to spotlight progressive America's rejection of Daughters of American Reaction."

LEADERS ON COMMITTEE

The telegram was sent over the signature of Dr. E. B. Henderson, acting in behalf of the rest of the committee. Originally set up by The Pittsburgh Courier, the committee is composed of twenty-five leading citizens, Negro and white, with Atty. Leon A. Ransom as chairman and the Rev. Francis W. McPeek of the District Federation of Churches, co-chairman.

The picket warning came after all efforts to persuade Dr. Patterson to cancel the engagement had failed. Early in the week the local branch of the College Fund had withdrawn its sponsorship of the engagement and had said that it would not accept any of the funds derived from the concert.

Angered over the charge by Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, DAR head, that appearance of the Tuskegee Choir did not change the DAR rule of white artists only, and that "The Negro College Fund is to be used for aid to Negro schools and not for mixed schools and that sort of education should be encouraged, applauded and assisted," the local branch of the College Fund withdrew with the following statement:

DR. PATTERSON ADAMANT

"The Washington Committee (College Fund) has approached Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, with a strong recommendation that the concert be transferred to a suitable out-

1. **The committee has withdrawn its local sponsorship of the concert and participation in it;**

2. **The committee is informing the national organization of the the fund that it will not accept any proceeds from the concert;**

3. **The committee is recommending to the national organization that it, too, should also refuse to accept any proceeds from the concert;**

4. **The Washington Committee continues to support the fund.**

According to an inside source, the local committee meetings of the fund members were steered by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University and committee member, who took a bold stand for outright cancellation of the concert. It was revealed that committee members pleaded with Dr. Patterson to make the change for the sake of democracy.

Dr. Patterson refused to accept the unanimous opinion of local members of the fund and the withdrawal of sponsorship followed immediately.

SOME FEAR SPLIT

There are some who believe that the committee refused to take any positive action excepting withdrawal of sponsorship because of a fear that to do so would split the United Negro College Fund into groups supporting Dr. Patterson and Dr. Johnson, conversely opposed. Others maintain that this is the beginning of the end of the fund unless Dr. Patterson is replaced. One member pointed out that the local committee was composed of twenty-seven of the most influential people in the country.

In adamantly refusing to cancel the Constitution Hall appearance of the Tuskegee Institute Choir, Dr. Patterson boldly took sides against many of the Nation's leading presidents of Negro colleges who wired the local fund committee that they supported the committee's action.

President Thomas E. Jones of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., wired:

"I approve judgment of Washington Committee to transfer or cancel concert at Constitution Hall. Local committees must be responsible in democratic development of funds."

Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. wired:

"I believe Dr. Patterson will respect highly your committee's decision and opinion."

OTHER SUPPORTING EDUCATORS

Other college presidents who wired their support of the committee's action were H. L. McCrory, Johnson C. Smith; James Brawley, Clark College; Hollis S. Price, LeMoyne College; E. C. Peters, Haines' Institute, Augusta, Ga.; J. M. Ellison, Virginia Union; E. C. McLeod, Wiley College; Dean S. Yarbrough, Lane College, and Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta School of Social Work.

In defending his action in refusing to cancel or move the engagement from Constitution Hall Dr. Patterson released the following statement:

Tuskegee Institute initiated and consummated arrangements with the management of Constitution Hall, for the use of the auditorium of said hall, for a concert by the Tuskegee Institute Choir as a memorial to Booker T. Washington.

It was agreed that any net income resulting from the several concerts planned, of which this was one, would go to the current campaign of the United Negro College Fund. Use of Constitution Hall was granted without restrictions of any kind, the earlier part of April.

My position is that this purely business arrangement is not affected by any subsequent statement of opinion by Mrs. Talmadge, no matter how unfortunate we consider that opinion to be, nor do I regard said statement as modifying in any way, whatever, the plans and purposes of the United Negro College Fund.

SEES NO GAIN

I am unable to see any real gain to be had either by the fund or Tuskegee Institute in adopting the course of action which they propose.

As the individual solely responsible for the arrangements made for the use of Constitution Hall, I, therefore, refuse to cancel an engagement made at my request and which had been granted without qualifications.

Immediately following the release of the Patterson statement, one committee member was quick to retort that it seemed that Dr. Patterson was more interested in the money involved rather than the principle of supporting the vicious statement of Mrs. Talmadge and the policy of the DAR. This member charged that the fund was going to receive very little of the money anyway.

The committee member said that these "benefit" concerts were arranged merely to pay the expense of the Tuskegee Choir from Tuskegee, Ala., to New York City, where the choir appeared at the unveiling of the statue to Booker T. Washington in the Hall of Fame.

LITTLE PROFIT SEEN

According to the committee member, who asked to remain anomymous, the Tuskegee Choir was to receive something like $1,200 for "expenses" in its appearance here. A similar amount was to be received for "expenses" at other "benefit" appearances for the fund. The member pointed out that the Cappel Agency here was handling all tickets for the concert and was deducting 10 per cent of the gross for its "cut."

About the only money that would have been coming to the fund would have been derived from a small souvenir program, according to this committee member.

Meanwhile, the Committee for Racial Democracy in the Nation's Capital warning citizens would mobilize a picket line, became a reality late Sunday when individuals and organizations met and began painting of signs they would carry around Constitution Hall as a protest against Dr. Patterson's decision to stick by the DAR, segregation and reaction.

D. C. Group Snubs Concert

Declines to Sponsor College Fund Recital

SPEECH IS CITED

Tuskegeans Sing Minus Local Backing

Afro-American
WASHINGTON

Protesting the biased stand taken by the Daughters of the American Revolution at their recent Atlantic City convention, the Washington Committee of the United Negro College Fund Thursday withdrew as sponsor of the Tuskegee choir's Monday appearance in Constitution Hall.

The choir rendered the concert as scheduled Monday night, after Tuskegee's President Fred D. Patterson hurried to Washington, to smooth over the rift caused by the local committee's action.

Proceeds of the concert, which originally were to have been, accredited to the Washington committee, will now be sent direct to the national headquarters of the fund in New York.

Washington committee members, plainly irked by the stubborn refusal of the DAR to abandon its biased attitude toward the use of Constitution Hall by colored artists, sought to have the concert moved to Watergate, an outdoor stadium on the edge of the Potomac river.

Hit Convention Statement

The local group frankly stated their disapproval of the Constitution Hall concert was largely the result of a statement made by Mrs. Julius Talmadge, DAR president, before the national convention of the organization in Atlantic City.

In her speech, Mrs. Talmadge declared that the reason for granting a date to the choir was that the affair would be for the purpose of preserving "separate schools" and "not for mixed schools."

Hence, she continued, the invitation was issued in the face of the organization's policy of renting the hall to "white artists only." She placed the DAR on record as favoring and helping segregated schools all it could.

Prominent in bringing about the action of the Washington committee were Phileo Nash, White House attache; Boris Shiskin, AFL executive; Charles Houston, NAACP legal counsel and President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University.

No Charge for Hall

The DAR had granted use of the hall to Tuskegee without restrictions, giving it free of cost, with the statement that the organization wished the money involved to be regarded as a gift to the United Negro College Fund.

The contracts for use of the hall were negotiated by Tuskegee early in April and the choir, which was en route from its appearance in New York, was to render the concert as a memorial tribute to Booker T. Washington, the school's founder.

President Patterson refused to yield to demands of the Washington committee that the concert either be moved to the Watergate or be cancelled. "It is only ethical," he said, "for the choral group to keep its part of the valid contract with the DAR."

Continuing, he said:

"My position is that this purely business arrangement is not affected by any subsequent statement of opinion by Mrs. Talmadge, president of the DAR, no matter how unfortunate we consider that opinion to be, nor do I regard said statements as modifying in any way whatever, the plans and purposes of the United Negro College fund.

"I regret that this difference has developed, for I hold in high regard members of the Washington committee of the fund.

"I am unable to see any real gain to be made, either by the United Negro College fund or Tuskegee Institute, in adopting the course of action which they propose.

"As the individual solely responsible for the arrangements made for the use of Constitution Hall. I therefore refuse to cancel an engagement made at my request and which had been granted without qualification."

The position of the national headquarters of the fund in the matter was made clear by W. J. Trent Jr., executive director, who said the charter of the fund does not permit the organization to interfere in any way "in the private or internal affairs of its members."

Without discussing the action of the Washington committee in refusing to sponsor the concert, Mr. Trent said:

"Tuskegee Institute is sponsoring a series of concerts by the Tuskegee choir. The two original purposes of this series are ex-

kegee concert matter, was signed by Melvin D. Mildreth, committee chairman; Mrs. Mary M. Bethune, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Miss Eugene Meyer, Mrs. L. Strong, Oscar Chapman, Miss Pauline Myers, Mrs. Artie Fitzgerald, A. Buel Trowbridge colleges which have Washington committee. Felix Frankfurter, Mrs. by benefit programs, Constitution Hall Pauline Myers, Mrs. Artie B Frederick E. Reissig and Boris ation and other acti- Mrs. Mary M. Bethune, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Miss Pauline Massey, Mrs. Eudecai Johnson, Mrs. L. Corringene Meyer, the Rev. W. Stuart withdrawing sponsor- Strong, Oscar Chapman, Miss E Nelson, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Dr. the Constitution Hall Pauline Myers, Mrs. Artie B Frederick E. Reissign and Boris Washington committee. Fitzgerald, A. Buel Trowbridge Shiskin.

Continue Support

Though withdrawing sponsorship from the concert, the Washington committee said it will continue to support the fund and intends to make its quota.

Will Continue

Under present policies disclosing the decision in the Tuskegee-Dun, Mrs. Alice B. Finlayson. the fund accepts money tendered



STRANDED IN NEW YORK. Tuskegee Choir, here for the ceremonies of installing the Barthe bust of Booker T. Washington in the New York University Hall of Fame, have landed on the side-walks of New York. The rail-strike left them both literally and figuratively "flat-footed" in New York. When this shot was taken at 125th St. and Seventh Ave., they were not too worried about how they were going to get back to Tuskegee. As a matter of fact they look most "un-worried". However, according to last reports an unsympatheitc school administration had chartered a bus and the choir is again on its way.

Tusgekee Choir Sings at Constitution Hall As Capital Fund Drive Sponsors Withdraw Active Support to Project

WASHINGTON, — (ANP) — Despite withdrawal of support by the Washington committee of the United Negro College fund, the Tuskegee choir appeared here at the DAR's Constitution hall for the Monday night concert, given to benefit the fund. It was the first Negro choral group to appear at this hall.

The concert, sung under direction of William L. Dawson, went on as scheduled after Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, announced that it would be only ethical for the choral group to keep its part of the valid contract with the DAR.

The Washington committee of the fund withdrew local sponsorship and participation in the concert, and notified its national headquarters that no money gained from the concert would be accepted, when it was learned that the DAR had made only a temporary anti-discrimination arrangement mith Tuskegee and at their convention went on record to retain the "white artists only" clause in the organization's constitution.

The committee suggested that the concert be changed to Watergate, an outdoor stadium on the edge of the Potomax river, and sought to develop a mass protest movement similar to the Marian Anderson appearance after she had been refused the use of Constitution hall.

Prominent in the Washington committee were Phileo Nash, a White House attache, Boris Shiskin, AFL executive; Atty. Charles Houston and Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university. The letter, though an executive of one of the colleges in the fund aggregation, was especially active in efforts to halt the event. The committee took the position that any use of Constitution hall while racial ban still existed on the tax free institution was a compromise.

The DAR had granted use of the hall to Tuskegee without restrictions, giving it free of cost, with the statement that the organization wished the money involved to be regarded as a gift to the United Negro College fund.

Tuskegee initiated and consummated arrangements with the management for use of the auditorium of the hall for a concert by the school choir as a memorial tribute to Booker T. Washington. The hall was granted without restrictions of any kind early in April. Asked for a statement on the issue, before the concert took place, Dr. Patterson said:

"My position is that this purely business arrangement is not affected by any subsequent statement of opinion by Mrs. Talmadge, president of the DAR, no matter how unfortunate we consider that opinion to be, nor do I regard said statements as modifying in any way whatever, the plans and purposes of the United Negro College fund. I regret that this difference has developed, for I hold in high regard members of the Washington committee of the fund.

"I am unable to see any real gain to be made, either by the United Negro College fund or Tuskegee Institute, in adopting the course of action which they propose.

"As the individual solely responsibly for the arrangements made for the use of Constitution hall, I therefore refuse to cancel an engagement made at my request and which had been granted without qualification."

The choir of 66 members came to Washington after making a successful appearance at New York university's Hall of Fame, when Booker T. Washington was honored recently, and at City Center in New York.

HENDERSON'S COMMENTS

It is regretful that the picketing of the DAR hall on the occasion of the appearance of the Tuskegee choir caught the Washington public cold and unprepared. The determination to picket was made too late to inform our public.

Yet sooner or later colored people must learn to respect picket lines. Not living in an industrial center we have been unschooled as to the importance of observing picket lines. But we must learn.

Someday, and we hope soon, our leaders will be unwilling to accept a mess of pottage for our liberties. We must learn to refuse to accept money at the cost of our self respect. Not only did many colored organizations and individuals support the protest against the Tuskegee choir appear at the DAR hall but more white people joined with us in the picket line as a protest against the bigotry of the DAR.

For the sake of a little pleasure many of us are willing to sell our souls, and among these unfortunate are thousands of so-called intelligent or educated Negroes. Sooner or later these people are going to receive our utmost contempt.

They will bbe reviled as traitors no matter how much they may be honored or handpicked

Tuskegee Gets Fund From Record Company

NEW YORK — Royalties from the recordings of the Tuskegee Institute chapel choir will be used to establish a scholarship fund at the school, the Cosmopolitan Recording company announced today. The first Negro choral group ever to sing in the DAR's Constitution Hall, although the issue of the hall remains highly controversial. The record company made 32 sides of the concert, 20 of which will be released in album form during the next six months.

19s 1946 Tuskegee Choir

Dr. Patterson Scored

Tuskegee Choir Sings Amid Furor

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 6-8-46

19s

By JOHN H. YOUNG III.
(Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and the United Negro College Fund, fought a one-man battle here last week on the side of segregation and reaction when he implied that he would carry his school's choir across a picket line of outraged citizens to sing in the DAR's Constitution Hall, despite a warning late Saturday by the Committee for Racial Democracy in the Nation's Capital.

The committee's telegram came at the pitch of community feeling against the appearance of the choir and read in part:

"Adamant adherence of DAR to segregation policy and its brazenly derogatory comment for accepting concert, affront to Tuskegee, Negroes, and all people of democratic mind.

"This committee voices sentiment of aroused Negro community and liberal members of all groups who plan picket line if concert held. Opportunity in your hands to spotlight progressive America's rejection of Daughters of American Reaction."

LEADERS ON COMMITTEE

The telegram was sent over the signature of Dr. E. B. Henderson, acting in behalf of the rest of the committee. Originally set up by The Pittsburgh Courier, the committee is composed of twenty-five leading citizens, Negro and white, with Atty. Leon A. Ransom as chairman and the Rev. Francis W. McPeek of the District Federation of Churches, co-chairman.

The picket warning came after all efforts to persuade Dr. Patterson to cancel the engagement had failed. Early in the week the local branch of the College Fund had withdrawn its sponsorship of the engagement and had said that it would not accept any of the funds derived from the concert.

Angered over the charge by Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, DAR head, that appearance of the Tuskegee Choir did not change the DAR rule of white artists only, and that "The Negro College Fund is to be used for aid to Negro schools and not for mixed schools and that sort of education should be encouraged, applauded and assisted," the local branch of the College Fund withdrew with the following statement:

DR. PATTERSON ADAMANT

"The Washington Committee (College Fund) has approached Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, with a strong recommendation that the concert be transferred to a suitable outdoor auditorium with a non-discriminatory policy. Dr. Patterson feels unable and is unwilling to alter his arrangement with the management of Constitution Hall. The committee is therefore taking the following steps:

1. The committee has withdrawn its local sponsorship of the concert and participation in it; The Courier
2. The committee is informing the national organization of the the fund that it will not accept any proceeds from the concert;
3. The committee is recommending to the national organization that it, too, should also refuse to accept any proceeds from the concert; Pittsburgh, Pa.
4. The Washington Committee continues to support the fund.

According to an inside source, the local committee meetings of the fund members were steered by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University and committee member, who took a bold stand for outright cancellation of the concert. It was revealed that committee members pleaded with Dr. Patterson to make the change for the sake of democracy.

Dr. Patterson refused to accept the unanimous opinion of local members of the fund and the withdrawal of sponsorship followed immediately. Sat. 6-8-46

SOME FEAR SPLIT

There are some who believe that the committee refused to take any positive action excepting withdrawal of sponsorship because of a fear that to do so would split the United Negro College Fund into groups supporting Dr. Patterson and Dr. Johnson, conversely opposed. Others maintain that this is the beginning of the end of the fund unless Dr. Patterson is replaced. One member pointed out that the local committee was composed of twenty-seven of the most influential people in the country.

In adamantly refusing to cancel the Constitution Hall appearance of the Tuskegee Institute Choir, Dr. Patterson boldly took sides against many of the Nation's leading presidents of Negro colleges who wired the local fund committee that they supported the committee's action.

President Thomas E. Jones of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. wired:

"I approve judgment of Washington Committee to transfer or cancel concert at Constitution Hall. Local committees must be responsible in democratic development of funds."

Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., wired:

"I believe Dr. Patterson will respect highly your committee's decision and opinion."

OTHER SUPPORTING EDUCATORS

Other college presidents who wired their support of the committee's action were H. L. McCrory, Johnson C. Smith; James Brawley, Clark College; Hollis S. Price, LeMoyne College; E. C. Peters, Haines' Institute, Augusta, Ga.; J. M. Ellison, Virginia Union; E. C. McLeod, Wiley College; Dean S. Yarbrough, Lane College, and Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta School of Social Work.

In defending his action in refusing to cancel or move the engagement from Constitution Hall Dr. Patterson released the following statement:

Tuskegee Institute initiated and consummated arrangements with the management of Constitution Hall, for the use of the auditorium of said hall, for a concert by the Tuskegee Institute Choir as a memorial to Booker T. Washington.

It was agreed that any net income resulting from the several concerts planned, of which this was one, would go to the current campaign of the United Negro College Fund. Use of Constitution Hall was granted without restrictions of any kind, the earlier part of April.

My position is that this purely business arrangement is not affected by any subsequent statement of opinion by Mrs. Talmadge, no matter how unfortunate we consider that opinion to be, nor do I regard said statement as modifying in any way, whatever, the plans and purposes of the United Negro College Fund.

SEES NO GAIN

I am unable to see any real gain to be had either by the fund or Tuskegee Institute in adopting the course of action which they propose.

As the individual solely responsible for the arrangements made for the use of Constitution Hall, I, therefore, refuse to cancel an engagement made at my request and which had been granted without qualifications.

Immediately following the release of the Patterson statement, one committee member was quick to retort that it seemed that Dr. Patterson was more interested in the money involved rather than the principle of supporting the vicious statement of Mrs. Talmadge and the policy of the DAR. This member charged that the fund was going to receive very little of the money anyway.

The committee member said that these "benefit" concerts were arranged merely to pay the expense of the Tuskegee Choir from Tuskegee, Ala., to New York City, where the choir appeared at the unveiling of the status to Booker T. Washington in the Hall of Fame.

LITTLE PROFIT SEEN

According to the committee member, who asked to remain anonymous, the Tuskegee Choir was to receive something like $1,200 for "expenses" in its appearances here. A similar amount was to be received for "expenses" at other "benefit" appearances for the fund. The member pointed out that the Cappel Agency here was handling all tickets for the concert and was deducting 10 per cent of the gross for its "cut."

About the only money that would have been coming to the fund would have been derived from a small souvenir program, according to this committee member.

Meanwhile, the Committee for Racial Democracy in the Nation's Capital warning citizens would mobilize a picket line, became a reality late Sunday when individuals and organizations met and began painting of signs they would carry around Constitution Hall as a protest against Dr. Patterson's decision to stick by the DAR, segregation and reaction.

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
June 2, 1946.

Negro Choir Wins Praise

WILLIAM L. DAWSON and his Tuskegee Choir of 100 voices have received critical acclaim wherever they have presented their concert of Negro folk music and traditional hymns. They will appear at the Mosque Tuesday at 8:30 P. M.

From the South, where Negro music is particularly understood, comes the statement of the Macon (Ga.) News: "The Tuskegee Choic brought its message of music to a receptive audience in the Macon Auditorium and ecquitted itself in a manner that brought rounds of applause from listeners and highest credit to the singers."

Northern reception to the singers is demonstrated by the comment of the music critic of the New York Times, who stated, "The Tuskegee Institute Choir in Carnegie Hall last night showed good technical drilling in the precision of its attack, its tonal unity, its excellent balance and the beauty of its solo voices. Its fine body of tone is blessed with unique quality that the Negro timber contributes to choruses. Music rises irresistably out of pain of longing, intensely alive in its emotions, spontaneons and vivid in its projection; a contribution to the folk-literature of the world of which Americans, both colored and white, may be justly proud."

The choir is now on tour along the eastern coats and will come to Richmond after a concert in Washington's Constitution Hall.

The concert is under the auspices of the United Negro College Fund and the Baker-Elba Nursery Schools. Tickets are on sale at the Virginia Record Shop.



William L. Dawson

Pursuit of Democracy

Tuskegee Choir at Constitution Hall Shows Many Negroes Still Wear Their Chains

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-15-46

THE twenty-seven hundred or more Negroes who trooped up the steps of Constitution Hall to hear the Tuskegee Choir June 3 had, to most shocked observers, all the reality of a band of ghosts out of the past. Just a few hours earlier, the Supreme Court of the United States had outlawed segregation in interstate motor bus travel. News of this victory was being shouted from the steps of the auditorium to each new group of arrivals. A double picket line protested the DAR's refusal to change its racial policies. Thus, the two events, one continuing, the other ending segregation, were juxtaposed. But the ghosts, being ghosts, could not hear the shouted warning and could not see the legends on the picket signs. Nor did they seem to feel the weight of the chains around their feet as they climbed toward the doors that were only slightly ajar, not open.



Miss McKenzie

Perhaps, mused a few observers the Supreme Court was ahead of its time. If not, did an anachronism exist? Had these two or three thousand Negroes lived through World War II? Had they heard its slogans? Had they ever seen a Negro newspaper or sat through a single protest meeting? If they had done any or all of these things and still, to them, freedom remained only a word, an error in timing had been made. Was it to be laid on the lintel of the Supreme Court? Hardly. So reluctant an authority as the Attorney General of Virginia, A. P. Staples, has admitted that the Court's decision doubtlessly will be applied with equal force to interstate rail travel. Just as all good Southerners, he has known that one crack in the segregation wall is an irreparable injury, a break from which other fissures will spring and ultimately wreck the entire structure.

* * *

JUNE 3 was a day heavy with portents of freedom, yet in Constitution Hall were massed a few thousand Negroes who did not recognize the omens. Steeped in the ways of their grandfathers, they had gone to hear their grandfathers' songs and they did not care under what conditions they listened. They, then, were the anachronism. They had marched backward in history. Their grandfathers at least had known that there is a difference between a slave and a free man. Sad.

Arthur Miller, in "Focus," his forceful novel an anti-Semitism, tells a story about Itzik the Jew which has its analogy in the saga of Constitution Hall. Itzik was an itinerant peddler of pots and pans in feudal Poland. Although, in Itzik's time, the serfs had been freed, those on the estate of the baron who ruled Itzik's town, did not know of their freedom because they were kept behind a great iron fence and allowed no contact with the outside world. One day as they pulled a wagon along, it sank deep into the mud and their overseer whipped them because they could not pull it out. This time, they had felt the lash once too often, and they turned on the overseer and broke his neck as he stood with the whip in his hand. When they saw that he was dead, they waited, for they did not know what to do. Finally, they sent for another overseer so that they could go on with their work. A whole gang of overseers came charging down upon them, but as they were against being killed, they fought the overseers, and because their numbers were far greater, they beat all of the overseers to death. Next they pillaged the baron's house, in his absence, and stole his strongbox of money. And, after finishing their day's work in the fields, covered the walls of their huts with the money, for they thought that the notes were but pictures of their king. When the baron returned home and saw what had happened, he sought out Itzik and ordered him to go to the estate and sell his wares to the serf's. Itzik, entering the serfs' compound for the first time and finding the fortune in the huts, saw that a trap had been laid for him and saw, too, that he could not avoid it. So Itzik took the money and in due course the baron conducted a pogrom against the whole Jewish community.

* * *

ALTHOUGH Itzik's story may have a special meaning for Jews, there are in it some lessons in freedom for Negroes. Remember that after the serfs, out of some deeply buried sense of human dignity, had killed their overseer, they were unable to act for themselves. They killed the gang of overseers, not to preserve their new freedom, but in self-defense. And, so ingrained was the habit of slavery in them, that when they were entirely free, they returned to the field until the end of the work day. Thus, though the Supreme Court has made a rent in the wall of segregation, there will be some Negroes who will continue to ride in the backs of buses, who will be grateful for the condescension of the DAR and will raise money to perpetuate segregation.

These are, fortunately, in the minority, and most Negroes, thinking of themselves more and more as national citizens, on which level there is a fuller accounting of their rights, will be uttering the counterpart of the proud boast of the Roman: "Beware! Here comes an American citizen."

National GRAPEVINE

By CHARLEY CHEROKEE

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Once a Pancake Always a Pancake

FRED PATTERSON and Tuskegee let us down. DAR again declared Negroes unfit to use their Constitution Hall, but let Tuskegee Choir use it because to them Tuskegee stands for Jim Crow. Decent folks white and colored immediately pulled out from concert sponsorship—NAACP, Southern Conference, CIO, Negro Congress, Veterans Organizations and D.C. Unit of Negro College Fund. They joined Washington Committee for Racial Democracy in a picket line—"If you cross this picket line you indorse Jim Crow."

Sat. 6-15-46

Against advice of even some of his fellow Southern college presidents, Patterson went on with the concert. He went in a side door as Negroes are supposed to do in Alabama and thus avoided the picket line. But the choir had to march right thru the white and colored pickets and we saw some of the choir kids crying with shame and humiliation. We wonder if Fred realizes what he did to those kids, and if their parents are going to take it!

Fred says you shouldn't notice what white folks say, just what they do. You know chum, don't mind if they call you nigger at the front door so long as they hand you a greasy bag of food at the back. In Alabama this is Fred's business but when he brings it up North it's our business. All the floundering Negro vets and teenagers looking about desperately for first class leadership, sure won't look toward Fred any more.

Some Negroes crossed the picket line making our heart heavy as we watched. White concert-goers coming down the steps tearing up their tickets in disgust were nearly run over by grinning Negroes rushing up the steps tickets in hand to "Yassuh Boss!" We newsmen didn't see many well known faces; it looked like Mr. Charley bought the tickets and gave them to his colored friends. But we did see Spurgeon Burke, manager of Slowe and Carver Halls (Yes, John Henry, guess he stayed at Tuskegee too long). You will be happy to know a lot of Negroes and whites stayed out and asked to be allowed to join the pickets.

Whole thing started as an honor to Booker T. Washington who must have turned over in his grave and said, "A helluva place to let down your buckets—and look what the DAR put in 'em!" Yep chum, from here it looks like you are going to have to decide pretty soon between being a Tuskegee colored American and a decent colored American.

DAR Feuds Over Tuskegee's Choir

The American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON.

Tuskegee Institute's request for use of the DAR's Constitution Hall on June 1 for a concert by its renowned choir may be denied, it was implied recently. 4-28-46

Nation-wide controversy over the DAR's ban against use of the hall by colored artists, dramatized by universal protests against denying it to Marian Anderson and Hazel Scott, flared again last Tuesday when Rep. Clare Boothe Luce urged acceptance of the choir's application by telegram.

Pressure Rapped

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, DAR president general, said "pressure by Mrs. Luce, spokesman for the DAR Committee Against Racial Discrimination in Constitution Hall, "was hindering proper consideration of the choir's request."

Mrs. Talmadge's telegraphic reply to Mrs. Luce said:

"I have your telegram of Apr. 15 in which you inject yourself into the request of the renowned Tuskegee Choir to appear in Constitution Hall on June 1 for a concert in tribute to Booker T. Washington.

Praises School, Founder

"Tuskegee Institute and its founder stand high in the esteem of every American;

"And since the request was received last week we have been endeavoring to work out ways and means to have the choir appear in Constitution Hall so that as many of the citizens of the nation's capital as possible could enjoy such a distinct privilege.

"Your antagonistic message, however, with its threats and un-American insinuations, has seriously complicated the matter."

Luce's Group Illegal

Mrs. Talmadge declared further that the anti-DAR committee of which Mrs. Luce is chairman is illegally constituted, and warned that its action in injecting itself into the Tuskegee Choir matter may cause the DAR to refuse it use of the hall.

Mrs. Luce urged acceptance of the choir's application "lest once more DAR's all over the country are forced to apologize."

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — The Tuskegee Institute choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson, will broadcast a series of four concerts over the Columbia Broadcasting system during February, Dr. F. D. Patterson has announced. 2-9-46

These broadcasts will originate each Sunday in the institute chapel at 2:30 Central Standard time. The first concert of the series will be heard Sunday, Feb. 3.

Members of the Tuskegee choir gained a wide listening audience when they made their debut at the opening of Radio City in New York several years ago. The choir later appeared in Carnegie Music hall and also gave a command performance at the White House. The choir has also made tours to the principal cities of the south and has won wide acclaim.

William L. Dawson, director, is regarded as an outstanding conductor and composer. His spmphony, the first ever written based entirely on Negro themes, was played by the Philadelphia Symphony orchestra, Leopold Stowkoski conducting, and it was hailed as a significant contribution from an American composer.

The program which will be presented each Sunday has been carefully selected. Beside the presentation of original American spirituals the choir also offers arrangements of other Negro composers along with the works of the great masters like Tschaikowsky, Wagner, Verdi and Debussy and the folk songs of many nations.

19t 1946

Tampa, Fla., Trbiune
October 5, 1946

Negro Tailor Students Try To Learn Without Equipment

Hillsborough County is trying to teach tailoring to 45 Negro students, more than half of them veterans, in a shop in which there are three rattle-trap sewing machines, three pair of scissors, no smoothing iron and no material, except what the boys buy themselves.

That was the state of affairs when a reporter for The Tribune looked over the shop yesterday at the request of a group of veterans, who complained that they had been trying to learn tailoring in the school since February and March but had wasted their own time and the government's money.

As a matter of fact the shop was doing a little better than usual, the students said, because they seldom had more than one machine running.

Need Equipment

D. G. Erwin, supervisor of trade and industrial education, said he knew the shop should have more facilities, and blamed its present state largely on inability to obtain equipment needed. It was established a year ago.

He said part of the inefficiency of the class was due to failure of those in charge to ask for what they need. There is no excuse, he said, for lack of material.

Erwin said he was trying to get new sewing machines, but the leading maker said it was swamped with foreign orders.

The class has no books on tailoring, and the only instruction material is prepared by Jose Grinan, the instructor, who translates it from Spanish with the help of his wife. Erwin said he had asked for books, but the book wanted costs $40, and he had ordered one.

"We'll buy them books, if someone will tell us what to buy," he said.

Need Scissors

They should have a pair of scissors for each two students, he said, but he has been unable to obtain them.

"They have a gripe all right," he said. "But we are doing the best we can. I think there are too many in the class."

He said representatives of the Veterans Administration had discussed the situation, but no one is able to find the things that are needed.

In another part of the building a mechanical drawing class, running a month, had no paper and the students had bought no instruments. Erwin said there was paper for the asking.

No Laboratories

Science and physics classes were running, but they had no laboratories. Erwin said they were no worse off than the students at Middleton High.

The home economics class had not started, and he said they were waiting for Tampa Electric Company and Tampa Gas Company to donate equipment.

The foundry and machine shops were idle and students said two of the most important units in the sheet metal shop were out of order.

The school has good automobile, wood working and radio departments.

Nearing A Great Success

Patiently, but ever steadfastly, always with faith and hope, Emmanuel Brown has been carrying on his valiant fight for the upbuilding of his fine school for Negroes in Dallas County, below Selma. It has been a long, long fight. Forty years ago he established his good work in a one-room building. The substantial progress he had made in decades of struggle received heavy blows in the last few years in two disastrous fires. But Emmanuel Brown was sure that the Lord was still with him and that the work must go on. He must not only make up for the tremendous setback caused by the flames; he must, in this deep misfortune, achieve new progress.

That has been the faithful spirit he has continued to maintain in every difficulty. That spirit and a steadily broadening recognition of the excellence of his work at the Street Manual Training School have made for him many loyal and generous friends and supporters. But always there is need for more. There is so much to be done, so little with which to work.

Just now the great objective is completion of the replacement of the burned buildings and of better facilities for teaching, particularly in the vocational department. Many generous contributions have been made, but still the need of help is acute.

* * *

Just now the financial goal is the matching of a $25,000 contingent donation offered by the Waterman Steamship Corporation. This gift will become available when it is matched by other contributions totalling a like amount, making a $50,000 fund in all.

For many months Emmanuel Brown has been striving to assure the achievement of this objective. Success will mean far greater opportunity for the school than it has ever had in the past.

At first the canvassing was slow in producing results. There are so many calls upon people. It takes so many dollars to add up to $25,000. So much work is connected with the necessary business of putting the merits and needs of the school before more and more people. That has been Emmanuel Brown's job.

* * *

Now this campaign is beginning to gain new momentum. More than half of the $25,000 needed to match the contingent offer now has been pledged. In Selma and Dallas County where the school's work is, of course, best known, intensive and far-reaching efforts now are being made to assure success of the present campaign. Individual citizens and clubs are uniting in this endeavor.

It will be a great thing in many ways for the campaign now to be brought quickly to a completely successful climax. It will mean assurance of the continuance and expansion of a very fine work. It will provide an excellent and inspiring example of the best kind of racial cooperation.

Capt. Luke Weathers Head Boone Higgins Trade School Here

The World Memphis, Tenn.
Fri. 11-22-46
19t



CAPT. Luke WEATHERS

Memphis' number one World War II hero, Captain Luke Weathers, Jr., has been appointed Director of the Boone Higgins Trade School, Inc., the Memphis World was informed this week. The young air ace whose exploits in Italian skies during the heat of the struggle in the European Theatre of Operations, said that the institution, only one of its kind in this section would be primarily for training of ex-servicemen.

Located at 148 East St. Paul, near the DeSota Station Post Office, the Boone Higgins Trade School will offer courses in tailoring, auto mechanics, repairs and finishing; along with a number of other trades in which veterans can become gainfully employed.

Applicants for veterans are being taken now, but they will have to be certified for the Veterans Training Course by first applying at the Veterans Administration's local office in the Sterick Building, located on North Third at Madison.

Captain Weathers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Luke Weathers, Sr., prominent residents of the community, recently returned to Memphis after rounding out an active Army Air Corps career at the Tuskegee Army Air Field. He was with Colonel B. O. Davis' All Negro Fighter Group in Italy during which time he brought down several German fighter plans in a single mission.

During the last War Bond Drive under direction of the Memphis-Shelby County Negro Division, Captain Weathers flew to Memphis from Tuskegee to be special guest of the Division. A parade was staged in his honor, and the youthful and modest airman was not satisfied with sharing this homage alone. He brought with him a companion with whom he had served during most of his stay in Europe.

Captain Weathers, enthusiastic over the opportunity offered him to continue his usefulness to his country on a civilian basis added that the Boone Higgins School should prove to be just the type of institution for any veteran bent on a trade as a gainful vocation. The school is also connected with the State Rehabilitation Training Program.

Officials Spur Trade Classes In Old Hospital

Renovation Soon to Begin To Expand Vocational Training for Negroes

19T

Sections of the old St. Vincent's Hospital building to be renovated and converted into shops for additional Negro vocational classes were designated by officials of the State Department of Education and Dr. Luther A. Foster, president of Virginia State College, after an extensive survey of the property yesterday.

The group also tentatively decided upon institution of a number of courses—particularly masonry, electricity, radio, carpentry and sheet metal working—as those for which most need exists. Following the all-day meeting, it was announced that the work of renovation will be speeded in the hope of getting at least a part of the classes in operation by February 1.

The undertaking is designed to meet an emergency involving a heavy demand for vocational training by war veterans. Booker T Washington High School's classes all overcrowded, are unable to take care of the load and recently the State Department of Education acting on the recommendation of the Virginia State College Advisory

December 24, 1946

available for the would be ... and the Virginia State College. The ... main hospital building, in which ... conducted jointly by the ... the shops will be located, is part ... Department of Education ... to the Virginia State College, which ... Norfolk public schools

now houses its Norfolk Division in the former nurses' home.

Attending the meeting yesterday were State Superintendent of Public Instruction G. Tyler Miller; his assistant, Dowell J. Howard; Fred Saunders, of the engineering division of the State Budget Office; Arthur Chapman, State director of school buildings; a representative of the State department of trade and industrial education, Dr. Foster; Norfolk Superintendent of Schools E. S. Brinkley; Lee Kline Telter, director of maintenance for the local schools, and Director James E. Old, Jr., and Assistant Director W. E. Lobeck, of vocational education in the local schools.

19t 1946

City To Pay Negro School Site Share

The Atlanta and Fulton county school systems will join to establish a huge Negro vocational training school for the Atlanta area on the 50-acre tract formerly occupied by Clark University.

Members of the Atlanta board of education in special session yesterday agreed to pay $55,000 as the city's half of the purchase price, and to share with Fulton county the expense of renovating and reconditioning the buildings.

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THE DEEP SOUTH

Mississippi Prepares Farm Training for 100,000 GI's

By GEORGE W. HEALY JR.

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Teachers are TWU members, mechanics from Pan-American Airways. The project was initiated by Negro members of the union working at PAA and financed by voluntary contributions from Negroes and white workers at the field.

A church in the Cocoanut Grove area donated land and a building where classes are conducted. Plans are under way for a playground for members' children and other facilities at the same place.

Pan American has always segregated Negro and white in the past, keeping Negroes as cleaners and porters, regardless of their skills.

TWU Local 500, whose contract with the company contains an ironclad clause prohibiting discrimination, is currently fighting for reclassification of several Negroes as mechanics since they are doing skilled work. The company is resisting reclassification.

Strong unity prevails among the union membership behind the demand white workers are alert to the threat to their wage and conditions flowing from discriminatory policies.

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19t 1946

City To Pay Negro School Site Share

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. 1-11-46

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Peoples Voice Sat. 3-30-46

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New York Times

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New York Sun 4-7-46

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The Worker New York N.Y. Sun. 3-3-46

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I am advising you that I am forwarding a copy of this letter to Leland Taylor, Mayor of this City, with whom I have discussed this matter very recently, and also to Atwood S. Wilson, principal of the Central High School, Eighth and Chestnut Streets. Further, I have asked The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times to assist me in this requested and proposed program for the Negro youth of this city. Also, I am forwarding a copy of this letter to Paul Downard, president of the Board of Aldermen.

Louisville. HOWARD L. VAN ARSDALE.

Thirty Veterans Take Shoe Repair Training at National Trade School

Thirty veterans are enrolled in the shoe repairing branch of the National Trade school, 2710 McGee Trafficway. Charles M. Toms, training officer from the Veterans Administration, praised the progress the veterans were making toward becoming first class shoe repairmen.

The nine month course in shoe repairing was opened to Negro veterans on July 15 and the enrollment has been steadily increasing since that time.

Students may enroll on Monday of any week, and at the completion of nine months or 39 consecutive weeks receive their diplomas which entitles them to the employment service that the school maintains for its graduates.

The class periods are from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. six days a week. With a staff of competent instructors in the person of M. S. Greene, Charlie Mason, and director of training Charles D. Price, students are given a thorough course in all phases of shoe repairing, using the most modern and up to date machines available.

The training outline for the course includes shop maintenance maintaining welt stitcher and finishing machine equipment, selecting and grading materials, preparing men and boys shoes for repair, fitting women's and girls' shoes, finishing and alterations and the administration of a shoe shop.

A complete set of tools, and supplies are given to each enrollee and at the completion of the course a certificate is given to each student.

The National Trade school also offers training for veterans in plumbing, electrical engineering, and drafting in addition to shoe repairing.

Applications have been received from veterans wishing to take training from states as far as Arkansas, Nebraska, Texas and Oklahoma.

The various branches of the school, according to A. A. Price, president, are open to all veterans. Any veteran wishing to enroll may do so by writing or calling The National Trade school, 2610 Grand Ave. The phone numbers are VI. 6580 and VI. 5477. Detailed folders are available. Those applying for the training should first obtain their certificates of entitlement from the Veterans administration to avoid delay.

National Trade school is approved by the Veterans Administration for veterans training under public law 346 and 16, the State Department of Vocational rehabilitation, and the State Department of Education.

The present enrollment includes the following students: William B. Andrews, A. W. Bass, Edward E. Boyd, Alfred W. Davis, Verle Davison, Marion C. Denmon, Dennis P. Evans, Joseph C. Floyd, Robert L. Grier, Caleb J. James, Charles Channing Lewis, Edward L. Maxon, Willie McCain, Eddie Moreland, Richard Renfroe, George L. Sirls, James D. Smiley, John Taylor, Frederick J. Ward, Elmer Williams, Treakel Williams, Leonard Washington, Jessie Clyde Sirls, Solomon D. Johnson, Marion Merritt, Edward Young, W. G. Thomas, Herbert Alexander, John Davis, Rhesa Cain, Richard Frazier, and James Lewis.

Macon, Ga., News
October 15, 1946

MINISTER-TEACHER HELPS NEGRO VETS

Dr. Saxon's Trades School Makes Progress; Material, Tools Needed

By JOE PARHAM

Miracles just seem to naturally follow around behind Dr. J. T. Saxon, president and founder of the Memorial Trade School for Negroes and pastor of the Memorial church at Woolfolk and Norris Streets.

Take the time Dr. Saxon needed new pews in his church. He had little money but he estimated and measured his church and finally decided that exactly 17 pews would exactly fit. He went to a company specializing in that sort of work and told them he needed some benches for his church and asked the cost.

"It so happens that my church is expanding and we have 17 pews left over," an official explained to the minister. He got the pews, worth thousands of dollars, at a very low price.

* * *

OR TAKE THE TIME Dr. Saxon needed a piano for a class in his school. But the cases are innumerable. It seems "God and white friends" always came through for him.

Right now Saxon, one of the leaders in the Macon Negro community, is hard at work on his vocation school project, founded 19 years ago in memory of his only son, who died in 1927.

The vocational school is a going concern now, training young Negro veterans to useful trades and useful lives. The new Trades Building is as yet unfinished but is being used for training in automobile mechanics.

* * *

A TOTAL of 65 boys are being taught the theory of practice of the trade by experienced and competent instructors and will be turned out after a 12-month course thoroughly proficient in their trade.

Near the building, which was begun only last June, a class of men are learning the art of bricklaying. Competent instructors here, too, are teaching the novices. The tools were purchased by Standard Brick Co. and Burns Brick Co. furnished the bricks.

A carpentering school will be added to the trade curriculum in the near future and the Negro edcator also has visions of another building housing a school to teach Negro girls bookkeeping, shorthand, typing and other business requirements.

* * *

BUT DR. SAXON doesn't stop at the training of the hands. He has daily talks with the boys and tries to instill the worth of being a good citizen in them.

"We try to teach them to budget their money, to find themselves, to get along with people and to have respect for family, employe and God," says Dr. Saxon.

The Trade Building is woefully incomplete. It lacks ceiling and plastering work, windows, porch, doors and lavatory facilities. Dr. Saxon estimates it will cost about $1,500 to complete.

He needs equipment in the automobile mechanic's school. The school now has two engines which were purchased froma junk yard, mechanic's tools and a welding outfit. The prmary needs now are junked cars, a compressor and a rolling jack.

* * *

THE WORK DONE is not of the hit or miss variety. Dr. Saxon insists on perfection. A representative of the veteran's bureau from Atlanta recently inspected the school and announced himself satisfied with the standards of work and instruction.

The brick laying school is still shy a needed dozen-and-a-half trowels, eight or 10 levels and plumb bobs. The carpentering school has been approved but is minus the necessary machinery.

The ex-GI's go to school five hours a day, two classes of them. The founder of the school says 200 boys, will eventually be enroled. He plans to use the labor of the brick laying class in the construction of the administration building which will house the business school.

* * *

THE TRADES BUILDING was constructed from monies donated by private citizens plus personal funds from Dr. Saxon and the Memorial church.

The church is located next to the Trades Building. It contains, in addition to the chapel, classrooms for the teaching of home economics and sewing and a nursery school to keep the small children of working Negro families. The nursery and domestic science schools are supported by public donations.

The schools in the church are scheduled to open again next Monday. Dr. Saxon expects about 40 domestic students and a large number for the sewing class which is held at night.

* * *

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH preacher is a versatile man. He also serves as editor of The Negro Progress, a monthly paper for his people. He was for several years editor of the Negro section in The Telegraph.

Dr. Saxon finds pleasure in his useful work. He has faith in God. "I don't guess about the Lord answering my prayers," he says, "I know."

Harlem Vocational High School Opens Its Own Florist Shop for the Pupils

The art of floristry was brought yesterday to Harlem's New York Vocational school, 21 West 138th Street, when prominent members of the city's educational system were on hand to view the opening of the school's floristry shop.

Hailing the course as "one that will bring a prosperous future to many students," George A. Timoney, Manhattan member of the Board of Education, said the project was a new proof of the continued efforts to improve the educational advantages of New York's children. Dr. John E. Wade, superintendent of schools, praised the course as one that could bring forth hidden talents.

Students of the school looked on proudly as scores of guests walked into the shop, decked out in the professional manner of a Seventh Avenue florist, with more than 200 varieties of flowers and attractive vases, glassware and

Flowers will be purchased in the wholesale market, he declared, and the cost will be defrayed by selling them to the students. They will not try to compete with commercial florists by selling to the public.

After a year's instruction, Mr. Rosenthal said, it is expected the students will be able to put their studies into use under the cooperative educational plan. Under this plan they will work one week with a commercial florist and then return to school for a week, alternating this way throughout the year.

Others who spoke briefly at the assembly were George F. Pigott, associate superintendent of Schools; Andrew G. Clauson Jr., president of the Board of Education; Mrs. Betty Hawley Donnelly of the board's Advisroy Board on Vocational Education, and Ludlow Werner of the school's advisory board.